FOR NAMES OF NEW YORKERS ENROLLED IN THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY SEE PAGES 11 AND 12

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, cooler tomorrow; light northwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,755. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

WILSON EXPECTED TO SOUND ALLIES AFTER STUDYING POPE'S PEACE NOTE; NO HOPE OF ACCEPTANCE IS SEEN

DEEP DISTRUST OF BERLIN

Allies Insist Germany Must Offer Redress For Wrongs Done.

U-BOAT QUESTION IGNORED

Comment on Failure to Mention Cause of America's Entrance Into the War.

EQUAL BLAME IS DENIED

Lansing Emphasizes That No Decision Has Been Reached—Asks Suspension of Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The receipt by this Government of the official text of Pope Benedict's peace note has not changed in any way the situation as it is understood to exist in this and other capitals of the nations engaged in fighting the Prussian autocracy.

Nobody is authorized to represent the views of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, and nothing has been officially disclosed as to the attitude of the Entente Governments toward the Pope's move, but opinion in Washington official circles and among the diplomatic agents of the Entente is generally to the effect that the proposal of the Pope cannot be accepted in the absence of assurance from Germany of willingness to make redress for the wrongs she has committed and to furnish satisfactory guarantees for the future.

It was only today that the State Department received the official text of the Pope's communication, which had been transmitted by the Papal Secretary of State to King George and handed by the London Foreign Office to the American Ambassador to Great Britain, who cabled it to Washington.

To be Considered Maturely.

Secretary Lansing had said that no consideration of the terms of the note would be given by this Government until the official text had been delivered to him. He emphasized this statement today in denying, with considerable force, a published assertion that he had told three foreign representatives this morning that the Pope's views were unacceptable to the United States.

In making the denial Mr. Lansing said that he had not discussed the Pope's proposal with President Wilson or anybody else, and he repeated that it would be well for the public to suspend judgment and speculation on this new effort to bring the great war to a close. Mr. Lansing added that he had never expressed the views of either the Government or himself on the Pope's communication.

But Mr. Lansing's attitude has not succeeded in suppressing comment in diplomatic and Governmental quarters over the Pope's bid for peace. The subject is too big and important to permit those most concerned to hide their views. What Mr. Lansing has succeeded in doing is to show that the President does not intend to answer the Pope's suggestions without mature consideration.

It is accepted that the Pope would not have made the momentous decision to attempt a peace movement at this time without having given the most careful thought to all the issues involved. With this feeling the President and the Secretary of State are expected to study the Pope's communication and determine the course they think this Government should follow with respect to it.

Will Seek Allies' Views.

In the absence of authoritative information it is asumed that before responding to the Pontiff Secretary Lansing will seek to ascertain the views of the nations that are associated with the United States in the war against Germany. Perhaps he may not engage in direct formal exchanges with the Allies, but it is likely that he will have our envoys in the Entente capitals sound Ministers of Foreign Affairs with the intention of ascertaining the general view of the situation, from the allied point, created by the proposal of the Pope.

The President, of course, will be free to say what he pleases, but it is not believed that he will depart from the general course upon which the allied Governments will decide with reference to the peace move.

Among the Entente diplomats the Pope's note is criticised as having three defects that render his proposal unacceptable to the nations at war with Germany. These were stated to be the proposal that there should be a reciprocal restitution of occupied territory, the suggestion that territorial and political questions, such as Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, the Trentino, the Balkans, Serbia, Armenia, and Poland, should be settled by negotiation, and the omission from the note of consideration of the German submarine campaign, which was the original cause of the entrance of the United States into the war.

Deny Equal Responsibility.

The allied nations, it is gathered, will never be willing to admit that they had an equal responsibility with Austria and Germany for starting the war. One im-

Continued on Page 2.

Assert Pope Has Conveyed German Terms; Text of Note Not Announced in Berlin

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via The Hague, Aug. 16.)—Although the Papal peace message has not yet been made public in full here, "a political personage" gives the Lokal-Anzeiger the following information regarding it:

"It is not merely incidental that the message is given to the world on the day on which the Catholic Church celebrates the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. At this time last year the Holy Father declared Mary Queen of Peace, and, in singing a litany, interceded: 'Queen of Peace, pray for us.'

"The Pope is much too clever a diplomat to undertake such a step without first informing himself what reception it would get from the two groups of powers. I think I may say that Benedict XV. knows the German peace conditions, and surely has communicated his knowledge to the enemy group.

"It is absolutely wrong to characterize the Reichstag majority peace resolution as a prelude to the Pope's present action. The allegation that the Centrist Party was inspired by the Pope to play a pioneer part in his peace actions is just as far from the truth. There has grown, nevertheless, an association of events since the Reichstag resolution created a base which is now serving the Holy Father for his action.

"My conviction is that the peace work now furthered by the Holy Father will lead to a happy conclusion. Not a long time hence we shall hear of peace negotiations, and before the year is ended this war will have found its termination, so anxiously desired by the whole world."

The Lokal-Anzeiger adds: "We cannot believe the Pope has any real hope of reaching peace in this manner, but we must wait until we have seen the authentic publication."

The paper admonishes Germany to observe an attitude of cool reserve.

Berlin Press Divided on Proposal

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says sympathy with the Pope's wish for peace must disappear when it is seen that he has united himself with such conditions as restorations and no indemnities.

The Berlin Tägliche Rundschau considers that the nature of the peace outlined by the Pope must compel the Central Powers to refuse the offices of the Pontiff. This newspaper says it fears the affair will have an unhappy influence, not only in Austria, but among the Catholics in Germany.

The Kölnische Zeitung asserts that it is not aware of the German Government's attitude, but that it believes logic prescribes that the Government, in conformity with its previous attitude, should follow the path indicated by the Pontiff.

"The German people and Government have the will and courage for peace," says the Kölnische Zeitung. "The Entente people also earnestly desire peace, but the enemy Governments are dominated by the fear of peace, as is proved by their refusal to grant passports to their nationals to attend the Stockholm conference. The Pope's proposal will thus be another test of which side cherishes a sincere desire for peace."

The Cologne Volkszeitung expresses the hope that, despite all obstacles, the road to the reconciliation of the nations may be paved by the Pope's appeal.

BRITONS BITTER OVER POPE'S PLEA

See in Lloyd George's "Fight to a Finish" Talk Blow to Rome's Plan.

SAY KAISER IS BEHIND IT

Criticism Made That Benedict Has Stood Still Regardless of All That Urged Wilson On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—While Lloyd George made no direct or specific reference to the Papal peace appeal in his speech in the Commons this afternoon, its tone showed not the slightest indication of any belief that the Vatican's intervention at this stage will bring about peace. The Premier, indeed, when speaking on the tonnage question referred to the requirements of 1918 and 1919 as if possibly war would still be continuing during those years.

It would, of course, be improper to construe Lloyd George's words into meaning that he believes the war will last another two or three years. He was merely making necessary calculations in regard to its prosecution in the event of its continuance for so long, or, in other words, in the event of Germany being still unbeaten or unwilling to make peace on terms that will make the world safe for democracy.

"This is a fight to a finish," declared the Prime Minister, and though, as already mentioned, his speech today cannot be regarded as a direct, specific reply to the Pope's message, the whole House vigorously applauded the phrase as reflecting the unfaltering determination of England to carry on the struggle till the ends, which Asquith later enunciated, unequivocally had been attained.

Say Pope Stands Still.

The complete text of the Papal appeal for peace furnishes no more ground for believing that peace can be made now than did the summaries telegraphed throughout the world yesterday. If anything, the Papal message in its entirety is more of a disappointment than encouragement to those who expected and hoped most from it. I have heard it compared today to President Wilson's peace message of December, 1916, and his league of nations speech, greatly to the disadvantage of the Pontifical essay.

Benedict X has stood still regardless of all that urged President Wilson to move forward. He talks of the substitution of the moral force of right for the material force of arms despite the significance of the fact that the United States has been forced to take up arms to defend her rights. He looks to general acceptance of arbitration which shall do away with armies while the world is still menaced by the greatest military organization in history. With that organization still dominant, how are the sanctions against States which would refuse to submit

Continued on Page 2.

SENATE WILL KILL PEACE RESOLUTION

Leaders Plan to Act on La Follette Measure After a Brief Debate.

HAVE WILSON'S APPROVAL

One Democrat and One Republican Will Answer Pacifists—Then End the Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—No peace resolution is to be adopted by the Senate calling upon President Wilson at this time to define the aims of the United States in the war or to suggest any policy for him to follow in dealing with Germany. That was definitely decided late today at a conference of Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate after Senator King of Utah had conferred with the President at the White House.

The program of the Senate is to allow Senator La Follette of Wisconsin to bring up his peace resolution any time he wishes, and, after brief debate on it, to kill it by a decisive vote. Any effort in the meantime to get any other peace resolution through will be dealt with by consigning the resolution to the table, to stay there until the La Follette measure is brought up.

The Senate is determined to end by an overwhelming vote all efforts to embarrass the Administration by attempting to dictate a policy as to peace overtures. Senator La Follette and any other supporters of his resolution may talk as long as they wish. When they have exhausted themselves the scheme is to have some Democratic leader, who is likely to be Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, and some Republican leader, probably Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, answer for both sides of the Chamber. After these two speeches have been made the leaders will insist upon a vote on the resolution.

Senate leaders say the La Follette resolution cannot have more than seven supporting votes—Gore, Norris, Vardaman, Stone, Gronna, Kirby, and La Follette himself. If all of these Senators insist upon being heard it is likely that the Senate will have at least a full day and possibly two or three of peace debate. And that will be the end of it.

Senator Stone is to have his own resolution ready for next week, but it will have to wait until Senator La Follette's comes up. After the defeat of La Follette's measure, Stone's, it is planned, will be quickly voted down.

Senator King conferred with the other Senate leaders for an hour after his talk with the President, and the program respecting the peace resolutions was evolved after Mr. King had urged that policy as being agreeable to the Executive.

Senator La Follette's resolution will lie on the table until after the War Revenue bill is voted upon, which is expected to be at the end of next week. The peace debate probably will not come up until a week from next Monday.

Officer of German Navy Arrested as a Spy With Alleged Accomplice at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Lieutenant Irving F. Schneider of the German Navy was arrested here on a Presidential warrant as a spy three days ago, Department of Justice officials announced today. Many maps and papers, declared to be of an incriminating nature, were found in his possession.

With Schneider was arrested Theodore Kasinger, a former department store employe, who is accused of aiding Schneider in obtaining maps and other military information. They are alleged to have occupied apartments with four Austrian officers, who are being sought. By the President's order the prisoners are being held incommunicado without bail and without the privilege of a hearing.

Among Schneider's effects was an iron cross, said to have been received by him for services rendered in the German Navy. He recently married a young woman of Oakland, Cal.

Federal authorities said Schneider tried to join an aviation corps and later another department of the military service here, but was prevented by circumstances not announced. He recently attempted to sail from this port on a Swedish vessel, it was said, but was balked by the Secret Service.

CROPSEY DECIDES TO STAY ON BENCH

Formally Announces That He Will Not Enter the Primaries Against Mayor Mitchel.

FUSION PICKS MORE MEN

Democrats Protest Vainly at Court Selections in Kings—Gannon to Run in Richmond.

Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn issued a statement last night eliminating himself as a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination in the Republican primaries against Mayor Mitchel. Justice Cropsey, after thanking the citizens who signed petitions asking him to enter the race, made the point that even if nominated and elected he would have but three votes in the Board of Estimate, and therefore could not offset the votes of the other members who might not be in harmony with him. This is the statement:

> The sentiment expressed by the many thousand voters who urged me to enter the primary as a candidate for Mayor is most gratifying. Their interest, support and good wishes are sincerely appreciated, and I cannot express adequately my heartfelt thanks. I have given the request most careful and conscientious consideration, and after much deliberation am convinced that I should not enter the primaries.
>
> If I did and was nominated, the anti-Tammany ticket would not represent either the views of those who oppose the present administration or of those who favor it. The balance of the ticket would consist of the Fusion selections. If the people of the city want a continuance of the present administration they should re-elect all the officers. The city is governed by the Board of Estimate. The Mayor casts but three votes in the board out of a total of sixteen. The majority vote of that board must be in harmony on the fundamental propositions affecting the city, otherwise no constructive work can be accomplished. The Mayor's vote represents but a small minority unless the other members are in sympathy with him.
>
> Were I to comply with the request and be nominated and elected, I would be in the position of one opposed both to the present administration and to Tammany, and could hardly expect the co-operation of the men selected either by the Fusion Committee or by Tammany.

Mr. Cropsey's statement was given out last night by Joseph Early, a close friend of the Justice. A statement of some kind setting forth the Justice's views had been expected ever since it was announced by Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican leader of Brooklyn, and chief Cropsey lieutenant, that Mr. Cropsey was seriously considering making the fight against Mayor Mitchel.

It was said last night by Brooklyn Republican leaders that Justice Cropsey, up to Monday night, practically had made up his mind to enter the Republican primary, but that the announcement of Controller Eugene M. Travis that he would support Mayor Mitchel and the Fusion ticket, took away the last support which the Justice had depended upon. Previous to that Senator Calder and F. J. H. Kracke, leader of the Mitchel forces in Brooklyn, as well as Governor Whitman, had said that they would not support a Cropsey movement.

Justice Cropsey's lieutenants hoped on Wednesday that they would be able to get several responsible Republicans in New York City and the other boroughs to accept places on his ticket as candidates for Board of Estimate offices. Mr. Cropsey feeling that he would have little show if he ran alone. It was said that efforts were made to have Borough President Marcus M. Marks go on the proposed ticket as candidate for Controller. President Marks refused to consider the proposal, however, and no candidates of importance could be found to run for the other offices.

Attitude of Fusionists.

The Cropsey situation has long been a thorn in the side of Fusion. The Fusion leaders feared that the movement would make a split in the Brooklyn Republican organization, and efforts were started last week to get Mr. Livingston to desert the Cropsey cause. An arrangement finally was made with Mr. Livingston whereby he was permitted to choose a candidate for Sheriff of Kings County if he would try to influence Justice Cropsey not to run. From that time the Cropsey cause began to fade and the Fusion leaders said that it did not matter much to them just what Mr. Cropsey did.

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee, expressed satisfaction last night that the situation finally had been cleared up.

"I believe Mr. Cropsey's decision," he said, "will meet with the approval of all intelligent citizens of the city. Considering all the circumstances, it is a patriotic action and highly to be commended."

The Fusion leaders showed every disposition last night not to gloat over their triumph. They said they hoped that Justice Cropsey soon would see his way clear to come out in support of the entire fusion ticket.

The Fusion Committee of 250 wound up its preprimary work yesterday by selecting candidates for county offices in Richmond and candidates for the Supreme Court in the Kings and Queens district. For President of the Borough of Richmond Frank S. Gannon, Jr., was chosen. Thomas F. Bannif was selected

Continued on Page 5.

WOOD TO TRAIN A DRAFT DIVISION

Former Chief of Staff Placed in Command of 89th at Fort Riley, Kansas.

BELL GOES TO YAPHANK

His Division New York City Draft Troops—O'Ryan Commands New York Guards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The division and brigade commanders of the main component parts of the army of 923,000 men composed of National Guardsmen and drafted men to be trained for service in France was announced by the War Department tonight.

The assignment of thirty-two Major Generals, one for each of the new national army divisions and one for each National Guard division, was announced in the list. In making the assignments the War Department necessarily utilized most of the new Major and Brigadier Generals whose nominations were sent to the Senate this week by President Wilson. But there were some notable exceptions, all six of the department commanders, Major Gens. Bell, Wood, Liggett, Edwards, Parker, and Barry, being assigned to take command of divisions.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, will command the Seventy-seventh national army division, which is to be trained at Camp Upton, at Yaphank, L. I. This division will consist of the soldiers now being drafted from metropolitan New York.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, former Commander at Governors Island, but now at Charleston, S. C., in command of the Southeastern Department, will command the Eighty-ninth national army division at Camp Funston, at Fort Riley, Kan. The division will be composed of men from Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the New York National Guard will command the Twenty-seventh division at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. This division will be made up of guardsmen from the Empire State.

Three Rank Pershing.

Three of the Major Generals who will command divisions—Wood, Bell, and Barry—in the order named, rank Major Gen. Pershing. They could not be sent to France in command of these divisions and serve under Pershing, unless he were promoted. For that reason Wood, Bell, and Barry have been placed in charge of the training of three of the new divisions of the national army. These will be formed of drafted men, who, in the natural order of events, would be the last to complete their training and the last to be ready to go to France. By the time these men are ready to go to the front it is expected that legislation will have been enacted permitting the promotion of Pershing to be a Lieutenant General or a full General. If Pershing should be made a full General, then Wood, Bell, and Barry would be in line for the rank of Lieutenant General and would be placed in command of army corps. The three Major Generals who do not rank Pershing and who are department commanders—Edwards, Parker, and Liggett—have been placed in command of divisions of the National Guard army, which, when trained, can be sent to France with these officers serving under Pershing as Major Generals.

Major Gen. Bell, who will command the drafted men from New York City, will have as his Chief of Staff Lieut. Col. Ewing E. Booth, a well known cavalry officer of the regular army. There will be two infantry brigades in this division. One of these, to be known as the 153d, will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer, an unassigned infantry officer, who was until this week a Colonel of regulars, but has just been nominated for Brigadier General in the National Army. The other infantry brigade of the Seventy-seventh Division will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson of the Fifth Infantry of the U. S. A. Johnson is 59 years old and Wittenmyer is 55. Brig. Gen. George W. Read, a cavalry officer, will have command of the 152d, or depot brigade, in General Bell's division, while Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette of the Coast Artillery will command the 152d Field Artillery Brigade in General Bell's division.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, in command of the Twenty-seventh Division, will have as his Chief of Staff Colonel Harry H. Bandholtz, who was until recently Major of the Thirtieth United States Infantry. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester is placed in command of the Seventy-second Depot Brigade of the Twenty-seventh Division. The officer chosen to command the

Continued on Page 11.

"GRAPES and the boy!—a wholesome combination, especially—" [illegible] top of Page 4. —Advt.

1st Pictures of Russian Revolution. RIALTO, B'way & 42d St., Next Week. —Advt.

ALLIES SWEEP FORWARD IN FLANDERS; WIN LANGEMARCK, BEGIN NEW ADVANCE; 1,800 PRISONERS AND HEAVY GUNS TAKEN

Germany Is Now Not Able to Hold Her Own, Says Lloyd George, Telling of Haig's Success

LONDON, Aug. 16.—First announcement of the taking of Langemarck by the British troops in today's successful drive of the Allies in Flanders was made by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons. He stated that Field Marshal Haig had telegraphed that 1,200 prisoners and five guns had been captured by noon today.

The Premier added: "Germany now is barely able to hold her own—not even that."

The Premier then referred to Russia as "one claw of the nippers temporarily out of repair." Germany, he said, had been beaten in several great battles, with large losses, when Russia was practically out of the campaign. He asked what might be anticipated when Russia recovered and America was really in. America's troops had been seen marching through the streets, symbols of her resolute entry into the struggle. This was the hour, the Premier added, of Germany's difficulties.

Lloyd George Shows Britain U-Boat Campaign Has Failed

From 560,000 Tons in April Losses Have Dropped to Probable 175,000 Each for July and August, with Great Increase in Building—Food Situation Good.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Giving for the first time actual totals of shipping tonnage lost from month to month through Germany's submarine campaign and estimates of the food supply, Premier Lloyd George, in the House of Commons today, proved to Parliament and the country that the Admiralty plans for dealing with the U-boats have been increasingly successful, and that "with reasonable economy" there is no chance of England being starved out. Enthusiastic cheering greeted his revelations.

The Premier said he agreed that the people of the country were all the better for being told even unpalatable truths. But they also must be told the truth even if it was palatable. They could not exercise reasonable judgment or come to decisions regarding facts unless both the cheery and discouraging sides were presented to them.

He purposed to deal with the food situation and submarines because special efforts were being made to create an impression not justified in the least by the facts. Earlier in the year he had called attention to the very anxious condition of the food supply. Since then, owing largely to the energetic efforts of Baron Devonport, the former Food Controller, and organization by the Shipping Controller, the situation had improved considerably.

Situation Last Year and This.

At this time last year, he said, the wheat in this country amounted to 6,480,000 quarters, and that now it was 8,500,000 quarters. (A quarter is equivalent to 480 pounds.) The stock of oats and barley also was higher.

There had been a considerable saving in bread consumption, and owing to closer milling and food economy there had been an addition to the wheat stock of 70,000 quarters per week. Moreover, there had been an increase in the sugar reserve.

Wheat under cultivation showed an increase of 1,000,000 acres. It was too early to give a prediction on this year's harvest because everything depended on the next two or three weeks. If the harvest was good—as it promised to be—and the weather not particularly capricious, the condition of the country regarding food supplies, taking everything into account, was very satisfactory. He still urged economy in view of the general wheat position. The more of the country economized the less it would have to draw upon the reservoirs of the United States and Canada, from which Italy and France also had to draw.

The necessary labor for the harvest would be forthcoming, and by Spring there would be 8,000 tractors.

Dealing with the shipping situation, the Premier said that the Germans had been busy circulating figures regarding the destruction of shipping. They were doing it in Germany to cheer up their own people and were circulating a set of figures throughout Germany and Austria on the authority of the German Admiralty with the object of creating the impression that England could not last much longer.

The unrestricted submarine campaign began in February, and by April England had lost 560,000 tons of shipping in one month. The German official figures, he added, claimed that England was losing between 450,000 and 500,000 monthly after allowing for new construction. The figure of 560,000 tons for April was gross. In June the losses had fallen to 320,000 tons gross, and if the improvement were maintained those for July and August would be 175,000 each.

Steps had been taken for quickening shipbuilding, and a good many ships had been ordered abroad. In 1915 the new tonnage built was 688,000 tons. In 1916 it was 538,000 tons. For the first six months of this year it was 480,000 tons. The tonnage acquired during the last six months would be 1,420,000, of which 1,100,000 had been built in Great Britain. The total for the year would be 1,900,000 tons. A considerable addition also had been made in the program of naval construction.

The Shipping Controller so far had organized shipping by means of better loading and hiring of ships more quickly and by taking ships off longer voyages. Thus, although the tonnage was diminished, they were carrying more tons.

Premier Lloyd George said he believed the shipping losses would grow smaller. He was sure construction would increase if more ships were still needed. If the United States put forward her full capacity, as he had no doubt she was preparing to do in her own thorough way, there would be sufficient tonnage not only for the whole of 1918, but, if necessary, for 1919.

Outlook for Enemy Bad.

The Premier said he would not exchange the military situation with the enemy, adding: "Our difficulties will diminish and our powers will increase. The enemy's difficulties will increase and their power diminish."

"I do not think," he went on, "the time has come for a useful review of the military situation. The main facts are well known to the House and the country. I had anticipated this year a great converging movement against our foes. Russia was equipped for that part as she never before had been equipped. I venture to say that the nippers were beginning to grip, but, to be quite frank, one claw of the nippers is out of repair for the moment, and therefore we have not got the same converging pressure we had anticipated.

"But things are mending. The situation in Russia is a very difficult one, and I should be sorry to say anything which would make it more difficult, because it is quite obvious you cannot even state facts without embarrassing those who are trying to restore the situation in that country. But while they are doing it bravely, with great courage, and, I think, with great thoroughness, the brunt of the fighting must fall upon other countries. And considering all the difficulties with which we are confronted, our armies have won very conspicuous successes.

"It is difficult even to dwell on the difference which the temporary collapse of the Russian military power has made in the task with which our soldiers are confronted."

Mr. Lloyd George said that British divisions which have been fighting and temporarily are exhausted pass behind the lines until they are re-formed, but that the German divisions in the same condition go to Russia and hold a front which does not impose severe military obligation, while fresh divisions from Russia come to the western front. That increased the number of Germans on the western front.

Under those conditions what had been achieved was one of the most brilliant episodes in the history of the British army.

"The best that Germany can do now," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "when what practically was her most powerful opponent at the beginning of the war is paralyzed by internal difficulties, is to hold her own against the attacks of the British and French. And she isn't quite doing it. On the contrary, in this year she has been beaten in several great battles, with severe losses and with hundreds of her guns captured, which is not a bad test of winning or losing a battle.

"Russia recovered and America really in, with those fine troops of which we saw a specimen yesterday and which were a symbol of America coming into this world struggle with a virile swing—those are the things the Germans and their allies will have think about."

The Supreme Hour.

Mr. Lloyd George then read a message from Field Marshal Haig about the fighting in Flanders, and concluded.

"This is the supreme hour for patience, for courage, for endurance, for hope, for unity. Let us go through this hour with a temper that will enable us to destroy a great military despotism. Let us go through this hour with the old temper of our race, so that next year we shall begin, and then the world will begin, to reap the fruits of our valor."

Former Premier Asquith said that Great Britain could survey with satisfaction, if not with complacency—for who could survey complacently the scene now presented to the civilized world?—the results of her own effort. What had happened in Russia had frustrated one of the greatest military purposes of the Allies, and any criticism passed on this year's operations must bear in mind that important consideration. Mr. Asquith added:

"I hope that before long our Russian allies, whose work in the first two and a half years of the war furnished a glorious and inspiring chapter, will resume to the full their share of the great common task to which I believe the Russian nation still is devoted."

Mr. Asquith declared that the key to success today was not monetary expenditure but labor—labor on land and labor in shipping.

"We must be assured," he continued, "of the loyal co-operation of labor. We

Continued on Page 3.

STRIKE ON A 9-MILE FRONT

French On the Left and British Centre Win Much Ground.

RIGHT GAINS, THEN LOSES

After Capturing Langemarck, a Main Objective, British Troops Push On from the Town.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR LENS

Canadians Withstand Ten Furious Assaults—Nearly 900 Prisoners Taken There.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Striking together on a nine-mile front east and northeast of Ypres in Flanders early this morning, British and French troops carried all their objectives except on the right flank, and tonight unofficial advices say that a new advance was ordered this afternoon.

The French, on the left, drove the Germans from the tongue of land between the Yser Canal and the Martjevaart and captured the bridgehead of Dreigrachten.

In the centre Haig's troops captured the village of Langemarck, which has been held strongly by the Germans ever since the allied attack of early this month, and pushed half a mile beyond. The Reuter correspondent at British headquarters reports tonight that fighting is proceeding well beyond the town.

On the right British troops attempted to seize the high ground almost directly east of Ypres, which lies north of the road to Menin. They swept up and gained the ground, but in the face of terrific losses the Germans attacked with great fury, and finally pressed the British back from the terrain they had won.

More than 1,800 prisoners, including thirty-eight officers, already have been counted by the Anglo-French forces. Some German guns have been taken.

In addition to the successes won in the Ypres sector the British have made further progress east of Loos and north of Lens. Severe fighting has been going on there ever since the Canadians won Hill 70 yesterday morning, but the repeated German assaults have been futile.

Official Account of Progress.

The night bulletin of the British War Office gives this account of the day's events:

The allied attacks, delivered early in the morning on a front of nine miles north of the Ypres-Menin road, have been continued during the day in the face of strong enemy resistance.

On the left the French troops, advancing on both sides of the Zuydschoote-Dixmude road, drove the enemy from the tongue of land between the Yser Canal and the Martjevaart and captured the bridgehead of Dreigrachten.

In the centre the British troops rapidly captured their first objectives, and, continuing their advance, carried the village of Langemarck after heavy fighting. They then forced their way forward a distance of half a mile beyond the village and established themselves in the German trench system, which constituted their final objective for the day.

On our right there has been fierce and continuous fighting since the early morning for the possession of the high ground north of the Menin Road. The enemy disputed our advance with determination, counterattacking with large forces. As the result of the counterattacks the enemy succeeded during the afternoon, at great cost, in pressing back our troops in this area from part of the ground won earlier in the day. This evening further enemy counterattacks in this neighborhood were broken up by our artillery fire.

The number of prisoners taken by the Allies in the course of this attack cannot yet be ascertained, but over 1,800, including 38 officers, already have been brought in. A few German guns also were captured.

Our troops made further progress this afternoon east of Loos. The number of troops we captured on this front since the opening of our attack yesterday has now reached a total of 896, including 22 officers.

Throughout yesterday's attack our airplanes co-operated successfully with the artillery and assisted effectively with machine gunfire in repelling the enemy's counterattacks. In the air fighting eleven German airplanes were brought down and four others were driven down out of control. Another was brought down by anti-aircraft fire. Three of our airplanes are missing. Today also our aircraft has done excellent work.

The early bulletin telling of the opening of the attack reads:

At 4:45 o'clock this morning the

allied troops again attacked on a wide front east and north of Ypres.

Heavy fighting is taking place, but progress is being made at all points in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy.

On the Lens battle front three more counter attacks made by the enemy last night against our positions were repulsed. A hostile concentration in the neighborhood of Cité St. Auguste was broken up by our artillery.

The day report of the French operations as issued by the French War Office reads:

In Belgium, after violent and most thorough artillery preparation, we made an attack at dawn this morning in conjunction with the British army on our right.

With superb spirit our infantry made the assault on the enemy positions on both sides of the road between Steenstraate and Dixmude, capturing all objectives and crossing the Steenbeck. Our troops are making progress on the right bank in contact with our allies.

The Associated Press correspondent on the British front telegraphs describing the situation on the battle line at 4 o'clock this afternoon, stating that no more than a general idea can be given because "a signal was given a few hours ago for an advance." He says:

"From Dreigrachten, which the French occupied with little resistance, southward, the French pushed their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area along the left bank of the St. Jansbeek River, and on the right bank they surged across the Steenbeck, which is a continuation of the St. Jansbeek, and occupied German positions to an extreme depth of about 1,000 yards.

"At the same time the British advanced on the right of the French and occupied considerable territory in the region of St. Julien and Langemarck. Apparently Langemarck Village itself is firmly in the hands of the Allies.

Fighting Is Very Heavy.

"Further south the British had pushed forward at various points as far down the salient as the country west of the Polygon Wood. In all this region heavy fighting was in progress, especially in the vicinity of the Polygon Wood and the neighboring forests.

"At this time it is impossible to give more than a general idea of the events that are transpiring, since a signal was given a few hours ago for an advance. There is little doubt, however, that the German troops engaged have been dealt a heavy blow, and that the British have made appreciable advances at many points in this difficult territory.

"The preliminary bombardment by the British artillery worked havoc in the German ranks, according to prisoners. All night the heavy guns poured a steady stream of shells into the small forts and the fortified farms in which the Germans had established machine gun squads, and many of their defenses were wiped out or made untenable.

"About Langemarck, where heavy fighting took place, the Seventeenth Reserve Division of the Prussians suffered severely from the bombardment.

"The barrage which the British artillery dropped before the infantry for the advance was perfect. The German guns pounded bravely gallantly, but their fire was not effective and the British troops suffered little as they pushed forward.

"In the Langemarck region the main difficulty encountered was the mud in the approaches to the town, and into this bog the infantry plunged at every step. Not infrequently the soldiers had to extricate a comrade who had sunk to the waist in the morass, but they continued to push forward steadily, facing machine gun fire from hidden redoubts and battling their way past with bombs and rifle fire.

Thus the British came to Langemarck. There were concrete gunpits about the position in front of the town, which was flooded from the Steenbeck River, but the infantry waded and bombed their way about either side of the town. As they passed to the further side the Germans could be seen running away, and little resistance was offered in the town itself. The fighting still continues beyond Langemarck, according to the latest reports.

French Pushed Ahead Half a Mile.

The French attack began simultaneously with the British advance and the contact between the allied armies was excellent throughout. The French completed the task mapped out for them in about one hour. The extreme depth which they penetrated into the German territory was over 1,000 yards.

"The terrain over which the French advanced was most difficult for on their right the Steenbeck River was in flood and on their left they were moving toward an inundated area, and the ground was becoming marshier all the time. The German defenses in this inhospitable zone consisted chiefly of fortified machine gun positions. These, however, were accounted for largely in the preliminary bombardment. The French met little resistance, and the operation was carried out with few casualties.

"The portion of the Steenbeck the French crossed lies between a point west of Wijendrift and a bend in the river 1,500 yards north, a little southwest of St. Janshoek. On the east side of the river they met strong resistance at Champaubert Farm, and at the Brielhan house, both strongly fortified and machine gun nests. The French artillery was brought into play and these strongholds were forced to surrender.

"Dreigrachten was occupied with little or no resistance, as was virtually all the country south of that place. The French front now runs from Dreigrachten along the left bank of the St. Jansbeek River to a point of crossing below St. Janshoek, whence it runs southeast to a junction with the new British line.

"The Germans had concentrated large bodies of troops in the Houthulst Forest in anticipation of this attack, but the French heavy guns bombarded the woods so effectively that it was impossible to bring up reserves.

"The booty obtained by the French will be considerable, including a number of heavy guns which stuck in the mud and were abandoned by the retreating Germans. Many machine guns also fell into the hands of the French."

DRIVE FAILURE, SAYS BERLIN.

Only "Local Successes" Won by Allies, It Is Stated.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The combined British and French attack over a front of more than eighteen miles in Flanders was shattered by the Teutons, according to the official communication issued this evening. Only local successes on the Yser Canal and in the vicinity of Langemarck were obtained by the Entente, it was stated. The bulletin reads:

The enemy assault in Flanders, which extended over a front of thirty kilometers, (eighteen miles,) has been shattered with heavy losses. The enemy has been able to gain only small local successes at Dreirachten, on the Yser Canal, and near Langemarck, where fighting is still proceeding.

From St. Julien, northeast of Ypres, to as far as Warneton on the Lys, the enemy everywhere was completely repulsed.

The day report told of the beginning of the battle and said the British were attacking on an eleven-mile front. The bulletin asserted that British troops yesterday unsuccessfully attempted to take the village of Vendin le Vieil, two and a half miles east of Loos, on the Lens front, but made only small gains. In part, it read:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders a second great battle has burst forth. The artillery duel, which yesterday again rose to most extreme violence, and on the coast and between the Yser and the Deutel (Lys), continued undiminished during the night and increased this morning to drumfire. Behind dense waves of fire the English infantry then advanced to the attack between Bixschoote and Wytschaete on a front of eighteen kilometers (eleven miles).

In Artois the English attacked yesterday morning between Hulluch and Lens with four Canadian divisions. After the strongest fire they forced their way into our first positions and sought by the continual bringing up of fresh forces to deepen the gap created on both sides of Loos.

According to orders found the object of their attack was the village of Vendin le Vieil, situated four kilometers (about two and a half miles) behind our front. In desperate fighting, lasting all day, our troops by counterattacks pressed back beyond the third line of our first position the enemy who had broken into our lines. The English made a small gain.

In fresh attacks, which were repeated as many as eleven times, the stubborn enemy again tried his fortune, but the enemy's storming waves collapsed before our battle line.

South of Hulluch and west of Lens the enemy, who had suffered extremely heavy losses at all points of the battlefield, was repulsed.

FRENCH GAIN ON THE AISNE.

Capture German Trenches on a Kilometer Front South of Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—French troops made an attack on the Aisne today and captured German trenches on a front of one kilometer. Four German counterattacks were repulsed. The official bulletin today says of operations other than those in Belgium:

South of Allies a vigorous attack made us master of a system of trenches on a front of one kilometer, which was held strongly by the enemy. Four German counterattacks on our new positions were repulsed easily and 120 prisoners, one of them an officer, have been counted. In the region of the Hurtebise monument we also made progress, taking a score of prisoners.

In the Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse heavy artillery fighting continued. We made a surprise attack near Louvemont, taking seven prisoners. There is nothing of importance to report on the remainder of the front.

Our bombarding airplanes last night and this morning threw many bombs on enemy establishments north and east of the Houthulst Forest, and also on the railway station at Lichterwald.

During our attack in the region of Allies and Hurtebise our aviators were not deterred by the bad weather from flying very close to the ground as our infantry moved forward and turning their machine guns on the shelters and reserves of the enemy.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The General Staff reports in its official bulletin today heavy firing on the Chemin des Dames. French attacks near Hurtebise Farm failed, it is said. The bulletin reads:

Front of the German Crown Prince—In the centre of the Chemin des Dames sector lively activity by both artilleries preponderated throughout the day. After the failure of their attack in the morning the French again attacked in the evening between Cerny and the Hurtebise Farm on a front of about five kilometers, (three miles.) Fluctuating fighting continued into the night. We remained in full possession of our positions. The vain onrushes of the enemy caused them much bloodshed.

On the front north of Verdun the artillery duel again assumed great intensity in the morning. The French fire, however, was not as violent as on Aug. 12 and 13.

The night report tells of intense artillery duels near Verdun.

GUARDS BUTCHERED AT LENS.

Ten Efforts of Germans to Retake Hill 70 Are Repulsed by Canadians.

By The Canadian Press, Limited.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—The taking of Hill 70 yesterday by the Canadian troops stirred the German higher command as nothing else has done on this front this year.

Prince Rupprecht has made frantic efforts to recapture the lost positions and a grim battle was waged throughout the day, particularly on and around Hill 70.

Ten times the enemy came on, but they seldom got close enough for fighting with bayonet or bomb. The Prussian Guards were subjected to a terrible concentrated fire from our artillery and machine guns. Their losses were frightful.

A veteran machine-gun officer tells of having had as a target for an hour and a quarter enemy reinforcements coming up in columns of fours for use in counterattacks. He said that his men killed more Germans yesterday than they had seen altogether at any previous time. Prisoners said that the ground over which their battalions had advanced was thickly strewn with dead.

The Seventh Prussian Division, which was in line when we attacked, no longer exists. Their losses during the several days prior to the assault were very serious. Our guns so steadily swept their positions that ration parties refused to go up and the men in the trenches remained unfed.

The total number of prisoners is now considerably over 400.

The original German force, which met our assault, was pretty well accounted for by the attacking force. It consisted of two battalions of the 165th Regiment, two of the Twenty-sixth, two of the 158th, and one of the 253d. German regiments consist of three battalions each, and after the battalions of the three first mentioned regiments holding the trenches had been put out of action, the reserve battalions were moved up hurriedly. At 9 o'clock, while headed toward Hill 70, these battalions were caught under our artillery fire and dispersed.

The enemy leaders next called upon the Fourth Guard Division, which had been held on this part of the line for such an emergency as that which confronted the defenders of Lens. The Guards proceeded toward Bois Hugo with the evident intention of retaking Hill 70. They, too, were caught under our artillery and machine-gun barrage, and so roughly handled that two attempts to advance, one at 11:30 o'clock and the second soon after noon, had to be abandoned.

Artillery and machine-gun experts have explained that the enemy position is an impossible one, and that if he cannot drive us off Hill 70 he will have to get out of Lens.

Our casualties can now be spoken of as light.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 16.—The Canadians today were holding strongly Hill 70 and all the other positions which they wrested about Lens yesterday, after having beaten off ten furious counterattacks. The last German attack of the night occurred at 9:30 o'clock, and this morning comparative quiet reigned in this sector, giving the British a chance to consolidate their new lines.

The checking up of British casualties this morning indicated that they had been moderate.

The German counterattacks resulted in fierce hand-to-hand fighting among the wrecked buildings in the suburbs of Lens. Following their usual methods, the Germans hurled their men into the combat without apparent thought of the cost of life. Wave after wave of guardsmen were sent into the terrific hail of death, and each succeeding wave met the fate of the former, until virtually the entire division had been annihilated.

The German artillery gave the British their most trouble, pouring a heavy fire into the ranks of the advancing infantry and shelling heavily the rear areas.

TOTAL GERMAN LOSSES NOW EXCEED 4,500,000

Casualties Reported in the Official Lists Issued During July Were 89,863.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—German casualties reported in the German official lists during July, but not necessarily having occurred in July, aggregated 89,863, as follows:

Killed or died of wounds or sickness, 21,389.

Prisoners or missing, 14,620.

Severely wounded, 13,896.

Wounded and slightly wounded, 39,958.

The total German casualties of all classes since the beginning of the war exceeds 4,500,000.

NEW PROOFS SEEN OF GERMAN LOSSES

Youths of 17 Participate in Counterattacks on the Canadians Near Lens.

BOYS OF 14 DEAD ON HILL

British Troops Amazed at the Youth of the Men They Are Meeting in Battle.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 16.—This morning the British troops made a general advance beyond the line of the recent attacks and gained about 1,500 yards of ground on a wide front, which includes the village of Langemarck and goes southward to the region of Glencorse Copse and Polygon Wood.

On the left the French went forward also and struck out into the swampy neck of ground, which they call the peninsula of Presquile, surrounded on three sides by deep floods.

On the right of the British attack the fighting has been most violent and the Germans made strong and repeated counterattacks over all the high ground, which drops down to Glencorse Wood from Nun's Wood to Hannebeek. Their losses were high, for although the weather is still stormy, making the ground bad for the British, there was light for the flying men and artillery observers, and at various parts of the front the German assembly of troops has been signaled quickly, so that the guns smashed up their formations and caused slaughter.

After my narrative of the Canadians at Lens yesterday, counterattacks have to be added. Successive waves advanced and were broken up, and these lads of the younger classes, some of them boys of seventeen, who marched shoulder to shoulder according to the old tradition, were destroyed in great numbers.

The experts are wrangling over the number of German reserves. Fantastic figures are given of the millions of Germans still under arms, but there are no exact data, and all we know with any certainty is that the enemy is still outwardly strong—strong, at least, in defense. But the magnitude of his losses during the three years is revealed by the facts of today's fighting and the place in which it happened. It was in the autumn of 1914, during the first battle of Ypres, that the Germans attacked the third British brigade at Langemarck, where the English troops made a victorious assault today. Three years ago they were German lads of the 1914 class who marched up to the British lines, linked arm in arm, to be mowed down by the most deadly rifle fire in the world, because those men of the old army were the finest marksmen.

Yesterday at Lens, or rather at Hill 70, they were the boys of the 1919 class who held the tragedy of German hopes and the great proof of her defeat. She cannnot fill up the gaps in her ranks by lies and it is another sign of weakness that she is lying.

"English detachments," says Germany, "in trying to cross the Steenbeck River were annihilated."

The truth is exactly the opposite. Last night the English troops, who were going to attack the village of Langemarck, went across Steenbeck stream and lay there, waiting for the hour of their assault.

As we know now from captured orders, a German regiment was ordered to attack the British lines at 3:45 o'clock this morning. Only forty men of that regiment were seen advancing, and it was those who were annihilated.

The British went forward when there was light enough and made their way toward Langemarck. Here they were in real trouble, but not from the enemy. It was the state of the ground that threatened them with disaster. All round Langemarck the floods were out, and the heavy rains of the week had filled the old shell holes to the brim and made a bog everywhere.

Found Boys of 14 Dead.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—It seems that Hill 70 was held lightly and by the younger class of soldiers, the best Prussian troops being kept back to hold the inner defenses of Lens and make counterattacks.

"It was a walkover," said a Canadian, describing the assault on the hill. "Our barrage was great and had simply smashed the ground to a pulp. I thought it a greater wreck than Vimy, which was some wreck. One could just see the faint suggestion of trenches, but everything was clean swept. There were two or three machine-gun emplacements which gave us a bit of trouble, but not much. We jumped on them and wiped them out. I can't say that I saw many German dead, but just a few boys. I expect the others were buried and smashed up."

One of the Canadian soldiers said of the troops on Hill 70:

"They were children no bigger than school boys. I call it cruel to send such youngsters into the fighting line."

Another man told me that he saw boys lying dead who looked not older than 14, and it made him feel sick. They could not all have been like that, the men of the 155th and 158th reserve regiments, from whom some of the prisoners have come, because they have been making a very stiff fight in some parts of their defensive system.

The Canadians went into battle with absolute confidence.

"I knew we could do the trick," said one of them who came walking back with a wound in his thigh, "and all my pals were of the same mind."

He said one amazing thing, while lying there waiting for his operation in the back parlor of a miner's cottage in one of those mazes into which the Germans were plunging shells at the time.

"I enjoyed the show very much," he said. "It was a fair treat."

The spirit of the men who have fought and fought and seen the worst horrors of war and suffered its most hideous discomforts is one of those miracles which I do not understand.

Of the same character are the civilian inhabitants of one of these mining cities on the edge of the battlefields, where they have remained since the beginning of the war, nearer even than the edge. They live in streets where most of the houses have been hit and many of them wrecked. Death comes about and above them. Many of the people have been killed and the children go to school in cellars with gas masks because of poison that comes on the east wind or the north.

They were there again today. Old women were drinking early morning coffee in the little rooms that have stood between the masses of ruin.

A widow in black weeds like a dowager duchess was walking slowly down a street that was shelled last night, and today girls with braided hair were standing at the street corners among the soldiers in steel helmets, watching shells bursting a little way off, with no certainty that that is their limit.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Shipping Shares Improved as Result of Extension in Insurance.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The stock market today was cheerful. Home rails were firmer. Mexican securities, which have been active, are now easier. Argentine railways were steadier on account of the better outlook in the strike situation. Rio Tintos relapsed on account of the miners having declared a strike.

Shipping shares improved as the result of the Government extension of liability on amounts for which vessels are insured. Peruvians hardened. Oils were active. There was a further advance in Egyptian securities.

Money was plentiful and discounts were steady.

ST. QUENTIN CATHEDRAL IS WRECKED BY FIRE

French Shells Did It, Says Berlin—Observer on French Front Denies It.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Aug. 16.—Something mysterious has been happening in St. Quentin.

Last evening before sunset the men in the French lines before the town were astonished to see great tongues of flame break out from the windows of the Collegiate Church, usually called the Cathedral, and very soon the whole vast structure was enveloped.

Throughout the night the fire blazed, throwing a lurid glare over the surrounding plain, and great pillars of smoke into the quiet sky.

At daybreak today it was seen that the steep dark roof which made the cathedral a landmark for many miles around had fallen in and when I came up to the front this afternoon, it was evident that everything but the outer walls must have been destroyed.

The cause of the disaster is unknown. All that can be certainly said is that it was not due to French gunfire. Yesterday was relatively calm in this sector and there was little bombardment last night.

It is known from the statements of prisoners that St. Quentin has been pillaged by German troops, their officers being parties to the wholesale removal of stolen valuables.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—The Reuter correspondent at French Army Headquarters, in a message received at Reuter's Ottawa Agency this evening, says:

"Smoke and flames were seen pouring from the roof of St. Quentin Cathedral last evening from the French observation posts. All night the great building flamed, and when day broke it was seen that the massive roof had fallen in, carrying with it the central tower. This afternoon I looked at the ruined shell of the ancient church. The fire was still burning and smoke was pouring out from all the openings.

"The enemy set fire to two villages close to St. Quentin last night."

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The General Staff reports in its official bulletin today that the Cathedral at St. Quentin was set on fire by French shells. The bulletin reads:

Near St. Quentin the French in the afternoon developed especial firing activity. They were successful by means of about 3,000 shells thrown on the inner town in setting the presbytery on fire. From there the flames spread to the Cathedral, which has been burning since 8:30 o'clock last evening.

The Cathedral or Church of St. Quentin is one of the finest Gothic buildings in that part of France, and was erected between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. The building has double transepts and the nave is 370 feet long and 130 feet high. It is finely decorated and contains some handsome bas reliefs. In the crypt of the church are buried St. Quentin and his fellow-martyrs, St. Victorious and St. Gentianus.

FURTHER LOANS TO ALLIES.

$5,900,000 Advanced to Belgium and $40,000,000 to Italy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Loans of $40,000,000 to Italy and $5,900,000 to Belgium were made by the Government today, bringing the total thus far advanced the Allies up to $1,916,400,000.

CZERNIN MANEUVERS TO CONVINCE BERLIN

Repeated Visits to Michaelis Ascribed to Effort to Frame Peace Program.

ALLIES KNEW POPE'S PLAN

Veto on Stockholm Council Attributed to Preference for the Pope's Initiative.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16.—From all information obtainable here, it is considered more than probable that, coming out on Assumption Day, the Pope's new peace proposal is indirectly inspired by Austrian-German Catholic circles.

Austria faces another war Winter with desperation, and Count Czernin has been politically very busy, as is well known from his constant visits to Berlin recently. As has been repeatedly affirmed, Austria for some time has been endeavoring to form peace proposals which Germany would sanction, and there has been talk that Bavaria favors Austrian ideas. The fact that the Papal proposal comes just as Austrian territory is being freed of Russian troops may be significant, especially as a Rome telegram received at The Hague explains that the Papal action was delayed on the request of certain persons.

The Weser Zeitung announced yesterday the arrival of Count Czernin in Berlin to confer with the Chancellor and Foreign Secretary von Kühlman, having come from Great Headquarters. The paper lays stress on the fact that this is Czernin's fourth visit to Germany since his appointment.

Vatican Sounded Powers First.

The Dutch Catholic paper Tijd, whose Rome correspondent is a Catholic priest, telegraphs that the peace proposal was not so unexpected as might be assumed and that preparations for papal mediation had begun long before the Austro-German Eastern offensive. The oroginal intention was to launch the proposal on the fourth anniversary of the war. All the envoys accredited to the Vatican were sounded regarding the feeling of their Governments, and Governments without accredited representatives there were approached by diplomatic mediation. The correspondent further states that the Dutch Government was acquainted with the proposed step and the Dutch Minister at the Vatican acted with extreme tact in regard to certain questions which arose in connection with the preparation of the nate.

The correspondent says he is unable to say when the Entente was acquainted with the message, but it is supposed that the contents of the proposal were known when the Entente Powers and America refused to grant passports to delegates for the Stockholm conference, preferring that the initiative should come from the Pope rather than from the Socialists. The Vatican is extremely reserved as to the possible results of the proposal.

Dutch Hail Papal Proposal.

Naturally, all the Dutch papers comment with enthusiasm on the Pope's "diplomatic offensive," but it must be recollected that Holland at this moment is in a condition of panic by fear of her eastern neighbor, which fear grows as Germany's difficulties increase, those difficulties being largely determined by America's restrictive export policy.

Dutch commercial life is anxious to resume activity under any conditions, and this consideration takes priority over all other questions. Hence the Dutch comments cannot be considered to be founded upon impartial consideration of the proposed terms of peace.

WILSON EXPECTED TO SOUND ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

pression that gained supporters today was that the note after all will be an advantage to the Governments at war with Germany in that it will afford them the opportunity to make statements that will clear all misunderstanding as to the fundamental issues of the war and allow them to express with the greatest clearness an outline of the terms upon which they will insist in the adjustment of the issues that are being fought out on the battlefields of Europe.

One rather interesting view expressed in diplomatic quarter was that every nation that is opposing Germany had some distinct and separate reason for declining to enter into peace negotiations until a clearer insight had been given by Germany herself into the conditions which she would be willing to accept as fundamental to the re-establishment of peace. But in addition, it was said, there were questions of common interest that all the nations making war on Germany would insist on seeing adjusted before peace was agreed upon. The Pope's note, it was suggested, did not pave the way for making Germany declare in advance of a peace conference that she would seek to remedy the evils that have brought so much trouble to the world.

A study of the text of the Pontiff's communication brought expressions of gratification over his desire to see measures taken after the war to minimize future wars. Some thought that the Pope should have added to this his indorsement of the President's insistence that the great powers should bind themselves to champion the rights of smaller nationalities.

Discard Peace "Based on Map."

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON Aug. 16 —Notwithstanding the different and conflicting statements made by German and Austrian Ministers as to a basis of peace negotiations, it is said by some of the diplomats here who have closely studied the situation, that nowhere has there been ary real evidence of an abandonment of the first German demand for a peace based "on the map," which would insure the Central Powers actual military, if not technical and political control of the territories in possession of the Germanic troops when peace is declared.

The Germans, in possession of most of Belgium and a large part of France, were quite willing a year ago to make peace. But with the Russians in possession of some of their best eastern provinces the Austrian Government was not of like mind. Now it is pointed out by the Entente diplomats, as a result of the collapse of the Russian offensive and the clearing of Galicia of Russian troops, the Austrian Government also is willing and anxious for peace, as are the Germans in the knowledge that the tide has turned against them in the west and that next year probably will find them in possession of little or no French and Belgian territory.

It is admitted by these diplomats that it is inconceivable that the Vatican should have been influenced by any of these military considerations, but it is insisted that they must be taken into account by the Foreign Offices of the Entente Powers when they pass upon the Pope's appeal.

WOULD ANSWER "NO" TO POPE.

Fred Horner, M. P., Thinks the Papal Appeal Now a Mistake.

Fred Horner, M. P., who for many years has represented an important London constituency in the British Parliament and is now here on business, does not think that the Pope's appeal will evoke any strong response in England. He said yesterday:

"My strong opinion is—and I am convinced that I am voicing that of my country—that the Pope's communication to the belligerents is an unfortunate mistake. It would have been better for his Holiness to have continued his silence on the war rather than to have set before the world a series of proposals which a little practical thought would have convinced an impartial person are doomed in advance to failure.

"No, the time for the Pope to have spoken was at the beginning of this Armageddon—and spoken firmly in protest not only against the unwarranted invasion of Belgium, but against the atrocities committed in that unhappy country, against the outrages on women and girls, against even godly nuns in their own convents. These are but a few of the occasions upon which the Pope might have seized for such a purpose."

FRENCH UNITED AGAINST PLAN

Believe Germany, Failing at Stockholm, Turned to Pope's Help.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Comment here takes the line that the Pope's peace proposal, following on the heels of the manoeuvres of the Socialist pacifists, marks, to use a military expression, "an offensive movement on both wings simultaneously." This quotation is taken from Le Gaulois, the representative organ of the French clerical and aristocratic party. It parallels exactly the opening phrases of Gustave Hervé, who as an anti-clerical Socialist represents a diametrically opposite pole of opinion. This, it is pointed out, is proof of the unanimity of French sentiment about the Papal suggestion.

Frenchmen of all parties, classes, and opinions may differ about peace itself, its terms, and its possibility or desirability in the near future, but one and all are convinced that peace on the lines the Pope suggests would be "German peace." One man holding an important official post summed up the French attitude by reference to a statement recently made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by a Swiss manufacturers and widely copied in the French press. He said:

"Your paper was right about the German peace offensive. This is the second phase, just as the Socialist conference at Stockholm was the first. Germany knows she is doomed unless she can patch up peace before America can throw her weight into the balance."

Thanks to Clemenceau and others, the public now realises the truth about the recent pacifist propaganda. It is felt that certain efforts to paint the military situation in sombre colors have had similar inspiration, and the result has been a reaction, as the people are beginning to ask, "if German money is behind this talk of speedy peace in alleged French interest, it surely means that French interest is just the reverse, and that it is Germany, not France, whose situation is shaky."

The impression had grown pretty general in the last few weeks that action by the Pope would be the next move in the German peace game. Leakages from Switzerland and whispers in certain financial quarters pointed in the same direction, and although the press was not permitted to allude to the matter openly, it became widely known that something of the kind was to be expected. Moreover, for a considerable time well-informed circles have been discussing the so-called fair German peace terms said to have been offered, more or less tentatively and unofficially, by Erzberger through Swiss channels.

These terms, whose details are freely quoted, were said to have Austrian and Bavarian—the two most Catholic belligerents—inspiration, but it was understood that Germany, despite the boasts of the pan Germanists, would place no difficulties in the way of her allies who regarded them with favor. Their terms, as generally stated, differed practically not at all from the just published synopsis of the Pope's suggestions, all major points being identical, and the only divergence being that the latter, if anything, was rather less advantageous. It is not surprising that Frenchmen, without exception, jumped to the conclusion that the Pope, consciously or unconsciously, is acting in the German interest.

France is coming to view all these peace schemes as evidence of German exhaustion. Once that lesson is fully learned there is no more danger of militarism escaping punishment. As a prominent French journalist said this morning:

"You will see we shall repulse this attack far more easily than Stockholm. People's eyes are being opened. The risk of German peace is lessening every day. The Boches have committed another of their errors of psychology. All this underhand and devious work is defeating its own object.

"It reveals their hand, and when they come to play the trump card of 'a fair, straightforward peace offer on decent terms' our people will know how much it would have been far more dangerous had they done that frankly to begin with, but the Boches judge other nations by themselves. Their tricky methods will set the people against them now as they have done from the beginning. Germany will lose in peace as she has lost in war."

TAKES LA FOLLETTE TO TASK.

Questions Asked Senator by Security League Anent Peace Resolution.

The National Security League sent to Senator La Follette of Wisconsin yesterday a letter taking him severely to task for his peace resolution and asking him to answer certain questions, one of which was:

"Do you believe that any pledge or treaty by the German monarch or his Government can be relied on by this country as the basis of our future peace and security?"

The letter was written by Herbert Barry, Secretary of the League. The questions put to the Senator included these:

"Do you question the statement of the President that the German Government, while professing friendship, was plotting against the peace and security of this Government?

"Do you not believe that the German monarch and his Government in advance of the war planned and plotted the violation of their pledges to Belgium and the invasion of this country?

"Do you not believe that the German monarch and his Government planned and carried into execution the policy of terrorism and cruelty practiced upon the unarmed inhabitants of Belgium, and that the destruction of the private property, the violation of women, and the murder of civilians was extensively carried out without interference from the German monarch and his Government and in many instances with their direct sanction?

"If the pledges and agreements of the German monarch and his appointed Ministers are valueless as securities for peace, have you any suggestion as to how the Teutonic peoples, as distinguished from the present monarch and his appointed Ministers, may enter into any covenants that will be beyond the power of this monarch and his satellites to violate at will?"

TAFT OPPOSES PEACE TALK.

Asserts Prussian Military Caste Must Be Crushed First.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Ex-President Taft, recovering from the illness which recently detained him at Clay Centre, Kan., and on a convalescent trip to Canada, stopped in Chicago today long enough to eat breakfast.

"I am feeling much better, but I am not fully recovered," he said when asked about his condition.

Regarding the war situation and the Pope's peace proposal, Mr. Taft said:

"The Pope is for peace, of course. But no such proposal can or should have any result so long as Germany is, as it is, controlled by the Prussian military caste.

"One thing I don't like to see or hear is the suggestion of peace. People don't seem to realize what the situation means. That is, most of them have no idea of it. The others have other motives."

CZERNIN ENDS CONFERENCES.

Meets Turkish and Bulgar Envoys as Well as German Leaders.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Count Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has returned to Vienna after a two days' visit to Berlin, in the course of which he had several conferences with the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office.

Count and Countess Czernin were the guests of Chancellor Michaelis at luncheon on Wednesday. The Turkish Ambassador and the Bulgarian Minister also attended. Vice Chancellor Helfferich gave a reception in honor of Count Czernin.

TERMS OPPOSED IN ARGENTINA

Presidential Organ Says Hohenzollerns Seek to Escape Punishment.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 16.—Comment here on the peace proposals of the Pope is generally pessimistic. The leading Argentine newspapers recognize that certain points are coincident with the ideas of President Wilson, but say that the conditions and propositions of the Pope will not be accepted. They will serve better to show the state of mind of the Teuton Chancellors, the papers say, the Teutons permitting the Pope better to appreciate on what side are justice and right.

Certain newspapers believe that despite the good intentions of the Pope his proposals are injurious to the Allies, favoring those responsible for the war. El Diaro, despite its Catholic tendency, says the declaration by the Pope has created a painful impression, and that it appears to be an effort to save the Central Empires.

La Epoca, the Presidential Party organ, says that the Hohenzollerns want to avoid the punishment of their crimes against humanity. The Pope could not refuse the proposed peace, it argues, but his proposition will fail.

Centrist Attitude Changing.

The German Catholic annexationist Volkszeitung, in an editorial written before details of the Pope's plan became known, expresses the opinion that Germany cannot have its peace terms dictated by Rome. The object of this article is an attack on the Centrist leader Erzberger.

A centre of the so-called Catholic peace movement is Gratz, in Austria, where the Catholic White Cross League is established and where it promulgated a peace program of twelve paragraphs early in June.

Politically, the attitude of German Catholics, both toward domestic and foreign policies, has unquestionably been modified since their party supported the Reichstag peace resolution on July 19, as five days later the Central Committee of the party, at a meeting in Frankfort, adopted a much less progressive attitude regarding peace proposals. Subsequently the principal Catholic paper, Germania, has veered toward the reactionary attitude of the Rhineland Catholics. The German Catholics as a political party are considered essentially reactionary, and if they support progressive measures it is because the inclinations of their leaders are overborne by the intense popular feeling of constituents.

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Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend

20 for 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Washington Text of the Pope's Appeal Translated From Official Copy There

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The text of the Pope's peace proposal, of which the version issued by the London Foreign Office was printed in a late edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, was made public by the State Department today as follows, in the form of a translation from the French:

To the Rulers of the Belligerent Peoples:

From the beginning of our Pontificate, in the midst of the horrors of the awful war let loose on Europe, we have had of all things three in mind: to maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents, as becomes him who is the common father and loves all his children with equal affection, continually to endeavor to do them all as much good as possible, without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion, as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity as well as by the supreme spiritual charge with which we have been intrusted by Christ; finally, as also required by our mission of peace, to omit nothing, as far as it lay in our power, that could contribute to expedite the end of these calamities by endeavoring to bring the peoples and their rulers to more moderate resolutions, to the serene deliberation of peace, of a "just and lasting" peace.

Whoever has watched our endeavors in these three grievous years that have just elapsed could easily see that, while we remained ever true to our resolution of absolute impartiality and beneficent action, we never ceased to urge the belligerent peoples and Governments again to be brothers, although all that we did to reach this very noble goal was not made public.

About the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the contending nations the most earnest exhortations, and in addition pointed to the path that would lead to a stable peace honorable to all. Unfortunately, our appeal was not heeded, and the war was fiercely carried on for two years more, with all its horrors. It became even more cruel, and spread over land and sea, and even to the air, and desolation and death were seen to fall upon defenseless cities, peaceful villages, and their innocent people.

And now no one can imagine how much the general suffering would increase if other months or, still worse, other years were added to this sanguinary triennium. Is this civilized world to be turned into a field of death, and is Europe, so glorious and flourishing, to rush, as carried by a universal folly, to the abyss and take a hand in its own suicide?

In so distressing a situation, in the presence of so grave a menace, we, who have no personal political aim, who listen to the suggestions or interests of none of the belligerents, but are solely actuated by the sense of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitations of our children who implore our intervention and peace-bearing word, uttering the very voice of humanity and reason—we again call for peace, and we renew a pressing appeal to those who have in their hands the destinies of the nations. But no longer confining ourselves to general terms, as we were led to do by circumstances in the past, we will now come more concrete and practical, and we invite the Governments of both belligerent peoples to arrive at an agreement on the following points, which seem to offer the base of a just and lasting peace, leaving it with them to make them more precise and complete.

First, the fundamental point must be that the material force of arms shall give way to the moral force of right, whence shall proceed a just agreement of all upon the simultaneous and reciprocal decrease of armaments, according to rules and guarantees to be established, in the necessary and sufficient measure for the maintenance of public order in every State; then, taking the place of arms, the institution of arbitration, with its high pacifying function, according to rules to be drawn in concert and under sanctions to be determined against any State which would decline either to refer international questions to arbitration or to accept its awards.

When supremacy of right is thus established, let every obstacle to ways of communication of the peoples be removed by insuring, through rules to be also determined, the true fre

BRITISH ARMY MEN LAUD OUR SOLDIERS

Physique Magnificent and Faces Show They Have Brains as Well as Brawn, Says Expert.

ADMIRES THEIR EQUIPMENT

Distinguished Officer Amazed at the Smartness of Troops Who Have Drilled Only a Few Weeks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In addition to the spontaneous welcome that the American troops received from the vast crowds that saw them parade through the streets of London yesterday, their work and their marching and alignment earned the encomiums of British military men, who hardly expected so much from what, comparatively speaking, are raw levies.

On this point a distinguished British officer writes the following for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Considering that practically all the officers and men who marched through London as the vanguard of America's new armies were civilians only a few short weeks ago, that their period of training had been only a few weeks and that even that brief period had been cut into by a long ocean voyage, the impression they made was extremely favorable. Their marching was sometimes not as steady as it might have been; the distances were not well kept, the intervals between the units sometimes lengthening out to portentous proportions, and the handling of arms left a good deal to be desired, the rifles being sloped at all sorts of angles, and the piling of arms, when troops fell out, being rather badly done, but after all the piling of arms is a tricky business and can only be learned with time and practice. Time and practice will set right this as well as the other points noted.

"It may seem hypercritical to labor over such points, but we have found in the course of this war that smartness in saluting on parade, in close order drill and in the handling of arms is essential. It is the outward and visible sign of inward spiritual grace, and one famous English General has summed up the whole matter in the pithy apothegom that 'regiments that salute best fight best.' We still insist, therefore, on the old parade ground smartness, not by any means for its own sake, but as a means to an end, the end being the instilling of discipline, and it will be well for America if those who train her new armies follow the same methods as nearly as the differences of national temperament will allow.

"Seeing them march through London in column of fours, one is apt to forget that these men, and particularly their officers, are experts in their own line of work—probably without their equal in the world and certainly without superiors. But even regarded only as the raw material of infantry, they would make an unforgettable impression. Their physique is magnificent, their average height being, as I should estimate on a rough guess, about 5 feet 10 inches, with plenty of solidity in proportion, and one look at their keen, clear-cut faces is enough to tell the observer that they have brains as well as brawn.

"Their equipment was as good as such fine fellows deserve. Among other points in it noted by military observers was the poncho, this being carried on the person, slung from the waist belt when not in use. It has a distinct advantage over the ground sheet, the corresponding piece of the kit in the equipment of the English infrantryman, which has to be carried in wagons in the battalion first-line transport.

"The men were quite noticeably well shod, and their smart light canvas leggings are probably better legwear than our puttees, which, though they will keep out a certain amount of mud and water in slightly wet trenches, have to be discarded in Winter in favor of gum boots when the troops are holding really wet trenches, and in Summer they are dreadfully hot. Puttees are probably responsible for the prevalence in the British Army of various veins in the leg, and their one redeeming feature is that they may on occasion serve to gag or bind an abusive or recalcitrant Hun prisoner.

"Man for man, the 'Sammies' look smarter than the rank and file of the British Army, at least as far as uniforms are concerned, for that of Thomas Atkins is issued for purposes of economy. He has what are colloquially known as 'slackers,' namely, long trousers, which he wears without puttees in his hours of ease and over which he winds his puttees when he is on duty, whereas Sammy, in his well-cut knickers, from the waist down looks as smart as any English officer.

"Another point that caught my eye was the leather thong at the bottom of the officer's pistol holster. When he is riding this goes round the leg and keeps the holster snug to the thigh. This is a small point, but it is enough to show that the United States military authorities have not been slow to profit by the practical experience of the Western plainsman, and if the American soldier proves himself as good a man as the old-time Western cow puncher he will prove himself a very good man, indeed."

PREMIER IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Friends Who Saw Him Since Parade Say He Is Full of the Subject.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—During his speech in the House of Commons today Premier Lloyd George made several references to America. From the Premier down all London is still talking of yesterday's march of the American troops. Friends who saw Lloyd George last night and today say he is full of the subject and enthusiastic in his characteristically whole-hearted fashion.

"It would be impossible to exaggerate the impression made upon people here by the exhilarating spectacle of that long column of marching men who are forerunners of the millions whom America can put into the field if necessary. I say millions advisedly, for Washington knows the realities of the situation and has made its calculations.

"I wouldn't like to be in the shoes of the Germans when a few hundred thousand of these chaps begin to tumble over them," said an Englishman of experience today with reference to the physical quality of the men who followed Old Glory through the London streets. Another aspect of yesterday's march which cannot be overemphasized is the character of London's welcome. A police official whose experiences of London crowds dates back many years said there was only one demonstration in London's history that could be compared to yesterday's, and that was the welcome which was given to the City of London Volunteers when that corps, the own flesh and blood of the metropolis, returned from South Africa.

VON WALDOW TAKES OFFICE.

New Food Controller Has an Efficient Staff to Start With.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via London, Aug. 16.)—Germany's new food controller, Herr von Waldow, formerly Lord Lieutenant of the Province of Pomerania, today stepped into the position made vacant in the course of the recent Cabinet upheaval. As soon as the Reichstag has sanctioned the combination of the Imperial and Prussian Food Bureaus, von Waldow will attain the rank of a State Secretary, in which capacity he also will sit in the Bundesrat.

The unification of the German nation's food administration under one head promises to simplify and to make more effective the organization which, under Adolph von Batocki's management, already had reached a remarkable degree of efficiency.

The retiring controller, von Batocki, found chaos when he assumed office sixteen months ago. He bequeaths to his successor not only an efficient organization and an experienced staff of executives, but what interests the public in a great measure, a bumper crop of potatoes. Von Waldow is a Conservative. One of his under secretaries is a Social Democrat.

CHICAGO MAYOR'S PAPER BARRED FROM AURORA

Citizens of Illinois Town Threaten to Give Thompson's Agent a Ride on a Rail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Mayor Thompson's idea of Americanism was repudiated today in Aurora when leading merchants stopped the circulation of The Republican, the Mayor's official organ, and threatened to "rail out of town" the man in charge of the circulation of the paper.

This man gave the name of William Stocker. He said he was a personal friend of Mayor Thompson, and that the paper was being circulated "for the purpose of giving Mayor Thompson's personal view on all matters of public import."

Stocker was advised to tell Mayor Thompson that the citizens of Aurora did not want him to visit the town.

"You tell Bill he had better keep out of Aurora, if he knows what's good for his skin," said one of the members of the delegation.

Stocker is employed as chief clerk in the City Attorney's Office.

Word reached the business men of Aurora that the Thompson organ was being distributed in the homes and street corners. First information was given by members of the Third Illinois Infantry, camped near Aurora. Copies of the paper were distributed at the camp, and after the soldiers read a few items they entered a vigorous protest with the leading citizens of the town.

"If something is not done we will get the fellow who is peddling this traitorous sheet," said one of the soldiers.

The town committee was composed of James McCredie, State Grand Warden of the Masonic Order; T. W. Sanders, a former Mayor of Aurora; Edward Dorchester, a former City Treasurer; John Holslag, former head of the State organization of Spanish War Veterans; John Walker, prominent in G. A. R. circles, and William Willett, one of the heads of a local public utility concern. They marched to the Bishop Hotel, where Stocker had engaged a room, and demanded that he come out. Stocker refused, and Sanders and McCredie forced their way into his room.

Five large bundles of The Republican were stacked in one corner of the room.

"We represent the merchants of Aurora, and demand of you not to distribute any more of those papers in this town," said McCredie. "We have sent many of our boys to fight for their country, and we are going to protect our cities while they are gone. The paper you have been circulating is not an American paper, and we don't want it here. We are here to serve notice upon you to take your papers and get out of the city or suffer the consequence."

Speaking at an impromptu meeting which appointed the committee expressed indignation at the entire tone of the paper, but were particularly aroused by one paragraph which read:

"All you have to do is to get Congress to declare war, and in the newspapers, muzzle the people, conscript an army, make the President one of these here 'Pooh-Bahs,' and then it will be 'King Woodrow.'"

FRENCH EDITOR A SUICIDE.

Had Been Accused of Having Dealings with the Enemy.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The death in a prison infirmary yesterday of Miguel Almereyda, editor of "the Bonnet Rouge, which was attributed at first to hemorrhage of the lungs, was said today by the Ministry of Justice to have been occasioned by strangulation. The autopsy showed strangulation to have been brought about by the use of a thin cord such as a shoestring.

M. Almereyda was under arrest on a charge of sedition. His apprehension was a sequel to that of another member of the Bonnet Rouge staff, upon whom a suspicious check for 150,000 francs was found on his arrival from Switzerland. A charge was preferred of having dealings with the enemy, and it is said this is to be changed to one of having treasonable relations with the enemy, involving transfer of the case to a court-martial, with the possibility of the infliction of the death penalty.

The case, which is being investigated by Magistrate Drioux, has developed considerably in the last few days. Search has been made of the houses of a number of persons connected with Almereyda and of the offices of the Tranchée Republicaine, an ultra-pacifist newspaper, and Les Nations, a publication of similar character. It is also reported that the authorities will examine a bank with a Russian name which is alleged to have drawn funds from a Berlin bank. One of the principals in the Paris institutions is said to have been a close friend of Almereyda.

M. Almereyda obtained prominence through the recent debate in the Senate, in which ex-Premier Clemenceau made a violent attack on Louis Malvy, Minister of the Interior, for his policy in regard to the treatment of enemy subjects suspected of espionage. Almereyda, who to a degree was acquainted with M. Malvy, was referred to frequently by M. Clemenceau.

WANT TO ADVERTISE LOAN.

Clubs' Advisory Board Puts $1,250,000 Plan Before McAdoo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The National Advertising Advisory Board of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World today sent a delegation to Washington, headed by Herbert S. Houston of New York, Chairman of the board, to urge Secretary McAdoo to spend from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 in advertising the next issue of Liberty Loan bonds. The advertising of the first issue cost the Government nothing.

A detailed plan, originally outlined before the issuance of the first Liberty Loan bonds, was presented to Secretary McAdoo, calling for a division of the advertising among daily, weekly, and monthly publications, in addition to the utilization of posters, circulars, billboards, and other agencies. A program involving an expenditure of approximately $1,250,000 was outlined.

No decision was reached. Mr. McAdoo spoke of the difficulties under which the department would labor in attempting to place such advertising in a large way, and the limited appropriation placed at his disposal by Congress with which to bear all expenses of the issue.

FRENCH LOSE FOUR SHIPS.

Only One of Over 1,000 Tons—Six Italian Steamers Sunk.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The weekly report of shipping losses gives one steamship of more than 1,600 tons and three of smaller size as having been sunk in the week ended Aug. 12, out of 1,010 arrivals and 1,028 clearances at French ports. Five French vessels were attacked unsuccessfully by submarines.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Italian merchant marine losses for the week ended Aug. 12 comprise six steamers and five sailing vessels, one of the latter being above 100 tons. Five hundred and fifty vessels of all nationalities, of a tonnage of 339,245, entered port, and 509, of a tonnage of 414,775 left.

AMERICAN WORK IN TURKEY.

College for Women to Open—More Funds for Jewish Relief.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16.—Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister to Sweden, has received advices from Turkey that plans have been made to open the American College for Women at Constantinople Sept. 18.

The State Department at Washington has instructed Minister Morris to forward $25,000 for the continuation of soup kitchens and relief of Jews in Turkey.

ARMY ON REVIEW DELIGHTS SIBERT

Showing of Our Forces in France Amazes the General and All Who See the Parade.

COVER VALLEYS FOR MILES

Display Would Have Given Germans New Respect for Us, the Comment of an Officer.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 16, (By The Associated Press.)—The review yesterday by Major Gen. William L. Sibert of all the troops of his command in training for the trenches afforded a military spectacle of international significance and historic import. It was the first time the troops of this particular unit of the American army in France had been assembled in its entirety and the display was deeply impressive.

There have been other reviews of American troops in foreign lands—in the Philippines, Cuba, Guam, and Panama—but there seemed to be an entirely new meaning to the sturdy tramp of the men of America in France. One saw in them the symbol of their country's new adventure.

"They made me feel very proud," said General Sibert last night, echoing the sentiment of a small but enthusiastic handful of Americans who were permitted to see the martial display. The setting for the review was one of rare beauty. It was held upon a broad and somewhat rocky plateau in the rolling fields of France, rippling away in every direction, all green and brown with growing crops and ripening grain. Here and there picturesque little French villages, white-walled and red-roofed, snuggled amid the trees of matchless valleys. Occasionally these valleys were bathed in sunshine and again they were hidden in the gray mist of rain. The scene was one of changing brilliance and shadow, the deep blue of the harvest sky and dazzling August sun being masked now and then by masses of storm clouds driven along by a stiffening gale.

At one time during the review a rainstorm broke over the marching troops, but it was only of brief duration and there was not a falter in any part of the line. There is an officers' bombing school near the point where the review was held, and throughout the time the troops were assembling and marching by loud explosions of hand grenades gave a touch of war reality to the picture.

The troops were on the move early in the morning. They were scattered in a dozen or more villages and each regiment was assembled in a village where its headquarters had been established. The new army regiments are modeled on the European standard, quite different from the old American regiments, and when on the march yesterday in column of fours the line seemed to stretch an interminable distance along beautifully paved roads lined with tall trees. As the Americans passed through the villages en route to the reviewing field the French peasant folk gazed at them open-eyed in amazement and admiration. They have seen much of the American soldiers individually and in companies since their arrival, but this was the first gathering in force of the new ally, and the impression it made on the villagers, farmers, and French soldiers on leave could easily be seen and appreciated.

Even Sibert Surprised.

The French, who have been training companies and battalions of the American Army, were also surprised, and it can be truthfully stated that there was a distinct pause of surprise and admiration on the part of Major Gen. Sibert himself when, riding at the head of the staff, he reached the crest of the reviewing platform and saw his khaki-clad command drawn up in a wonderful far-flung line before him.

Attached to the staff were half a dozen French officers, including the General of a famous division, all of whom were enthusiastic in their praise of the spectacle. Major Gen. Sibert and staff slowly rode up and down before the various regiments drawn up at attention. The reviewing ground was staked out with American flags, and when the General had taken up his position the army began to move. The manoeuvres by which it broke from regimental fronts into lines of platoon would have come to soldiers with years of training behind them.

It was the first time an American army had passed in review under its new organization, and the display was a most imposing one. Marching in line of platoons means moving forward with the four platoons abreast, each platoon being formed in columns of fours. The space between the platoons being considerable, the head and front of the marching column are fully 200 feet wide.

Each of the four platoons in a company seemed to be of full size company under the old order of things in the American Army. At the head of each regiment was a band playing marches, one of which, called "Happy Heinie," had a distinct smattering of Teutonic tones, much to the amusement of French military officers.

An incident of the review was the first appearance in line of new machine guns, which are carried on small carts instead of pack mules as formerly. Each cart is drawn by a mule driven by a soldier. The latter had a short but extremely interesting time training American mules. These little French vehicle mules, being used to working in double harness, rather protested against working singly. The result has been that during the last week stray mules have been encountered here and there about the camp with bits of carts and harness hanging about their necks. Even today some of the mules are inclined to be a bit playful, one dashing out of the line as he was passing the General. After a brief tour of the column in a wrong direction, he decided to be good, and the laughing driver soon had him in his proper place again. Some sent the carts by the reviewing party in a gallop, which rather recalled clown races at a circus.

As the marching troops reached a point some distance beyond the reviewing party they reformed into columns of fours, and thus stretched out they found their way along curving and descending roads. The brown mass seemed to pass as far as the eye could see.

Moving Pictures of Review.

While the review was held at a point so remote that only persons attached to the army organization were permitted to see it, moving pictures were made both by French and American official operators in order that the people throughout France and America might get an idea of the impressive appearance the troops made when first assembled. It was difficult to realize that they are the same men who landed in France a few weeks ago.

In telling of his pride in his command General Sibert said: "I am particularly proud of the showing the men made today, for they were not parading before admiring crowds either of home folks or foreign friends. It was merely a military manoeuvre for them, and they did it splendidly.

"I was surprised at their facility at field manoeuvres considering the fact that since they have been here their training consisted almost wholly of the technical side of trench warfare with all the new paraphernalia of offensive and defensive tactics. During their spare time away from trench practice they have been drilled in close-order tactics, but today they had opportunity to show what they could do in the field. The result was most gratifying and encouraging."

The place and hour of the review were not disclosed until the day before. "Was this to avoid a possible visit from a hostile airplane?" a young officer was asked.

"All I can say to that," he answered, "is that I wish old Brother Boche could have seen that show today. It would have given him a new respect for America's effort."

Several officers commented on the fact that never before had the attempted nickname of "Sammy" seemed so inane and so unsuited to the American troops as when, stalwart, bronzed, and splendid in every way, they marched by in salute of Major General Sibert yesterday.

GERMANS HEAR OF OUR ARMY

Hamburg Paper Comments on Immigrant Stock Under Pershing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16.—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, commenting on the arrival of the American troops in France, publishes a report from Berne, which says:

"As for the Americans, an acquaintance assisted at their arrival. The enthusiasm with which they were received from the beginning is understandable. It is an extraordinary crowd, and one can see that they are descended from immigrants.

"A number of the officers are millionaires' sons, who arrived on their own yachts.

"The Americans, like the English formerly, do not believe they can be shot to pieces in this war. For some reason they are not allowed to go to the front. They have arrived in the war zone, and now replace French troops who have left for the firing line."

The paper says bad feeling has been created in France by these measures. It says the Americans take life easily in their new surroundings.

AGITATION FOR STRIKE RENEWED IN GERMANY

Government Calls on Munition Workers Not to Desert Their Brothers at the Front.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—A renewal of strike agitation in war industries, evidently on the part of the extreme Socialists, is reported from Berlin. A semi-official notice says that circulars are being distributed in munition factories advocating a walkout.

The notice appeals to the workmen not to be misled and not to desert and betray their brothers fighting in the west and east

HALVE BERLIN GAS SUPPLY.

Coal Shortage Causes Restriction—Newspapers Reflect Indignation.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—New gas regulations have been issued in Berlin which virtually put the ordinary consumers of gas on half rations from now on. The new orders are made necessary by the inability of the gas works to obtain a sufficient supply of coal. Similar measures are impending throughout the empire.

The announcement of the new orders unloosed a general storm of indignation. The Berlin newspapers demand to know how home life will be possible with the household supply of fuel reduced so greatly. According to the newspapers, the hot water supply in homes is limited to certain hours three days a week, and the use of alcohol and kerosene for cooking is prohibited; no substitute lighting methods are available, and now the use of gas for cooking virtually is barred.

Indications in the papers are that the outburst of indignation is not unwelcome to the Imperial Commissioner of Gas and Electricity and the authorities of the municipalities, who charge that coal is being kept at the mines in order to manufacture briquettes. A humorous side is added by the announcement of the suspension of lectures on modes of preserving fruits and vegetables "because no way is known of cooking or preserving without fire."

The works at Harburg now supply gas only between 10 o'clock and noon.

DISCUSS 'GERMAN REPUBLIC'

Kuno Francke Says It Cannot Be—James M. Beck Sees Hope.

Harpers Magazine for September publishes a debate between Professor Kuno Francke, Honorary Curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, and James M. Beck, lawyer and former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, on the subject: "Is There to be a German Republic?"

Professor Francke's answer is "No." He believes the monarchical Government will prevail, first, because the Socialist agitation against it is mostly "demonstration," and, second, because "no princely family has been a better representative" of the traditions and teachings that have made the Germans a great people than the Hohenzollerns. Mr. Beck takes the opposite position, suggesting that the belief of the German people in this "princely family" may suffer changes when it becomes known that it deliberately deceived its subjects as to the causes of the war.

"Can it reasonably be denied," asks Professor Francke, "that the extraordinarily high state of public organization and individual efficiency by which Germany during the last thirty years has outstripped most other nations is to a very large extent the result of the moral self-discipline ingrained in the German people through centuries of monarchial tradition?" He adds that "no princely family has been a better representative of this tradition than the Hohenzollerns."

Enumerating the many achievements of the Germans under the Hohenzollern rule, he says: "All of this is closely bound up with what Germans feel for the Hohenzollern dynasty and its part in building up a great and powerful empire; and all of it will help prevent a violent disruption of the monarchical foundations of the German constitution."

Mr. Beck calls attention to an important omission in Professor Francke's thesis—the possibility of a German defeat.

"His article would be more illuminating," writes Mr. Beck, "if he had told us what would happen to the Imperial Government if the war's result should be for Germany as well as not at Sedan. He also fails to tell us what the German citizen will think when he learns the full truth as to its origin, and when he realizes, as realize he must in due time, that Germany could have avoided this war, with all its infinitely tragic suffering, had the Imperial Government shown any yielding spirit to the almost pathetic pleading of Russia, France and Great Britain for any peaceful adjustment of the controversy. The deliberate deceit then practiced upon the German people will also be an element in the reckoning."

Mr. Beck calls attention to the fact that the solidarity of the German people at the beginning of the war was due to the belief that in the midst of Germany's "mediatory" influences to avert war Russia struck a treacherous blow, and predicts that when the truth is known the German masses will be "less concerned about the domestic political problems which Dr. Francke discusses, and more with the criminal folly of this atrocious war and the responsibility of their autocratic Government for all its unprecedented horrors."

Mr. Beck refuses to believe the Socialists of Germany are merely making meaningless gestures in demanding reforms and the abolition of the monarchical form of Government, and quotes editorials from Vorwärts in the days immediately preceding the war to show that the German Socialists realized the great iniquity contemplated by Germany and Austria in bringing on a world conflict.

"Germany may remain an empire," writes Mr. Beck, "and no one can ignore the possibility that the Kaiser may retain his throne, with or without his present powers. But is it not also possible that with the defeat of Germany the Emperor will share the fate of Napoleon III?

"May it not become apparent to every intelligent German, when this war is ended, that the only hope of a durable peace and the only possibility for Germany to enjoy on equal terms fellowship with the free States of the world, lies in the abolition of its mediaeval monarchy, and the substitution either of a limited monarchy, with a different dynasty, or a republic?"

MACKENSEN TAKES 3,554 MEN, 16 GUNS

Compels the Russo-Rumanian Forces to Cross to East Side of Sereth River.

PETROGRAD ADMITS DEFEAT

Also Tells of Strategic Withdrawal by the Rumanians on Moldavian Border.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (via London.)—Russian and Rumanian forces which had held the western bank of the River Sereth, on the Rumanian front, yesterday were driven across the river by troops of Field Marshal von Mackensen, according to the statement today of the German General Staff. More than 3,500 prisoners were taken and sixteen guns were captured. The statement follows:

Front of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the mountains south of the Trotus Valley German and Austro-Hungarian troops during pursuit engagements broke down many times the resistance of enemy rearguards.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: North of Strakani and Pantziu Prussian and Bavarian regiments successfully warded off numerous attacks by Rumanian and fresh Russian forces. On the Sereth the enemy, who was still holding the western bank, was driven back over the river by a powerful attack by our troops. Fifty four officers, inciuding some Frenchmen, 3,500 men, sixteen guns, and over fifty machine guns remained in our hands.

The text of the communication says:

Western Front—Animated fusillades have taken place in the direction of Dvinsk, Vilna, and Baranovichi.

Rumanian Front — Between the Rivers Dniester and Pruth there has been lively artillery firing. In the direction of Susbremine one of our "Battalions of Death," by a dashing assault, carried a series of positions sversts east of Mount Bermalui. In the direction of Onic the enemy made no attack.

For strategic reasons the Rumanian troops on the night of the 14th were withdrawn from the Kragoslava-Kosako-Lakiul front to the line of Sovela-Monastirsk - Voloshkani. During the night and the entire day of the 15th the enemy conducted a series of attacks in the valley of the Suchitza and on the front of Voloshkani and Irestchidesus. All of them were repulsed by Rumanians, supported by our infantry.

In the direction of Fokshani, since the morning of the 15th, the Germans have renewed their offensive. More energetic attacks were directed against Strakani and Krucheadesus. Under strong pressure from the Germans our troops retired to Munchelin and Monass, while some Rumanian detachments retired to Movilitsa.

Caucasus Front—In the direction of Kharput the Turks, about a battalion and a half strong, with several thousand Kurds, after artillery preparation began an offensive the morning of the 14th in the region of Mount Salvus Dag and Pelimer. The Kurdish offensive was repulsed, and only in the region of Mount Salvus did they succeed in moving forward a little.

In the direction of Mosul our troops beat off an attack by a Turkish band.

In the Baltic, in the region of the Aland Archipelago, a torpedo boat was blown up and destroyed by an enemy mine. Twenty-four men perished.

In the Gulf of Bothnia one of our submarines sank a German steamship.

Tuesday night our airmen made a flight over the Courland coast. They dropped bombs and caused conflagrations. In the direction of Vilna our artillery brought down two German airplanes. West of Krevo our airplanes dropped bombs in the rear of the enemy positions.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The War Office announces a strategic withdrawal by the Rumanians to the Sovela-Monastirsk-Voloshkani line. Russian forces on the Rumanian front withdrew under pressure to Munchelin and Monass, and Rumanians to Movilitsa, in the Fokshani area.

A Russian torpedo boat was destroyed by a mine in the Baltic. A German steamship was sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia by a Russian submarine.

SOLDIERS JEERED EX-CZAR.

He Begged to be Allowed to Go to Crimea When Taken Away.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—Further details are published concerning the removal of Nicholas Romanoff from the former Imperial Palace at Tsarskoe Selo. When the train which was to carry the former Emperor arrived it bore prominent placards and contained one armored car, and on the platform of each car were four soldiers with fixed bayonets. The former Emperor at the last moment, says one newspaper, begged to be allowed to reside in the Crimea, but this was refused. As the train pulled out the soldiers shouted derisively at the former ruler of Russia. The location of the new prison remains a mystery, but the impression grows that it will be Siberia.

The Izvestiya, the organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, protests against the secrecy surrounding the former Emperor's removal. It says it indicates the Government's distrust of the people and the insecurity of the revolution.

At Tsarskoe Selo the palace is being overhauled. The rooms occupied by Nicholas had been sealed up. It is said that at the different imperial palaces at Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhof, Gatchina, Livadia, and elsewhere there are 25,000 servants, nearly all of whom have lost their means of livelihood through the success of the revolution.

Reports Bethmann Will Study Art.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16. — Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the former German Imperial Chancellor, who retired last month to his estate in Hohenfinow, will soon go to Munich, Bavaria, according to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, and devote his time there to the study of art.

LLOYD GEORGE SHOWS U-BOAT WAR FAILS

Continued from Page 1.

have achieved results which never have been achieved by any free, and still less by any unfree, country in the history of the world. The military situation causes me no anxiety or apprehension. I look forward with confidence to the future, because I have not abated my belief in the justice of our cause."

Kennedy Jones, former Director of Food Economy, declared that friends of Germany had begun the present peace offensive and that the time had come when an end ought to be made to it by a decided and clear statement to the mischievous suggestions that Great Britain might be ready to make an inconclusive peace. He believed that Germany, despite internal trouble, would be able to hol dher people together by iron discipline. He said the blockade could not have a decisive effect unless the pressure became greater.

This being the last business session of the House prior to adjournment to Oct. 16, Noel Billing asked whether Premier Lloyd George could give assurance that in the event of a "social, military, or political crisis" during the recess steps would be taken to reassemble Parliament. Chancellor Bonar Law replied affirmatively.

Mr. Billing asked whether Parliament would be reassembled in the event of an armistice.

"I should consider an armistice a crisis," the Chancellor replied.

FINNISH CABINET OUT; GENERAL STRIKE CALLED

Food Scarcity Causes Crisis — Governor General Asks Tokoi to Form Socialist Ministry.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 16.—Disorders occasioned by the scarcity of food have led to a Cabinet crisis. The Senators have requested the Governor General to transmit their resignations to the Provisional Government.

The Governor General has asked M. Tokoi, Vice President of the Department of Economics and former President of the Diet, to form a Socialist Cabinet. He has accepted.

A general strike has been declared.

KINGDON GOULD MAKES NO EXEMPTION CLAIM

Bride, Anxious for Him to Do His Bit, Thinks She Can Skimp Along in His Absence.

Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, had not filed the affidavits necessary to support his claim for exemption from the draft up to noon yesterday, when the time limit expired, and his friends said last night that he had abandoned all thought of trying to avoid military service. Mr. Gould appeared before the Exemption Board at Toms River, N. J., on Aug. 6 and received an exemption blank, at his request, on the same day. His claim was based on the fact that he had a wife depending upon him for support. Early in the previous month Mr. Gould had married Miss Annunziata Camilla Maria Lucci, an Italian girl who had been studying art in New York City, and his explanation of his request for an exemption blank was that he was not as wealthy as many persons supposed, and his wife would be in financial straits if he went into the national army. The following day, however, Mr. Gould was quoted as saying that he thought his wife could "skimp through" even if he went into the army.

"Nobody has any idea of how my finances stand," he was quoted as saying. "I am not wealthy. People, it seems, generally think that the name of Gould should mean that one has great wealth. The only thought in my mind [when he asked for the exemption blank] was whether my wife could skimp through in my absence. That led me to declare an intention to claim exemption."

He added that after talking the matter over with his wife, who was anxious for him to do his bit, he decided not to press his exemption claim. Under the law he would have been required to submit affidavits from his wife and a disinterested party alleging the dependency of his wife, but as he had filed neither of these affidavits yesterday, he is now in the army.

RUSHES WAR REVENUE BILL.

Senate Makes Progress, Adopting $201,000,000 Liquor Tax Section.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Senate made swift progress with the War Revenue bill today, and this evening Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said he felt certain that a vote on the measure would be reached by the end of next week.

Up to tonight the Senate had disposed of sections involving $400,000,000 of the aggregate levy carried in the bill of $2,000,700,000. Nearly all of the minor tax levies are already disposed of. Tomorrow the Senate will take up the features upon which the fight is to come. These embrace taxes on excess war profits, stamp taxes, income taxes, and the public utility taxes. One of the sections adopted today was that providing for excise taxes on alcoholic drinks, which will yield $201,000,000. There was only brief debate upon this, Senator Jones of Washington insisting that the tax on alcoholic drinks should be vastly greater. The tax on soft drinks, amounting to $11,000,000, was also approved.

The provisions approved today include:

Sections levying $140,000,000 additional taxes on distilled and rectified spirits, and including clauses effective during the war prohibiting the importation and providing a prohibitory tax of $60 per 100 pounds upon their further manufacture from foodstuffs.

Increase of revenues from beer and other malt and fermented liquors of $46,000,000, as compared with $37,500,000 under the House bill.

Virtually all of the stamp taxes proposed, except that of bank checks and parcel post packages, which went over.

The amusement tax section, estimated to raise $23,000,000, compared with $80,000,000 proposed by the House, with the House tax on club dues eliminated.

Elimination of the House general tariff levy of 10 per cent. ad valorem, and of the House taxes on jewelry, musical instruments, and moving picture films.

The Senate also adopted committee amendments for a new tax upon cameras to raise $500,000, and for reduction of the manufacturers' gross sales tax from 5 to 2 per cent. on perfumery and patent medicines. Committee changes reducing the rates on sporting goods to raise $800,000, instead of $2,000,000, and for a substitute tax on yachts and other pleasure boats also were accepted.

AMERICA'S PEACE EFFORTS.

Dutch Author Points Out Consistent Policy of This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16.—The Netherlands League to Enforce Peace recently published a pamphlet by Dr. Alfred Fried on "America's Rôle in the History of Peace." It points out that the Central Powers have endeavored to prove that America's participation in the war was due to self-interest, but this, Dr. Fried says, is false. He explains in extenso what America has done from 1794 to 1917 for international peace, arguing that President Wilson's speech of Feb. 22 last was nothing but the logical result of his political ideas.

The publication begins with a review of the Jay treaty between England and America in 1794, which the writer points out formed the basis for many cases of arbitration which would otherwise have been settled by force. Dr. Fried further argues that at The Hague Conference the American delegates were especially active in propagating the idea of a permanent court of arbitration. President Roosevelt was the first who gave work to The Hague court, regarding Mexican affairs. "From America," he goes on, "came support for the second peace conference, where the American representatives pleaded for forced arbitration and worked for the development of arbitration treaties."

The writer then refers to the American League to Enforce Peace, which was born in America, and to the Institute for International Law, adding that after the failure of America to make universal arbitration treaties she essayed to make the so-called Bryan treaties.

Commenting on this pamphlet the Nieuwe Courant says Dr. Fried shows that America's entrance into war, whether right or wrong, was not instigated through hypocrisy in Mr. Wilson's peace policies, as these were according to America's peace history during more than a century.

PICK BERNSTORFF FOR PORTE

Will Succeed Kuehlmann as Envoy, Berlin Forecasts.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via London, Aug. 16.)—The appointment of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, as Ambassador at Constantinople is forecast. Count von Bernstorff arrived in Berlin today and has been in conference with Chancellor Michaelis.

The former Ambassador at Washington is well acquainted with conditions in Turkey and the Balkans. His first diplomatic assignment was as an embassy attaché at Constantinople thirty years ago. Later he was secretary of the legation at Belgrade, and he has been Consul General in Egypt.

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SKY RAID ON VENICE ENDS IN DISASTER

Several Austrian Machines Are Brought Down and Four Occupants Captured Alive.

ITALIANS SUPREME IN AIR

Huge Capronis In Ever-Increasing Numbers Rain Death and Destruction on Pola and Other Points.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 15.—Italy has taken to the air like a duck to water. Aviation is becoming a national industry. For instance, this morning's Milan papers are on sale in this little town where the Staff has its home seven hours before they could arrive by train, having been freighted hither by a great Caproni which recently took part in the bombing of Pola. Several aeroplane mails are running on various routes in Italy with fair regularity, while at the same time aerial warfare is spreading, developing and becoming more characteristic of the fighting on this fantastic front.

I had a talk with the aviator who brought the newspapers and asked him regarding the damage in Pola, which he has actually seen. He replied that he saw many fires which he ascribed to various localities and establishments of the dockyard, but was also personally convinced that two Austrian submarines were struck and sunk, while a number of other ships at anchor or moored to wharves were hit and damaged or set on fire. He said the Austrians were plentifully supplied with fast fighting machines, but rarely engaged in an aerial duel if able to avoid it.

He gave me a brilliant impromptu word picture of the scene as he looked down on Pola, showing pale in the darkness with a shifting tangle of searchlights sprouting from it and gun flashes of anti-aircraft artillery lighting it up in momentary illumination. The last he saw as he turned homeward was a silhouette of the town against flames, and the red glow of burning buildings wonderfully reflected in the waters of the Adriatic.

This airman's opinion that Austrian aviators avoid duels is partially confirmed by the practical immunity with which Italians carry out elaborate bombing expeditions. Two such place yesterday, twice in the same day. Powerful squadrons of huge Caproni machines escorted by battleplanes winged over the high peaks of the Carnic Alps and swooped upon the railway junction of Assling, near Villach. This is a vital point of Austrian communications and is always crowded with war traffic. The Italians sprinkled the station, roads, depots, and adjoining ground with over six tons of huge explosive and incendiary bombs, setting many structures on fire, hitting the station, and generally scattering the Austrian arrangements. In the afternoon they repeated the dose without losing a single man or machine on either occasion.

An Austrian attempt to imitate these tactics in a raid on Venice finished in disaster. It is still uncertain how many machines were destroyed by the Italian airmen and guns, but two fliers were brought down and captured with a Colonel and a Major. Two other prisoners were also captured alive and two recovered dead, while other machines were seen to fall in flames.

The Italians promptly initiated a reprisal raid, shelling the coast and a squadron of Austrian destroyers, at least one of which appears to have been hit. Again the Italian machines returned undamaged.

Reports Many Fires in Venice.

VIENNA, Aug. 16, (via London.)—Four tons of bombs were dropped by airplanes Tuesday morning on the Maritime Arsenal at Venice, causing a number of conflagrations, according to the official statement of the Austrian War Office. The announcement follows:

In the Italian theatre numerous air encounters occurred over the Isonzo Tuesday. Five enemy aviators were brought down. As a reprisal for the last aerial attack on Pola a large number of airplanes attacked the Maritime Arsenal at Venice early Tuesday morning.

Notwithstanding weather conditions, strong gunfire and the enemy's defending aviators, ours met with very good success. We observed from a low altitude good hits by heavy and light bombs, of which four tons were dropped. Conflagrations were observ

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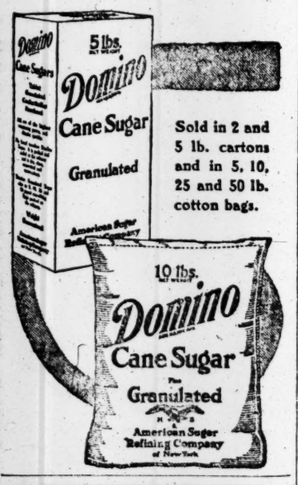

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The Vermin Problem
No. 15
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MODERN AMAZONS.
Several interesting photographs of the famous "Battalion of Death," Russia's girl regiment, in the Rotogravure Section of next Sunday's New York Times. Order today.—Advt.

ORDERS QUICK TRIAL IN DRAFT CONSPIRACY

Judge Hand Refuses to Grant Delay to Members of Exemption Board 99.

THIS MAN FIGHTS TO SERVE

J. C. Murray Repudiates Efforts of Sister to Keep Him Out of the New Army.

Louis I. Cherey and Samuel J. R. Bernfeld of local Exemption Board 99, who were removed by order of President Wilson and indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for alleged conspiracy to falsify the examinations of men of draft age and with acceptance of a bribe to exempt one Jacob Skwirsky, will go on trial in the Federal District Court next Monday morning. The trial will be the first in this country to involve men appointed by the President to aid in the selection of men for service with the first of the great national armies.

Kalman Gruher, who is a co-defendant of the ousted board members, will go on trial at the same time.

All three ment were arraigned before United States District Judge A. N. Hand yesterday, and all entered pleas of not guilty. K. Henry Rosenberg and Isidor Schlessinger asked for a postponement, but Judge Hand refused, saying that if the defendants were innocent that "innocence can best be proved by a speedy trial of the indictments."

The case will come to trial before Judge Martin T. Manton next Monday morning.

Sixty-six district boards in this city reported yesterday that 4,462 men were examined, of whom 1,498 were enrolled. This makes a total to date of 21,942 men obtained in New York for the national army.

The work of re-examining the hundreds of men who appeared before Cherey and Bernfeld when they were members of Board 99 continued yesterday. The new board was in session all day and did not adjourn until late last night. Many men who had previously been certified as fit for service have been found to be disqualified by the new examiners. The men who were exempted by the old board are now being examined.

One man rejected by the new board, the medical member of which is Dr. Louis Spanier, was twice passed by the old board. This man is Morris Rosenblum of 316 Rivington Street.

J. C. Murray No Slacker.

The effort of a sister to obtain the exemption of a brother who had waived exemption on the plea that the brother was the sole support of herself, her two children, and her father was brought to the attention of Deputy Attorney General Roscoe S. Conkling yesterday, when a letter was received from James C. Murray, 415 West Twenty-fourth Street, the young man whose exemption was sought.

The letter, addressed to "The War Department," is as follows:

New York, Aug. 15

Adjutant General, War Department.

Dear Sir: I passed the physical examination for the draft army on Aug. 6 last, at Eighteenth Street, near Ninth Avenue. My married sister saw my name in the newspapers later and reported to the Exemption Board at that place, that I supported her, her two children, and also my father. My sister does not want me to go to war. She is married and her husband gets a salary of $25 a week. I have never had to contribute one cent to her support, since she married.

My father has gone to live with another sister, who is married and who is wealthy. I have an able-bodied brother, 35 years old, who works every day and is willing to support my father if necessary. I am willing to give two-thirds of my salary as a soldier to the support of my father, which, however, you will find is not necessary if you investigate this case. Hoping that you will give this letter attention, I remain, JAMES C. MURRAY.

Mr. Murray's letter is displayed in Mr. Conkling's office in the State Arsenal. Immediately after he received the letter he sent the following acknowledgment.

James C. Murray, 415 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York City.

Your letter received. I would like to shake hands with you because you represent the real American spirit. If I can help you, call here personally and insist on seeing me. ROSCOE S. CONKLING.

Sam Kozen Makes Protest.

Here is another letter received by Mr. Conkling. It was forwarded to him by Chairman J. L. Benham of Local Board 68 in Brooklyn:

To Local Exemption Board 68, Arlon Place and Beaver Street, Brooklyn:

Gentlemen: I herewith notify you that, although I submitted to registration and now appear pursuant to your call, I refuse to submit to physical examination, since I understand that the submission to physical examination means that I shall lose my identity as a human being and become either a human target or the bullet that will kill another human target. Every moral fibre in me cries out at this foolishness, this insanity, this stupid, foolish old game of war.

SAM KOZEN, 225 Varet Street.

Mr. Conkling did not send Kozen a telegram. Instead, he turned the letter over to the proper Federal official for such further action as may be necessary under the law.

On Ellis Island, and sentenced to deportation as "a Chinese laborer," is one Yee Sing. Yesterday Yee Sing sent word to Mr. Conkling that his friends were going to secure his release from Ellis Island by furnishing the cash bond demanded by the Government.

"I am only a Chinaman," said Yee Sing, "but I would like to fight. I am of draft age, am registered, have been called, and if I pass my examination I am not going to claim exemption. I sure hope you accept me."

Board 120 notified Mr. Conkling last night that it has obtained its full quota of 190 men, and that it has twenty other men, who have also waived exemption, in reserve. Board 17, in the Bronx, also officially reported that its quota of 198 men has been obtained, and that it has a reserve surplus of twenty-two eligibles who have waived all exemption claims. Board 194 is another board which officially announces that its quota of 195 is ready for service whenever called.

Charles Royal Danzer, who is subject to the draft, and who has been passed by Board 80, has filed an appeal for exemption from service with the district board, of which Charles E. Hughes is the Chairman. Danzer is a cook employed by Julius Kruttschnitt, a member of the Railroad Committee of the National War Board. The local board refused to exempt Danzer, whereupon he appealed and asked to be excused from service with the army on the ground that his services as cook for Mr. Kruttschnitt renders him indispensable to the health and safety of the railroad official.

The members of the nine district boards of New York State met for a conference in the Bar Association Building yesterday. Mr. Hughes presided at the joint meeting, one of the outcomes of which is expected to be the adoption of uniform regulations to govern the course to be pursued in granting exemption from service in all parts of the State. A committee of fourteen, of which Mr. Hughes is Chairman, was named to draw up regulations.

Urges Exemption of Police.

Judge Ingraham, who is Vice Chairman of the New York City Board, brought up the situation in the Police Department of New York. There are on the force, he said, more than 3,000 men of draft age. Mr. Hughes also referred to the police situation, and said that in his opinion it is of the gravest importance to New York City to have its police force exempted from the military service. It is a matter, Mr. Hughes added, that deserves immediate attention on the part of the proper officials.

"We can get the army and at the same time maintain the security of our city," said Mr. Hughes.

As the law now stands there is no way of exempting policemen. Only an executive order of the President can make this possible. It is probable that the matter will be brought to President Wilson's attention at an early date.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad and a member of the Long Island board, called attention to the great number of men in his district who are claiming exemption because they are "farmers." Mr. Peters said that in his opinion common sense and justice should rule in decisions in all cases in which the man of draft age seeks exemption on agricultural grounds.

The District Board will convene in a public session at 10 o'clock this morning in the Federal Building. A large number of decisions in exemption cases is expected to be handed down.

Rejected once by his exemption board as physically unfit, Maurice J. Carroll of 12 East Polk Avenue, Corona, a teacher in Public School No. 145, Brooklyn, has asked the board to give him another examination. Mr. Carroll writes as follows to R. Leslie Smith, Chairman of Draft Board 174, at Woodside, L. I.:

"On August 3 I was examined by your board, and, my name not appearing among those published as accepted, I presume I was rejected. Since the physical requirements have been made less stringent, may I not be granted a re-examination?"

Mr. Smith yesterday notified Carroll that he would have the chance to join the national army that he desires.

RECEPTION TO BELGIANS.

Visiting Mission Will Be Welcomed by the City on Tuesday.

Tentative plans for a reception to the Belgian War Commission when it comes to New York City next Tuesday have been completed. The members of the mission expressed the desire that the reception be a simple one, and for this reason the only official function will be a reception in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall. The members of the mission will stop at the Hotel Biltmore. The speakers at the City Hall reception will be the Mayor, Frederic R. Coudert, and Baron Moncheur of the mission. The Mayor yesterday appointed a citizens' committee of 1,000 to officially welcome the mission. Mr. Coudert is Chairman of the General Committee; George T. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee; George Featherstone, Secretary, and Oliver Harriman, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Executive Committee is as follows:

Cardinal Farley,
Robert Adamson,
Major Gen. D. Appleton,
G. Atterbury,
G. F. Baker,
J. M. Beck,
L. W. Bates,
Rev. J. L. Belford,
E. C. Blum,
H. W. Bull,
E. H. Blashfield,
S. R. Bertron,
G. W. Burleigh,
Dr. J. P. Brennan,
Bishop Burgess,
Dr. N. M. Butler,
James Byrne,
W. M. Calder,
W. H. Childs,
T. L. Chadbourne, Jr.,
W. M. Chadbourne,
M. E. Connolly,
George Cooper,
Capt. B. de N. Cruger,
Major H. H. Curran,
J. H. De Bragga,
W. C. Demorest,
M. H. Dodge,
C. H. Dodge,
V. J. Dowling,
F. L. Dowling,
W. N. Dykman,
A. H. Eastmond,
C. J. Edwards,
S. W. Fairchild,
J. E. Finegan,
J. H. Finley,
C. R. Flint,
H. C. Frick,
Hugh Frayne,
Samuel Gompers,
Bishop Greer,
Thomas D. Green,
Rev. P. S. Grant,
Major L. C. Griscom,
L. G. Godley,
D. Guggenheim,
S. R. Guggenheim,
H. F. Gunnison,
Lamar Hardy,
J. N. Harmon,
Timothy Healy,
J. E. Hedges,
A. J. Hemphill,
A. B. Hepburn,
S. Hirschman,
E. H. Holbrook,
C. E. Hughes,
Arthur Iselin,
P. J. King,
W. T. Koch,
S. S. Koenig,
F. J. H. Kracke,
O. H. Kahn,
J. J. Knewitz,
F. A. La Guardia,
C. W. Littlefield,
Louis Levy,
H. B. Legg,
M. W. Littleton,
T. W. Lamont,
Meyer London,
Mgr. M. J. Lavelle,
Adolph Lewisohn,
C. H. Mackay,
T. F. Magner,
D. F. Malone,
M. M. Marks,
S. L. Martin,
D. Matheweon,
W. H. Merrall,
W. F. Morgan,
Dwight Morrow,
R. Morris,
Frank Munsey,
C. Vanderbilt,
O. G. Villard,
Martin Vogle,
G. W. Wickersham,
Mgr. E. W. McCarty,
Arthur Woods,
F. W. Woolworth,
H. J. Wright,
W. Ziegler, Jr.,
George McAneny,
Bishop McCarty,
P. J. McCook,
Bishop McDonnell,
Rt. Rev. J. McNamee,
E. J. McGuire,
Andrew McLean,
M. J. O'Brien,
J. K. Ohl,
E. H. Outerbridge,
G. W. Perkins,
E. A. Philbin,
L. H. Pounds,
R. C. Patterson, Jr.,
W. A. Prendergast,
W. W. Price,
Ralph Pulitzer,
H. L. Rhelms,
T. Roosevelt,
T. Rousseau,
W. C. Reick,
O. M. Reid,
Thomas Rock,
E. J. Rumely,
M. L. Schiff,
G. L. Scofield,
I. N. Seligman,
P. C. Shannon,
J. B. Stanchfield,
C. Steckler,
Dr. A. Stella,
Major W. D. Straight,
O. S. Straus,
M. B. Stone,
W. H. Sykes, Jr.,
H. S. Thompson,
F. C. Tanner,
E. M. Travis,
F. A. Vanderlip,
C. W. Van Name.

The commissioners will leave the Biltmore Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock for 120th Street and East River via Central Park, where they will board the police boat "Patrol" and proceed to Pier A at the Battery. From there they will be escorted to the City Hall, where the ceremonies will begin at 11:30 A. M. At 2:30 P. M. the party will leave the Biltmore for a motor trip through Brooklyn. On Wednesday the mission will visit West Point as the guests of the War Department.

NEED NO INTERPRETERS.

War College Asserts Enough Have Volunteered for Service Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—No more interpreters are wanted just now for use with American forces going abroad. Announcement was made by the War College Division of the General Staff today that applications for positions as interpreters have been so numerous that the War Department's present need for such service can be readily met from the list on file.

"The War College," said the official announcement, "is gratified at the spirit in which its appeal for such assistance has been met, but desires to advise that it is not worth the while of individuals desiring such positions to make further applications for the time being."

JAPANESE OFF FOR CAPITAL.

Ishii Asserts Germany Cannot Now Separate America and Japan.

A PACIFIC PORT, Aug. 16.—"We now know that nothing our enemies may do to divide us can succeed," was the farewell declaration tonight of Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese War Mission to the United States, when the mission left for Washington.

"What more can I say?" he asked. "Neither your language nor mine supplies me with sufficient vocabulary adequately to express my appreciation of our welcome. The genuine sincerity of the greeting you have given us is, I can assure you, reciprocated in the sense of obligation and appreciation felt by the entire Japanese nation."

Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, accompanied the mission as the representative of the United States Government.

MRS. PANKHURST ARRESTED

Fights Police While Trying to Make a Speech in Australia.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Melbourne says that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, while attempting to make a speech at Adelaide, fought the police and was arrested.

Assemblages in Parliament precincts at Adelaide are prohibited.

REFORMS FOR POLAND.

Central Powers Said to be Ready to Offer a Regency.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Reuter, Limited, says it learns on good authority that German concessions in Poland are expected shortly, but that they will be conditional on Austria's approval.

It is probable, says the news agency, that the Central Powers will offer a regency composed of three eminent Polish politicians and a Ministerial Cabinet and Council of State which will not have as members any person who belongs to the Provisional Council of State, the ground being taken that the latter individuals have lost Poland's confidence.

Want Million Coupons for Soldiers.

The Coupon Department of the Trench Comfort Packets Committee is collecting a million cigar and tobacco coupons and trading stamps of all kinds to be exchanged for articles for comfort packets to be sent to American soldiers for Christmas gifts. Mrs. Frederic Bliss, head of the Coupon Department, issued an appeal yesterday for all persons who receive coupons to send them to the committee at 8 East Eighty-fourth Street.

GOMPERS DENOUNCES WORKMEN'S COUNCIL

Calls It Anti-American and Pro-German — Assails Its Resolution.

SAYS LABOR WILL FIGHT IT

Asserts That Charge That He Agreed to Surrender Industry's Rights Is "a Plain Lie."

As Chairman of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, Samuel Gompers last night issued a statement at the headquarters of the alliance, 280 Broadway, in which he said:

"Resolutions adopted by an organization styling itself the so-called Workmen's Council, a wing of the so-called People's Council, contain the statement that 'Mr. Gompers has, at the very entrance of the United States into the war, made common cause with the reactionary, militaristic, and capitalist interests of the country and agreed to surrender labor's rights won after long years of hard struggle.' So the resolution is reported in the press.

"I wish to say that this charge is a bald and complete untruth, and those who made it either knew it was an untruth or else are so ignorant of current labor history as to render them unfit for any intelligent discussion of it. The statement is a plain lie from start to finish.

"In the first place, even if I, as President of the American Federation of Labor, had entered into any such preposterous agreement, it would have been repudiated instantly by the labor movement. In the second place, I would not enter into any such movement. It is not necessary for me to even say that I would not.

"Organized labor has not made common cause with any enemies of the labor movement, nor will it. It has made common cause with our country and our democracy and with the democratic aspirations of the working people of the world; and this cause has always been ours—ours first of all.

"The 'reactionary, militaristic, and capitalist' interests have been compelled to surrender more to the American labor movement since America entered the war than they had any expectation of surrendering. They are going to surrender more—and, moreover, we are going to keep, after the war, what we gain during the war. There is no surrender, no going back—and the misleaders of this so-called Workmen's Council know this perfectly. I am not quite sure whether they are conscious deceivers or conscienceless deceivers.

"The American trade union movement is a militant movement. The foes of labor among the employers know this, even if some of labor's foes in the so-called Workmen's Council do not. When it ceases to be militant it will cease to exist. That is fundamental.

"American organized labor is loyal to America, loyal to the core. It is loyal to democracy, within our nation as well as without, and there is in America today no more potent force for democracy than the organized labor movement. And we are going to do our best to rout the enemies of America and democracy, whether they are within or without. It is painful to have to say that there are so many within, but it is the fact.

"This so-called Workmen's Council is anti-American and pro-German, as is its parent, the so-called People's Council. This I say deliberately. I see no point at which the German Kaiser could find any fault with either of these precious Potsdamistic and Leninistic organizations. And you may believe me when I say that the American labor movement is not in agreement with the German Kaiser, nor with the pernicious propaganda of the Leninesand neither is it going to remain inactive while influences of that kind seek to divide our nation and help destroy our liberties. We will fight such contemptible, treacherous efforts—fight, fight, fight them to the bitter end.

"You may say that the American labor movement is not represented by any one or any agency except itself, and the claims of alleged councils to representing labor are as preposterous and ridiculous and treacherous as any other phase of their activities."

The so-called People's Council continues to send to the newspapers daily statements as to the things to be accomplished by the "Constituent Assembly of the People's Council and Workmen's Council" in Minneapolis, beginning Sept. 1. Yesterday's installment of press agent matter said there would be 2,000 delegates. Inasmuch as the council estimated it would cost $100 each to send delegates to the assembly, this would represent an investment of $200,000 on the part of some one. Louis P. Lochner, General Secretary of the council, has gone to Minneapolis to arrange for the meeting of the "peace-at-any-price" advocates.

Jacob Panken, a lawyer and agitator, Chairman of the Workmen's Council, which has been denounced by the Federation of Labor, announced that the convention would advocate the repeal of conscription, urge that the national army be not sent to foreign soil, and several other things which would react to the benefit of Germany.

A steamship that arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port reported that an attempt by a fireman to start a mutiny among his fellow-workers had delayed the arrival of the vessel by four hours. The fireman, who had signed as a member of the crew after being discharged from a sister ship, will be held pending an investigation of the report that he was inspired by enemy influence.

KERENSKY EXPLAINS ABOUT STOCKHOLM

Russian Government Neither Opposed Nor in Favor of Conference There.

NOT A GOVERNMENT AFFAIR

But He Thinks That Allied Opposition to Letting Delegates Go There Plays Into Germany's Hands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs a conversation he had with Premier Kerensky. When the subject of the Stockholm Conference was mentioned Kerensky fired up and said:

"There has been a serious misunderstanding. They are drawing a wrong deduction from our note. We meant simply to state our position. We are a coalition government, and, therefore, since the conference is a party matter we cannot as a coalition be bound by its decisions. Our conference, the conference of governments, is the London Conference. The Swedish Conference is a conference of labor parties. That is all we wished to say. That does not mean that we are opposed to it, it is not our business to be opposed to it or in favor of it."

The correspondent then said:

"But it has been said that Albert Thomas declared you said you were personally opposed to the Stockholm Conference."

"Nothing of the sort," said Kerensky. "I think it is of great importance, although personally I think it would have been of greater importance if it had taken place while we were advancing instead of in the present condition. But I am not opposed to it, no. I have insisted again and again that any opposition offered to it by the allied Governments, any difficulties put in way of delegates, is simply playing into German hands."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the House of Commons tonight J. Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Chairman of the Labor Party, questioned the Government with regard to The Daily Mail's Petrograd dispatch giving the correspondent's version of Premier Kerensky's attitude toward the Stockholm convention. He accused the Premier with misleading the London Labor Conference, which induced Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to read the text of M. Kerensky's telegram, which the Chancellor asserted was spontaneous and not due to any inquiry from the British Government. The text of the telegram follows:

"You are hereby authorized to inform the Foreign Secretary that although the Russian Government does not deem it possible to prevent Russian delegates from taking part in the Stockholm conference, they regard this conference as a party concern and its decisions in no way binding on the Government."

Lord Hugh Cecil, Member for Greenwich, had previously intervened in the debate and accused the proposed delegation to the Stockholm conference of being unfit either mentally or by training to discuss the problems that would arise. To go to Stockholm, Lord Hugh said, would be unwise and foolish.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Labor Party have recommended that a resolution be adopted at the adjourned Labor Party conference next Tuesday to the effect that the conference remains of the opinion that it would be desirable for the British Labor Party to be represented at the Stockholm Socialist conference, in order that the opinions of the party be not misunderstood or misrepresented.

The resolution also says the conference regrets that the Government has expressed the intention of not issuing passports to the delegates to the peace conference at Stockholm and directs that representation on this subject be made to the Government.

In the House of Commons today, however, Bonar Law announced that the Government did not intend to change its decision on the subject of the Stockholm conference. It would destroy the morale upon which victory depended, he said, if the soldiers in the field knew that citizens at home were hobnobbing with the enemy.

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Pretty girls, in boots and trousers working in the fields and machine shops doing their bit, are a few of the interesting photographs in the Picture Section, printed in Rotogravure, of next Sunday's New York Times. Order today.—Advt.

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$22.50 and $25.00 Suits Now Reduced to $17.50
$30.00 and $32.00 Suits Now Reduced to $23.50
$35.00 and $38.00 Suits Now Reduced to $27.50

$25.00 Shantung Silk Suits Now $17.50
Genuine Palm Beach Suits Now $6.50
White Flannel Trousers Now $5.50

$2.00 and $3.00 Straw Hats Now Reduced to $1.15
$5.00 and $6.00 Panama Hats Now Reduced to $2.65
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50c and 65c Neckwear Now Reduced to 35c—3 for $1.00

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PREPAREDNESS

In the Sunday issues of The New York Times during August and September leading educators will discuss the topic:

What the Secondary Schools Are Doing to Aid and Stimulate National Preparedness.

Contributors to the issue of August 19 are:

FRANK S. HACKETT, *Headmaster Riverdale Country School, Riverdale-on-Hudson.*
MARGARET R. BRENDLINGER, *Principal Hillside School, Norwalk, Conn.*
W. E. STREWINSKI, *Instructor in English Horace Mann School for Boys, Fieldston, New York City.*
EUPHEMIA JOHNSON, *Principal of Brownell Hall, Omaha, Neb.*

TAMMANY FINISHES SLATE FOR THIS FALL

Selects David H. Knott, a Hotel Owner, for Sheriff, and Renominates Swann.

DONNEGAN FOR REGISTER

John V. McAvoy to Run Against Ordway for the Supreme Court —O'Dwyer Named Again.

Tammany Hall, through its Executive Committee, completed its New York County and judicial slate yesterday. To the surprise of many of the faithful, Leader Charles F. Murphy picked a candidate for Sheriff who is as little known in the organization as is County Judge John F. Hylan, the Wigwam's Mayoralty candidate. He is David H. Knott, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hotel Men's Association. It is said that he is interested in eleven hotels and apartment houses in the city and is a member of a syndicate which is constructing three large hotels at Atlantic City. His city address is 45 Fifth Avenue.

For District Attorney the present incumbent, Edward Swann, was designated. Mr. Swann, it was said, sent Mr. Murphy notice that he was not desirous of a Supreme Court nomination, but insisted upon a renomination as a vindication of the attacks that have been made upon his administration. For County Clerk William F. Schneider was designated for re-election. Mr. Schneider is Chairman of the Democratic Fusion Committee that selected Judge Hylan for Mayor, Charles L. Craig for Controller, and Sheriff Smith for President of the Board of Aldermen. For Register James A. Donnegan was selected. He is Chairman of the State Committee of the Independence League and present counsel to the County Clerk.

John V. McAvoy, now Judge of the City Court and a son of Thomas F. McAvoy, one of Mr Murphy's closest advisers, was selected as Tammany's candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for the First District, to run against Justice Samuel H. Ordway. The candidates for the six places on the City Court bench are Edward F. O'Dwyer, Chief Justice, designated for re-election; Peter Schmuck, for re-election; Alexander Finelite, for re-election; John J. Walsh, for re-election, and Abraham G. Meyer, present Assistant District Attorney, and Louis A. Valente of 60 Wall Street.

Chief Justice O'Dwyer's designation caused some comment, for it was remembered that he headed a movement a few years ago to have Mr. Murphy deposed as leader of Tammany Hall, as well as suspended from the National Democratic Club. The quarrel, it was said, was made up some time ago. There are two Hearst men on the ticket, Meyer and Donnegan, and the Tammany leaders who resented the successful effort of Mr. Hearst to nominate Judge Hylan did not take either designation gracefully. In fact, they frankly said that it looked as if Mr. Hearst had "put another one over on the Chief." Mr. Valente represents Italian constituents, and is unknown in the organization. He was selected to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Ransom, who resigned to become counsel of the Public Service Commission. The term expires in 1921, while the other candidates are named for fourteen-year terms.

The selections of yesterday completed Tammany's city, county, and judicial slate, with the exception of Municipal Court candidates. While there is considerable dissatisfaction among the district leaders and the rank and file over the ticket, Mr. Murphy and his advisers expect it will subside before election. For Justices of the Municipal Court in the Fourth Municipal District, Michael F. Blake and Herman N. Kirke were designated.

A brisk fight developed over the selection of a Democratic county ticket in Brooklyn yesterday. Register Edward T. O'Loughlin demanded the designation for President of the borough, but John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader, told him he could have a renomination for Register or nothing. Mr. O'Loughlin continued refractory, and the Democrats went ahead and designated Edward Riegelman for Borough President, Representative Daniel J. Griffin for Sheriff, Richard Webster, a writer of The Brooklyn Times, for Register, and William J. Kelly, Edward Lazansky, and Richard S. Newcombe for Justices of the Supreme Court. Justice Kelly is on both the Democratic and Fusion tickets for renomination. Mr. O'Loughlin said last night that he would run in the primaries for the nomination for Borough President, either on the Democratic ticket or independently.

The Bronx Democrats yesterday selected James F. Donnelly as the candidate for Sheriff of that borough. He will be pitted against Eugene McGuire, the Fusion choice for Sheriff. Mr. McGuire is an independent Democrat, who split with Arthur H. Murphy, the Democratic County Chairman, four years ago. The Bronx Democratic ticket as it now stands is:

Borough President—Representative HENRY BRUCKNER.
District Attorney—FRANCIS MARTIN.
County Clerk—JOSEPH M. CALLAHAN.
Register—EDWARD POLAK.
Sheriff—JAMES F. DONNELLY.

The Executive Committee of the Bronx County Democratic organization also decided upon Alderman Harry Robitzek and Justice Peter A. Shiel for Justice of the Municipal Court in the First District. They will oppose Julius Tobias and Justice John Boyle, Jr., the Fusion nominees. In the Second District, Justice Michael J. Scanlan, a Democrat, will oppose Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas G. Price, the Fusion nominee.

The Queens Democrats, it was said last night, will indorse Public Works Commissioner Richard S. Newcombe for Supreme Court Justice. County Judge Burt J. Humphrey and George Hanavan intend to enter both the Republican and Democratic primaries as candidates for this nomination.

Martin Mager, former County Clerk, will run independently for Borough President. He has been nominated by a combination of independents from all parties and his platform has been adapted from a platform that is being used by pacifist organizations throughout the borough.

Suit Against Vincent Astor.

A summons without complaint in a suit brought by Mary Commons against William Vincent Astor was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office by Frank L. Tyson, the plaintiff's attorney. Amos H. Stevens, as the defendant's attorney, filed a notice of appearance. No information as to the nature of the proceedings is contained in the summons, and Mr. Tyson would not discuss the case.

DOCTOR MAY TAKE DISMISSAL TO COURT

Says He Lost Health Bureau Job Because He Reported Moderate Use of Alcohol Harmless.

DENIAL BY DR. EMERSON

Asserts That Luttinger Was Disobedient and That His Work Was Unsatisfactory.

The courts will probably be asked to review the recent dismissal of Dr. Paul Luttinger of 1,265 Boston Post Road, the Bronx, as bacteriologist in the research laboratories of the Department of Health. Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, says he was dismissed on charges after a hearing because of disobedience following unsatisfactory work. Dr. Luttinger, however, alleges that the real reason was Dr. Emerson's dissatisfaction with a report which he made on the effect of alcohol on warm-blooded animals.

This inquiry was conducted by Dr. Luttinger over a considerable space of time, and he reached the conclusion that, while alcohol in large quantities was a poison, in small quantities it was not harmful to the life processes of warm-blooded animals, and might even be beneficial. "This report," said Dr. Luttinger, "disagreed with Dr. Emerson's well-known beliefs in favor of prohibition. He was very much displeased when I presented my conclusions, and I was given to understand that my resignation would be acceptable. I did not resign, but some time afterward Dr. Emerson asked me to come and see him and talk over an insignificant matter of office detail. I did not understand that our interview was a hearing or that I was on charges, but two weeks later, when I was on my vacation, I got notice that I was dismissed. I had never thought that Dr. Emerson would let his belief in prohibition interfere with science and professional ethics."

Dr. Emerson said that the report on alcohol had nothing to do with the case. "The report which Dr. Luttinger made on that point," he said, "was never published because it showed a poor quality of work and lack of appreciation of scientific method. I looked it over myself and from my knowledge of physiology I saw that it was a bad piece of work. But that had nothing to do with Dr. Luttinger's dismissal, and he was not asked to resign.

"The reason for his discharge was in connection with a report which he prepared on the effect of whooping cough vaccine. I had his work on this matter checked up by a colleague in the laboratory, who reached different conclusions. Dr. Luttinger had not been altogether accurate in times past, and when the other investigator reached such different conclusions the two reports were published together in a medical journal. After this was done Dr. Luttinger wanted to publish a reply of a controversial nature. He submitted this to me and I told him that I could not give my consent to its publication unless its conclusions were checked up by the head of the research laboratory. Because of his disregard of this order he was brought up on charges, received a hearing, and dismissed.

CROPSEY DECIDES TO STAY ON BENCH

Continued from Page 1.

for County Clerk, and J. Harry Tiernan for County Judge and Register. The candidates had already been indorsed by the Republican County Committee of Richmond. Cannon and Bannif are Republicans and Tiernan is a Democrat.

Brooklyn Democrats Protest.

The Democratic members of the Fusion Committee from Brooklyn did not let the Brooklyn and Queens judiciary slate go through without a spirited protest. As on the day before, when they protested against putting only Republicans on the Kings County ticket, the Brooklyn Democrats insisted that the committee was making a grave mistake by ignoring Democratic candidates. Thomas C. Whitlock, former State Senator, led the fight yesterday. He is an independent Democrat.

"To be elected," said Mr. Whitlock, "Mitchel must get the Democratic vote in Kings County. The attitude you are taking is not going to appeal to the independent Republicans of Kings, either. We don't believe we should be deprived of a place on that ticket. I'd like to say that I don't believe there is a man here who thinks we should be ignored. If this thing goes through it is going to split our organization wide open."

Charles Jerome Edwards, another Democrat, also strongly opposed the selection of an all-Republican ticket.

"If you gentlemen persist in nominating five Republicans in Kings without recognizing any Democrat and expect the support of the Democrats, you are not going to get it," he said.

W. A. Eastmond asserted that the Kings County ticket had been made up of selections from only one part of Brooklyn. In the Seventeenth District, he said, Lewis M. Swasey had been selected for Sheriff, while in the adjoining district, the Eighteenth, of which F. J. H. Kracke is leader, Borough President Pounds had been chosen. In the next district, the Twelfth, John T. Rafferty had been chosen for Register. Mr. Eastmond said that there were 40,000 more Democrats than Republicans in Kings County, and he attacked Borough President Pounds for appointing only Republicans in his office.

"Why, Pounds has fired out every Democrat in his office except one," said Mr. Eastmond, "and that Democrat gave $400 to McCall's campaign fund four years ago."

The independent Democrats wanted the committee to take Thomas F. Magner, Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn office, for one of the Justiceships. When a vote was taken the choice was overwhelmingly for William J. Kelly, the present Democratic Justice, and Lewis L. Fawcett and Leander B. Faber, both Republicans. When it was asserted that Justice Kelly was considered an organization Democrat, the Fusion leaders said that he had made a good record on the bench and deserved renomination. It was denied that any "deal" had been made with the Democratic organization in his case.

In the afternoon a committee of twenty-five representing the East Side Business and Professional Men's League called on Mayor Mitchel at the City Hall and presented a set of resolutions praising his administration. The committee was headed by Arnold Kohn, Vice President of the State Bank. The resolutions recited that the city had been governed for four years in a most efficient manner and had been kept free from scandal. They also declared that the health of the people had been effectively guarded, that the streets had been kept clean, and that gangs in the tenement districts had been suppressed.

In reply the Mayor said that the sole reason for his accepting the Fusion renomination was a desire to continue good government in this time of crisis. He added that sanity and common sense had governed the administration of the police department.

Store Hours, 8.45 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Saturday, 8.45 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Annual August Clearance

Sale of Canoes

The Famous "Mullins" Make.

This must have been a very successful season on the regatta; we've only 28 canoes left for our Annual August Clearance Sale.

But to those who are willing to invest, they offer just that many opportunities. The prices have been revised sufficiently to make it interesting,

It would pay you to buy now and store for next season.

3 16-ft. Canoes, blue.....$29.50
19 17-ft. Canoes, red, blue, green..$30.50
3 18-ft. Canoes, green.....$31.50

Sponson Canoes

3 17-ft. Size, at.....$42.50 ea.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Today from 8:45 to 5:30 and Concluding
Saturday at 1 o'Clock

The Semi-Annual

Sale of Saks Suits

Formerly $23, $20 and $17.50

Reduced to $14

(Small charge for alterations)

¶ Of course the selection in this sale is not as good as in the beginning, but the assortment for men requiring sizes 40 to 48 is still good. And those who require smaller sizes will surely find their size in the much-wanted Norfolks, if not in a regular sack model. The values are such that it is worth any man's time to see if we can fit him.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Store Hours: 8:45 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.—Saturday, 8:45 to 1 P. M.

Rugs!

You Can Now Save $27.50 On a 9x12 French Wilton Rug

To be the one store in the great city of New York selected to sell the accumulation of discontinued patterns of such famous Rugs as the Hardwick & Magee French Wiltons is recognized as an exceptional distinction among all merchants.

The same is true of the famous M. J. Whittall Rugs.

But to have them both, and at the same time, is so rare an opportunity that the Gimbel Rug Store has become the mecca of people who know Rugs for a hundred miles around.

A Double Sensation

Clearing $67,500 Worth of Discontinued Patterns of Hardwick & Magee and M. J. Whittall Famous Wilton Rugs

These Rugs are acknowledged even by competitors of these renowned weavers as the finest American-made Rugs.

The prices below are typical of the reductions. All Hardwick & Magee Rugs are priced ⅓ off the present regular selling prices. All Whittall Rugs also show substantial reductions.

The patterns, though, to be discontinued, are all that taste could ask.

M. J. Whittall Prices:		*Hardwick & Magee:*	
$82.50—9x12 Anglo Persians,	$63.50	$82.50—9x12 French Wiltons,	$55.00
$74.75—8.3x10.6 Anglo Persians,	$59.50	$74.75—8.3x10.6 French Wiltons,	$49.75
$50.75—6x9 Anglo Persians,	$45.00	$65.00—9x12 Hardwick Wiltons,	$43.25
$57.50—9x12 Teprac Wiltons,	$42.50	$61.50—8.3x10.6 Hardwick Wiltons,	$41.00
$37.50—8.3x10.6 Body Brussels,	$29.50	$57.50—9x12 Bundhar Wiltons,	$38.25
$61.75—9x12 Royal Worcester,	$52.50	$54.00—8.3x10.6 Bundhar Wiltons,	$36.00

All Prices Will Positively Advance September 5th.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

COMPLETE DISPOSAL-of REMAINING FASHIONABLE APPAREL

including many styles which have been well in advance of the current season, and will serve as well for *Early Autumn* as for *Immediate Wear.*

SMART DRESSES—at $38 and $58
Formerly to $145—High-class models of Georgette crepe, crepe meteor, foulard, satin and chiffon; just the sort of informal gowns that will serve many purposes between now and Fall.

HANDSOME WRAPS—at $45, $65
Formerly to $145—Of rich silks and satins; with beautiful soft silk or chiffon linings and some with touches of hand embroidery.

SMART STREET SUITS—at $55
Formerly to $145—A special group of exceptionally high character styles; of fine serges, tricots and suitings in navy blue, black, tan, etc.

TAILORED SUITS—Formerly to $95—at $35
A small group of street suits; of high-class materials in broken sizes and styles; mostly one or two of a kind, in white, navy, and high shades.

COATS and CAPES—Formerly to $75—at $25
Mostly sports styles; of unusually high quality materials in odd sizes and shades—the remainder of various lines.

TAILORED CLOTH SKIRTS—Formerly to $25—at $10

SILK SPORTS SKIRTS—Formerly to $35—at $15

SMART SUMMER HATS—at $5 and $7
EXCLUSIVE PARASOLS—Formerly to $35—at $5 & $10
Many with rare Imported handles, not to be found elsewhere.

B. Altman & Co.

Attractive Values are being offered in

A Sale of
Men's Summer Clothing

including

MEN'S REAL SHANTUNG SILK SUITS
(a two-piece model) made of superior-quality silk imported from China by B. Altman & Co.; special . . . . . at $18.50

MEN'S OUTER TROUSERS
of Striped white flannel or serge . $4.25
Of gray flannel 4.00

MEN'S MOTOR DUSTERS
of gray mohair . . . . . at $5.75

(First Floor)

Men's Black Calfskin Oxfords
at $4.85 per pair
will be a feature of special interest to-day (Friday) in the Men's Shoe Department, on the SIXTH FLOOR.

Several Discontinued Lines of Men's Summer Oxfords
(sizes incomplete) in white buckskin, white canvas, and tan or black calfskin, have been marked
at great reductions from original prices.

A Collection of
CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS
is now being offered
at remarkably low prices

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

DESCRIBE YOUR LOSS.

Description of lost property is an appeal to the honesty of the finder. It seldom fails in its effect. Telephone Bryant 1000 of your loss and next morning a brief advertisement will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

"Conqueror" Talking Machines
$7.64
Verified Price Elsewhere, $8.50
The ideal entertainer for the Summer home or camp and equally desirable for the city home as well. Inexpensive—dependable—pleasure giving at a "Lowest-in-the-City" price.
Carefully constructed of metal by one of the largest and best known talking machine manufacturers in the world, smaller and lighter than a wooden machine—yet in no sense a toy. It is practical, cannot warp and is not likely to be damaged. It reproduces tone with sweetness, clearness and accuracy. So light it can be carried without any trouble.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Clocked LisleHose at 47c
Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Macy's Shaving Cream
A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark
Large Tube 17c
Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Motor Restaurants, at $12.74
For the roadside luncheon. Service for four persons, including plates and cups of agate ware, knives, forks, spoons, salt and pepper shakers, removable tray, space for two 1-pt. vacuum bottles, large food box and two jars for butter, etc. Underneath tray is another food box and spaces for two more bottles. Box is constructed of basswood veneer and tar board, covered with black enamel drill. Same style for 6 persons, $15.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Slip Into a Silk Shirt, at $3.89

Of lustrous tub silks that launder well, cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

How to Reach the Men's Departments
Coming in at the Broadway and 35th Street Entrance, you will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery.
On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by Elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Motor Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

GOVERNMENT FEARS I. W. W. STRIKE PLOT

Will Meet Any Patently Seditious Attempt with Swift and Drastic Action.

HAS DETECTIVES ON WATCH

Pacific Coast and Far Northwest the Trouble Zone—Senator King Puts in Bill to Meet Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Grave menace to industries whose continuation at high speed is deemed vital to the prosecution of the war is seen by officials here in the growing activities of Industrial Workers of the World leaders on the Pacific Coast and in the far Northwest.

The movement apparently is nearing its maximum, and the full scope of its possibilities is not minimized here. A pretentious program calling for strikes in seven States, or about one-fourth of the area of the country, has been brought to the attention of the Department of Justice by scores of expert field investigators now in the affected territory.

Swift and drastic action to check the movement, in so far as it would cripple industries or curtail production of commodities necessary for war, is planned by Department of Justice officials. In many instances, however, the department labors under the handicap of being unable to proceed until an overt act has been performed. Prosecution of strike leaders, where justified in the opinion of the department, on charges of conspiracy, or under the Espionage act is contemplated in specific cases, but no general prosecution of I. W. W. leaders is expected.

The entire movement, culminating yesterday in the declaration at Spokane of James Rowan, District Secretary of the organization, that a general strike would be called Aug. 20 in Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho, unless certain demands were complied with, is regarded by many officials as being political and not a labor movement. Instructions have been sent to field workers to determine, as far as can be done, whether the threatened strike is part of a program deliberately designed to hamper the Government in the prosecution of the war.

District Attorneys in the four States affected, as well as in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, have been instructed to devote unceasing attention to the situation and to institute prosecutions promptly where justified.

Another industry which has already been affected to some extent by activities traceable to I. W. W. sympathizers is spruce logging in Washington. At one stage of the labor disturbance the Government program of aircraft construction appeared to be menaced, but the situation in this industry has been restored nearly to normal within the last few days.

Spruce logs, used in building airplanes, have been damaged and destroyed, it was said, in great quantities, and the machinery used to convert the logs into lumber damaged in many instances by hidden spikes driven into the logs. Spruce is the only timber used in building airplanes in this country, and curtailment of the supply of logs would menace construction of machines. Department officials have been advised of an attempt by I. W. W. sympathizers to destroy the reserve supply of spruce timber in the Northwest. This attempt has been frustrated.

A third industry which might be seriously affected by I. W. W. strikes is copper mining in Montana. The Government is following this situation closely.

The President's personal investigator, Chief Justice Covington of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, may visit the Northwest and the Pacific Coast to study the situation there. The exact whereabouts of Justice Covington were unknown today, it was said by Department of Justice officials, and no authoritative statement of his plans was forthcoming.

A bill aimed to reach activities of members of the I. W. W. was introduced today by Senator King. It provides for the punishment of persons who bring about breaking of contracts made by the United States for the manufacture and transportation of things needed by the Government. The text of the bill follows:

A Bill to punish seditious opposition to the laws and seditious attempts to procure the breach of contracts with the United States or relating to the production of commodities for the use of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that if two or more persons shall conspire or combine together to oppose the execution or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate any officer or person charged with the enforcement of any law of the United States; or if any person or persons shall counsel, advise, or incite by words or statements, whether spoken or printed, sedition, riot, insurrection, or unlawful assembly, to oppose the execution or enforcement of any law of the United States; or if any person or persons shall advise, counsel, persuade, or incite, or shall utter words or statements which shall tend to persuade or incite any person to break any contract which has to do with the production, fabrication, manufacture, or transportation of any article, commodity, or thing, for the use of or intended for the use of the United States, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or may, in the discretion of the court, be both fined and imprisoned.

Other Senators who want legislation to deal with the I. W. W. situation conferred today and agreed to join in drafting a bill for introduction by Senator Hollis, designed to curb improper activities without injuring interests of organized labor.

NEW FREE MARINE SCHOOL.

Stevens Institute to Teach Engineering for Shipping Board.

A second free Government school in marine engineering will be started on Aug. 20 at Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, to accommodate an unlimited number of students, the United States Shipping Board, Recruiting Service, of which Henry Howard is Director, announced yesterday. This decision was made because of the interest shown in the first school. Professor Frederick L. Pryor will be head of the instruction staff.

Seven free marine engineering schools and thirty free navigation schools are being started on the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Great Lakes coasts to train men already having some experience for better places at advanced pay as engineers and deck officers in the new merchant fleet. The graduates are being placed as fast as they are graduated. The need for their services is expected to last for many years after peace is restored.

The headquarters for the free schools all over the country are at the Boston Custom House, where application may be made for enrollment blanks.

NO MORE SPEED WARNINGS.

Reckless Drivers to be Arrested for First Offense.

Warnings to automobile speeders by the police will be discontinued, it was announced by Magistrate House in the Traffic Court yesterday, on the ground that preliminary notices had failed to lessen the number of offenders.

"There is no law for it," said the Magistrate, "but when the warning system was inaugurated by the Police Commissioner six months ago he felt that operators of automobiles would meet him half way. Statistics kept by the department show that a large number of drivers pay no attention to the warnings, as also does the number of repeated warning cases brought into this court."

The report of the Traffic Court for July, issued yesterday, shows that 972 cases were tried, an average of 46 a day. Of this number 454 were for minor offenses. Amount of fines collected was $7,877. Twenty-four were committed to prison without alternative of fine.

NEVER RUSTED ON OUR OARS!

One of the chief reasons for the efficiency and speed of the Thompson-Starrett organization is that we have been so busy these past ten or fifteen years that we have never had time to rust on our oars.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

RED CROSS NEEDS KNITTERS

Urges Haste in Providing Comforts for Soldiers and Sailors.

The Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, acting under instructions from the War Council at Washington, appealed yesterday to the chapters in its jurisdiction to furnish 510,000 of the 1,800,000 knitted sets urgently needed by soldiers and civilians in Europe. The apportionment, the largest of any of the Red Cross divisions, was made on the basis of one knitted set to every two members. The Atlantic Division includes the States of New York, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

In its appeal the division headquarters emphasized the importance of "speeding up" the sets, which will be received at the Red Cross storerooms at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. The sets consist of mufflers, sweaters, socks, and wristlets.

OPENS CLAUSSEN CASE.

Woman's Competence to Manage Own Affairs to be Decided by Jury.

A Sheriff's jury is to be convened to pass upon the claim of Mrs. Ida Claussen Dona that she is now competent to manage her own affairs and take charge of the $5,000-a-year income which was left by the will of her grandfather, Matthew Byrnes. This action was directed yesterday by Justice Ordway and was taken in response to an application in behalf of Mrs. Dona by Robert B. Honeyman, her attorney.

Francis A. Dona, husband of the applicant, in an affidavit says that during the eighteen months that have elapsed since his marriage the petitioner has always been quiet, sensible, proper in demeanor and that his life and hers has been happy.

Swann Takes Up Bullock Charges.

William Greve, Vice President of the American Realty Company, and Frank Bailey, a Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, met District Attorney Swann yesterday regarding the allegations of conspiracy against the Board of Estimate made by William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, concerning the purchase by the city of the Dreamland property, at Coney Island. The nature of the information given by Mr. Greve and Mr. Bailey was not disclosed by the District Attorney.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 146th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

Krumbles

is not only a satisfying food but it is also delicious, nutritious and economical.

KRUMBLES is all wheat—the whole of Durum wheat, cooked "krumbled" and delicately toasted. A dishful of KRUMBLES with good milk or Cream is a square meal in itself—an admirably balanced food for young and old.

Go easy with the sugar, the more you chew KRUMBLES the sweeter it tastes.

W. K. Kellogg

Let this Columbia Outfit add to the summer's fun!

Special Columbia Summer Outfit Offer

This splendid Columbia Grafonola and any six records (12 selections) of *your own choice* from the latest Columbia Records—*yours* on easy terms.

Columbia Grafonola, No. 100

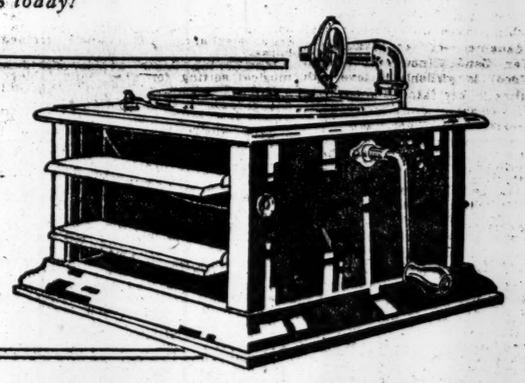
NOTHING can add so much to the enjoyment of a perfect summer day or a fine summer evening, as the music of this splendid Columbia Grafonola. It livens things up as nothing else can; it gives you the latest in songs or dance-music—music that fits each and every mood and puts the crowning touch on the day's pleasures!

It is an artistic, perfect instrument, with a TONE unsurpassed in clear, *natural* sweetness—an instrument you may be *proud* to place in your city home! Hear it—and *prove* it—at your dealer's *today!*

Special August Offer of this $15 Machine

(*On Most Attractive Terms!*) If you're going away to a cottage or camp where you can't take a big machine—you needn't go along without music and entertainment.

Exchange It or Keep It! Take this Columbia Grafonola with you or put it in your summer cottage *today.* Keep it and use it TWO MONTHS, if you wish—then exchange it at *full price,* $15, for a larger Grafonola, or records, or both. Here's one good way to learn what you *can* get out of owning a Grafonola. Just 'phone your dealer, and it's yours *today.*



COLUMBIA

Grafonolas Columbia Grafonola **Records**

Some Timely Patriotic Columbia Records

Select your outfit from these timely wartime hits!

Rousing wartime music on Columbia Records that will stir your patriotism to its very depths—music that all true Americans will want!

"Patriotic Medley"
Columbia Record A2269, 75c.
A splendid, inspiring medley by the Columbia Stellar Quartette, of nine of the best-known battle-songs of the nation, with martial bugle and fife-and-drum effects. (Both sides of the record.)

"Patriotic Airs Medley"
Columbia Record A2254, 75c.
A stirring instrumental medley, played by Prince's Band, of eight of our greatest national airs—four on each side of the record.

"Oh, Jack, When Are You Coming Back?"
Columbia Record A2274, 75c.
A real "Jack Tar" song sung by Burton and Hall. On the reverse side is "I'm a Regular Daughter of Uncle Sam," sung by Katherine Clarke.

"Paul Revere's Ride"
Columbia Record A5970, $1.25
Longfellow's masterpiece effectively recited by Harry E. Humphrey, with the sounds of alarm adding to its thrill. "Sheridan's Ride" is on the other side.

Other patriotic records you should have are "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by Louis Graveure; "U. S. Army and Navy Bugle Calls"; and "America," by the Columbia Mixed Double Quartette. These records will show you what the "music-note" trademark means in the best of patriotic music! Hear them at your dealer's—*today!*

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.

'MAYTIME' SCORES AT THE SHUBERT

"Wie einst im Mai" Successfully De-hyphenized in Book and Music.

A MUSICAL "MILESTONES"

Romance of Delicate Charm and Poetic Romance Very Ably Acted.

MAYTIME.—A play with music in four acts, libretto by Rida Johnson Young, music by Sigmund Romberg, based on a German operetta, "Wie Einst im Mai." At the Shubert.

John Wayne ..... Richard Morgan
Colonel Van Zandt ..... Carl Stall
Ottilie ..... Peggy Wood
Richard Wayne ..... Charles Purcell
Matilda Van Zandt ..... Edith Wright
Alice Tremaine ..... Laura Arn...
Matthew Van Zandt ..... William Norris
Claude Van Zandt ..... Douglas J. Woo...
Maria ..... Grace Daniels
Rudolfo ..... Arthur Albro
Madame Delphine ..... Rose Winter
Rutherford ..... Gene Aub...ey
Stuyvesant ..... C. H. Mi...
Doorman ..... Frank Sidney
Angelica ..... Pearl Barmore
P. T. Barnum ..... Edward F. Nanne...
Estrella Amorita ..... Minna Valieri
Mr. Hicks ..... Teddy Webb
Algernon ..... R. Melbourn
Lizzie ..... Maude Odell
Little Dick Wayne ..... Warner Anderson
John Rutherford ..... Ralph J. Herbert
Hortense ..... Eleanor V. Fox
Letty ..... Rose Timble
Estelle ..... Janet Kenny
Ermintrude D'Albert ..... Gertrude Vanderbilt
Winifred St. Albans ..... Florence Bruce

Romantic stories that combine delicate charm and the native aroma of youth with those larger visions in which the tragedy of the individual blends with the eternal comedy of living, come very rarely to any generation. Ours has had "Alt Heidelberg" and "Milestones"; and now in "Maytime" the two, or echoes from them, are combined in a musical setting. Most fortunately, the production is in every way worthy of the material, the acting being really noteworthy, and the result is an evening that rises whole regions above the conventional Broadway musical comedy, and bids fair to be with us until the dog-days are here again.

The musical success of last season in the German theatres was "Wie einst im Mai." In view of the present international difference, this was thought to be unfitted in locale, and even in the nature of its music, to allied consumption. Rida Johnson Young took out the naturalization papers of the book, and though some violence is done to the probabilities and to local color, the hyphen has been, on the whole, very successfully eliminated. With what apparently amounted to recklessness, the task of naturalizing the music was entrusted to a young man named Sigmund Romberg, but the resultant Americanism is all that any one could wish—and sometimes more. The music is often persuasively melodious, and never really objectionable; but it is not to be concealed that Mr. Romberg has hitherto been chiefly associated with the Winter Garden.

The story, like "Milestones," is told in episodes, which range, in this case, from 1840 to the present—from the earliest crinoline, with pantalettes, to clinging satins of a brevity that has inspired much mistaken wit. The fair and spirited daughter of a Washington Square Van Zandt (none other than Peggy Wood) is girlishly in love with an apprentice in her father's cooperage, which—oh, vanishing touch of Teutonism!—is located in his back yard. The difference in their stations, abetted by theatric contrivances, separates them. Paternal influence marries Ottilie to a drunken libertine; and when, in the era of the polka and "Jump Jim Crow," Dick Wayne returns with fame and fortune he chivalrously renounces the hope of his lifetime and the romantic promise of his May to save Otilie from false scandal.

The be-bustled period of the eighties finds the Van Zandts obliged to sell the old house in Washington Square, and the auction brings Ottilie and Dick face to face as old man and old woman—still living, after the mood of "Alt Heidelberg," in the aroma of their youth. One catches a glimpse of a little Dick and a word about a granddaughter Ottilie. The final episode, in which this modern Ottilie has transformed the old mansion into a dressmaking establishment, brings the young people together, and crowns today the romance that was blighted three generations ago.

The plot, quite original and charming as such plots go, centres in a box which the first Dick and Ottilie place beneath an apple sapling, planted to commemorate their love and to afford blossom and shade to their children's children. In the final episode the tree, which is shown in each scene, is dead, and beneath the root of it are found the old song of May and the long lost deed which unite worldly advantage with romance in the happiest of endings. Lives are blighted, and even old apple trees die, but youth and joy live forever.

Almost as surprising as the quality of the tale was the acting. Peggy Wood, last seen as one of the chorus of principals in "Love o' Mike," was not only her own amiable, spirited, and comely self, but portrayed the unhappily married woman of 30 and the faded widow of 60 with a skill in technique, a subtlety and fineness of feeling, which were truly memorable. The nature of the play, to be sure, favored her, in that it permitted at most a light sketch of each phase; but the result was none the less astonishing.

Charles Purcell was almost equally happy in portraying the development of Dick, his performance as the old man being especially happy, both in the refinement of his makeup and in his restraint in employing the mimique of age.

The honors of the evening histrionically went to William Norris, whose genuine ability as an actor has had all too little scope. It is the part of an amiable spendthrift and gallant, and in three of the episodes he marries a new heiress. In the final scene he survives the historic apple tree to wed a chorus girl of the Winter Garden.

Tastes differ widely as to the precise point at which the portrayal of senile decrepitude addicted to gallantry ceases to be amusing and becomes painful. Some will no doubt find that Mr. Norris's performance erred. But it was none the less a work of extraordinary skill, and even in its greatest extremes had a power of inward feeling, an instinctive sense of humor and pathos blended, which went far, and perhaps all the way, toward redeeming it.

INNOCENT MAN ACCUSED.

Tennessee Clothing Buyer Is Arrested Here on Abduction Charge.

A case of mistaken identity, which resulted in an innocent man being imprisoned in a cell in the West Forty-seventh Street Station for several hours until he obtained a bondsman, at considerable expense to himself, came to light in West Side Court yesterday morning when Norman Silverberg, 27 years old, a clothing buyer of Memphis, Tenn., was arraigned, charged with abduction.

The complainant against Mr. Silverberg was Harris Baron, a tailor, of 1 West 118th Street, who caused the young Southerner's arrest on Broadway on Tuesday night. He saw Silverberg in company with several acquaintances and summoned Policeman Shapiro of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Baron accused Silverberg of having abducted his daughter Rose three years ago and insisted that he be locked up. In court yesterday morning Miss Rose Baron denied that Silverberg was the man who took her away from home and Magistrate Frothingham promptly discharged him, expressing regret at the inconvenience caused him.

OPENS HAMMERSTEIN CASE.

Lexington Avenue Opera House Deal Goes to Magistrate.

District Attorney Swann began an investigation yesterday of the complaint of Oscar Hammerstein that he had been unlawfully deprived of his property known as the Lexington Avenue Opera House. He decided that the case did not warrant a Grand Jury hearing, and asked Magistrate Groehl to make an inquiry and decide if an offense had been committed.

Assistant District Attorney Louis Wandel said Mr. Hammerstein had alleged that he was unable to recover the property after deeding it to Frank Gerston, on the understanding that the property was to be returned on demand. Mr. Hammerstein said the only value he had received for the transfer was a third mortgage for $200,000 at 2 per cent. interest. He claimed it was worth $600,000 above a first mortgage held by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

According to the complaint Mr. Hammerstein transferred the property because of complications in the vaudeville field which would prohibit him from giving such performances there, but which Gerston would be able to do as manager at $60 weekly. Mr. Wendel said that Hammerstein had also complained that Louis J. Vorhaus had introduced Gerston to him, and he had thereby been led to believe that he could deed the property under this arrangement with safety to his interests. It was further claimed that stock of an amusement company organized by Gerston had been turned over to some one connected with the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Vorhaus and H. C. Forbes, a realty manager for a department of the insurance company, were summoned to the Tombs Court yesterday for a conference with Magistrate Groehl as to the form of the inquiry. Gerston was out of town and could not be reached with a summons.

Charles G. F. Wanle, who appeared as attorney for Mr. Vorhaus, told the Magistrate that Mr. Hammerstein's charges were "wild" and could not be substantiated, and that after he had stated the facts in his complaint to four law firms and had asked them to represent him, each had refused to do so. Mr. Wahle said the property would be turned over to Mr. Hammerstein within five minutes after he should pay the Manhattan Life Insurance Company the $450,000 mortgage.

'CHEER UP' FOR HIPPODROME

C. B. Dillingham's New Production to Open Next Thursday Night.

"Cheer Up" is the title chosen for Charles B. Dillingham's third Hippodrome production, which will be presented for the first time next Thursday night. The show is the product of the trio responsible for last year's offering—it was devised and staged by R. H. Burnside, John L. Golden wrote the lyrics, and Raymond Hubbell the music. It is in three divisions or "cheers," as the authors choose to call them, the first consisting of five scenes, the second of six, and the last being devoted to a water spectacle, which will be on a more elaborate scale than any of its predecessors and will take the place of the ice ballet of the last two seasons.

The company includes more than 800 persons. Among the soloists are Clair Rochester, Frances Roeder, J. P. Coombs, Henry Taylor, John Hendricks, Nellie Doner, and Helen Osborne. Nat M. Wills heads the list of comedians, which also includes Fred Walton, Charles Ravel, Eddie Russell, Stanley Ferguson, Dippy Diers, and Mallia, Bart, and Mallia. Among the specialty teams that will contribute to the huge entertainment are the Mirano Brothers, the Berlo Sisters, the Boganny troupe of acrobats, the Four Amaranths, the Ladella Comiques, the Bud Snyder company, the Slayman All troupe, Powers's elephants, and Lane's trained horses.

John Philip Sousa has composed a musical setting for a patriotic tableau called "The Land of Liberty" that will form the finale to the second act.

Jean Havez Sues for Separation.

Charging that his wife, Cecil Cunningham Havez, an actress, abandoned him after he had assisted her to rise from a humble beginning to a place of prominence in her profession, Jean Havez, author and song writer, has begun suit for separation in the Supreme Court. In papers filed yesterday he alleges that the case was aggravated by his wife's exhibition of temper before servants and by her disposition to brag about her earning capacity.

ASKS THE PRESIDENT TO DEFINE TREASON

Cleveland Moffett Says There Is Disloyalty in High and Low Places.

HOW FAR CAN SPEAKERS GO?

Writer Also Declares That a Police Official Knows Germany Has Paid Money to Promote Sedition Here.

Calling on President Wilson to define treason to the United States generally and to say whether attacks upon Great Britain constitute sedition to this Government, as an ally of England, Cleveland Moffett wrote to the President yesterday an appeal authorized by the American Defense Society on Wednesday as the opening of its campaign to stamp out the street corner propaganda of treason in New York and other cities. Mr. Moffett was arrested Monday night for interrupting a speaker at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street who was assailing Great Britain.

Incidentally, Mr. Moffett said yesterday that a high official of the Police Department had evidence of the trail of money from Germany to the seditious street corner meetings of New York. He said that if the German Government was willing to finance the undertakings of Sir Roger Casement in Ireland it was easy to believe it would be willing to finance treason in the United States. Most of the street corner meetings to which Mr. Moffett referred are under the auspices of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

The letter to the President follows:

Aug. 16, 1917.

The President of the United States, the White House, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President—As a Trustee of the American Defense Society and an American citizen, I appeal to you for enlightenment as to what constitutes treason of speech.

As you may know, I protested Monday evening, Aug. 13, when, on Broadway, New York, an obviously pro-German orator denounced Great Britain as "the most degraded and despicable nation on earth." I again protested when this orator declared that George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were no better than the German spy and convicted traitor, Roger Casement. I would also protest, and I am sure all real Americans would join me in protesting to the last drop of their blood if they heard a statement reported to the American Defense Society by a credible witness as having been made on Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street on Wednesday evening, Aug. 8, by a pro-Irish agitator: "We soon will start a revolution in this country, and the first man we will get will be the greatest traitor in the land—Woodrow Wilson."

Asks if Magistrate Was Right.

I am anxious to know whether I did right or wrong in making the protest I did. At any rate, I was arrested on the charge of "interfering with a lawful meeting" and was brought before a Magistrate, who gave me an honorable dismissal, congratulated me on my patriotic action, and said that the police ought to have arrested the orator. But the next day, when I was summoned to appear before a high New York police official, this gentleman very courteously but officially told me that I had done wrong, that I had broken the law, although he intimated privately that under similar circumstances he might have acted in the same way.

On behalf of thousands of American citizens who desire to do their patriotic duty, but are uncertain as to what their duty is, I earnestly ask: Was the Magistrate correct in his ruling, or was the police official correct?

It seems to me that, with disloyalty working in various high and low places, (not much disloyalty, thank God, but some,) the time has come when Americans, including the police, must be told clearly what is treason and what is not treason. What is sedition and what is not sedition? How far can a street speaker go in attacking and insulting our allies, our flag, our most sacred traditions? Are there no limits to the right of free speech? If the Constitution of the United States guarantees to orators a certain wide latitude in time of peace, does that latitude obtain in time of war, when it may constitute a menace to the safety of the nation?

I respectfully submit, inasmuch as we have entered this war for the loftiest reasons, for the welfare of humanity, that we must regard loyalty to our allies as a sacred duty and disloyalty to our allies as not less treasonable than disloyalty to the Stars and the Stripes. Those who are not against Germany are for Germany—there is no middle ground. Any American who assails the enemies of Germany assails America itself. All Germans know this. All Americans should know it. It does not matter whether we love England or hate her—I myself am half Irish and sympathize with Irish wrongs—that is not the question now; the question is whether this nation is going to fight or die!

Says Police Stand Idly By.

It seems to me an abomination that young Americans, some of them wearing the uniform of the United States Army, the uniform of the United States Navy, as they stroll along the streets of our American cities, find themselves, night after night, in seditious gatherings, in anti-British gatherings that are tolerated in various American communities, and listen, perforce, to disloyal, poisonous, un-American utterances that are apparently approved by our uniformed police, who stand idly by, unless some patriot protests, whereupon they arrest and censure him. Is not that intolerable?

I submit, Mr. President, that this is a very grave state of affairs, and I make bold to urge that you define clearly what constitutes treason and sedition and that you deal vigorously with these well-attested evils of disloyal street speaking all over the land by such means legislative or other, as may commend themselves to your wise judgment. In bringing this matter to your attention, and in publicly protesting as I did, in New York City, I had only one desire—to serve America and to further the great work of world regeneration toward which you are so ably and fearlessly leading us.

Very sincerely,
CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

"I don't believe the President can ignore this appeal," said Mr. Moffett, "or fail to rule on what is treason, and if these street corner seditionists cannot be punished under our present laws, that he will have a law enacted under which they can be punished. The police now, as they tell me, don't know whether talking against our allies is treason or not. They must be set straight."

Mr. Moffett said that he had been summoned to a hearing at the Police Headquarters this morning at which an inquiry will be made into the report of a patrolman detailed to watch the Monday night meeting, who reported that the speeches were all within the proper bounds.

According to Mr. Moffett three men went to his home Wednesday night after midnight, knocked on the door until the housekeeper answered, and then demanded to see Mr. Moffett. They were not admitted. Mr. Moffett's house is being guarded by the police.

More than fifty persons went to the headquarters of the American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue, or wrote, yesterday, offering their services as active members of a Vigilantes Committee to watch the street corner meetings. Mr. Moffett is to be Chairman of this committee, which will formally organize tomorrow. Six vigilantes will be sent through the Broadway district every night with stenographers to make reports of the meetings. Speakers going too strongly in sedition will be arrested by these vigilantes on charges of disorderly conduct, awaiting instructions from Washington as to what other action may be taken.

The city government will be asked to require every person or organization holding street meetings to get a license. It will also ask consideration of the forbidding of all street corner meetings, except patriotic and religious meetings, for the duration of the war.

The society announced last night that its officers will have a conference today with Captain William M. Offley of the Department of Justice with a view to seeking his aid in curbing sedition. The society will not limit its work to the Broadway "soap box" orators, but will keep a watchful eye on Madison Square and Union Square.

DE SAULLES INQUEST ENDS.

Mrs. De Saulles's Maid the Final Witness Before Coroner.

MINEOLA, Aug. 16.—The inquest into the death of John H. De Saulles was ended here this afternoon when Susanne Monteau, the maid of Mrs. De Saulles, on the witness stand told her story of the shooting before Coroner Walter R. Jones.

Henry A. Uterhart, counsel for Mrs. De Saulles, was present, as well as Charles Wood, who represented the District Attorney's office of Nassau County.

Miss Monteau told the same story as she did last week before the District Attorney in his office. Coroner Jones will report his findings later.

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Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....243 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,360 Third Avenue
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917.

THE POPE'S PROPOSALS AND GERMANY'S AIMS.

The full text of the Pope's proposed peace terms shows that they are much narrower than the advance summary indicated. He does not, as was reported, recommend the evacuation of Rumania and Serbia, but only of Belgium and Northern France. The fate of the two Balkan Kingdoms, together with most of the other questions, is to be settled by "the parties in conflict." He proposes disarmament and arbitration "according to rules to be laid down." He proposes that "rules be fixed" also securing the freedom of the seas. There should be "condonation" of all the wrongs done in the war, as an essential feature of which there must be no payment of damages. Germany should evacuate France and Belgium, but the disposition of all other countries and parts of countries which have been in question, including Armenia and Poland, should be the subject of subsequent negotiation.

These terms should be satisfactory to Germany and Austria, since they leave to the bargaining table every question except the evacuation of Belgium and France, and recognize the "freedom of the seas" as a real issue. As for Belgium and France, it is no real concession for Germany to agree to evacuate them, since it would be impossible to hold any kind of peace conference unless she did. If, however, these terms have received Germany's approval, it is a great step in advance for her to admit this fact, even though her admission of it is a necessity. The day when Germany formally admits that obvious fact will be a day of good omen for peace, though peace cannot be had until she admits many more facts.

The reason why the Pope's proposals do not evoke more enthusiasm in allied countries is that they seem to ignore the issue of the war. They make no distinction between the combatants, but place them all on the same footing, as apparently "stricken by a universal madness." If this war were over rival territorial ambitions and nothing else, it might be possible, as in the case of the Crimean war, to stop fighting with nothing solved, and let artful diplomatists outbid each other at a conference table. But it was not for this that the United States, for example, entered the war.

Germany has repeatedly expressed a burning desire to have the war settled by barter. On Dec. 26 last she proposed "an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent States at a neutral place" for "an immediate exchange of views." On July 19 Chancellor MICHAELIS announced that Germany's aims must be obtained, or, as he put it, her "conditions of existence upon the Continent and overseas" must be guaranteed "by means of understanding and in a spirit of give-and-take." It is the way in which wars usually end when they proceed from conflicting greeds. Such a peace conference is in truth only a game of skill, in which the shrewdest players outmanoeuvre the others, not infrequently by backstairs bargains of which the members of the conference as a whole never learn until everybody learns them from books of history.

If nothing else were at stake in this war, it could and would end in that way. But more is at stake. How can the war aims of the United States be secured by such a diplomatic poker game as Germany desires? We have not entered the war to put our objects to the hazard of the dice. Such an issue of the war would leave Germany still under the control of the vision of world domination by military force which dominates her ruling military caste; it would leave democracy in the same peril in which it unknowingly lay on July 31, 1914. Our objects cannot be obtained by barter. The President told us, on April 2, that "our object is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power." He told us that "no autocratic Government could be trusted to keep faith" within a league of nations, and that "in such a Government" as Germany's, "following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world." Therefore, he told us, we accepted this gage of battle, to fight "for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience." "We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nation can make them." And not till then.

These are our objects. We cannot gain them by barter, because we have nothing to barter for them. If Germany accepts the Pope's proposal as meaning nothing more than a peace conference held in "a spirit of give-and-take," it is idle to talk of any conference now. A conference of barter, a conference of "give-and-take," would be a conference to make the world safe for autocracy and to make it a continual nightmare of terror for democracy.

PACIFIST MATHEMATICS.

Today the Secretary of the People's Council will burst upon Minneapolis, where it is to establish headquarters, and where a "Presidential boom" for that shrinking statesman, the senior Senator from Wisconsin, is to be "launched" upon a country not worthy of it. The old familiar pacifist and pro-German figures are to show themselves among the Gophers. One wonders if the People's Council is anything more than the same old figures, of the same old societies, multinominous, succeeding, continuing one another.

And the old familiar figures are shuffled about till mere figures of enumeration flush and are dazed. Last week the People's Council was sure it had 1,200,000 members. This week it counts 1,500,000, 1,800,000, who knows? Plump Jack Falstaff, counting highwaymen, was a humble precursor of these pacifist mathematicians. One longs for a glimpse at the rolls. If any are kept, surely they are enriched with entries such as

Stephen Sly and old John Noakes of Greece,
And Peter Turph and Henry Pimpernel,
And twenty other names and men like these
Which never were nor no man ever saw.

Does every postage stamp count as a member, or are only the refusals counted?

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The appointment of CHARLES H. SHERRILL to the post of Adjutant General of the New York National Guard will be commended. He has had ample military experience and is possessed of the administrative capacity the office requires. His skill of organization was shown in his management of the great preparedness parade in this city last year. Of course, the duties of the Adjutant General in connection with the mobilization of the State troops now mustered into the Federal service have been performed by the retiring Adjutant General, of whose services Governor WHITMAN gives testimony. General STOTESBURY will be the Fusion candidate for City Judge.

But upon Adjutant General SHERRILL will fall the task of organizing the new guard of 10,000 militiamen upon which the State must depend for home defense while the war lasts. He has shown his ability to do this work well.

OUR SOLDIERS IN LONDON.

The greeting of London to the American troops that marched through it Wednesday was impressive and memorable. British "phlegm," a favorite theory of the Continental writers who watched the imperturbable Milords of the eighteenth century, is largely a fiction, or a pose. The English are not as a class any colder outwardly or more taciturn than the New Englanders. Swayed by a great elemental emotion such as now possesses them, they do not seek to repress it.

They couldn't if they tried. The millions who waved and roared their welcome to our soldiers saw in them the rescuers of free civilization, the advance guard of the American democracy fighting to save itself and all democracy, to keep the world from being the footstool of Prussian Junkerism. They saw their oversea comrades ready to tread the path of peril and honor. Women, remembering their own sacrifices, wept softly at the thought of what may be in store for those brave lads marching by. Wounded soldiers cheered the stalwart beginners, the men who will help carry to a just and victorious end the task of free mankind. These marching men were more than the symbol of America. They were the hope of democracy. They were the augury of peace with freedom.

You see the Australians and Canadians and New Zealanders and English soldiers saluting or throwing their hats in air, the King saluting the Stars and Stripes. You hear that multitudinous roar from sidewalk and window and roof. In the Green Park, where memories of courtiers and great ladies and wits and the Merry Monarch have been crowded out by irresistible, overflowing democracy, our boys, their arms stacked, lunch at a hundred tables, while Buckingham Palace and Piccadilly clubdom, or what is left of it, watch them, and the crowd peers through the park railings.

It is a new world that Whitehall and Piccadilly and Pall Mall behold. The America of the twentieth century and the Great Britain of the twentieth century, democracies both, forgetting lingering differences inherited from an outworn order, march side by side for the preservation of democracy. Not since the old colonial wars, save in international troubles like the Boxer rebellion, have American and British soldiers and sailors fought for the same cause. As they stand together now in the cause of liberty, with France by their side, one likes to think that somewhere the generous ghosts of CONWAY, BARRE, BURKE, old friends of America, rejoice in the reconciliation, the comradeship, and the promise of victory.

THE BETTER MAN.

As usual, the British advance beyond Ypres was successful. The words "as usual" are employed because of the fact that in every case this year in which the British and Germans have come face to face without the element of surprise on either side the British have forced the Germans back. German victories have ceased on the western front. They resist the British stubbornly, but not with their old stubbornness, and they do not give way much, but they give way.

Field Marshal HAIG reported last year, at the end of the battle of the Somme, that he had observed a deterioration in the German morale. It was probably slight. The real reason of the unvarying British successes is not the German deterioration so much as the British improvement. In other words, the British Army has become a more effective instrument than the German. It is superior in artillery and superior in aircraft. So militarism, having labored for forty years to extinguish the civilian spirit, on the ground that military spirit must be dominant, in order to have efficiency, now finds that it is not as powerful as it thought it was; that in three years a peaceful, shopkeeping country with a "contemptible little army" can outmatch it at its own game. Was it worth while to destroy the civilian virtues for this?

SECOND-CLASS MAIL.

Senator WEEKS of Massachusetts has offered an amendment to the War Revenue bill striking out the sections increasing the postal rate on second-class mail matter and imposing an additional tax on the income of newspapers and periodicals. So far as second-class postage is concerned, there will be no disagreement as to the obligation of the publishers of newspapers and periodicals entered in that class to pay all the cost of mail transportation, but it is obviously unfair to shift some of the burden of the large cost of transporting certain kinds of publications upon the publishers of others which can be carried more cheaply. There should be a distinction between magazines and newspapers. The magazines make much heavier mail. They are published once a month, some of them once a week, and an extra force is required to handle them in the Post Offices. The newspapers are put in the mails 365 days a year. Few of them have to be carried out of comparatively small areas. They are more easily handled, and by the regular force. If second-class mail included only the daily newspaper, the present rate of postage would more than meet the cost of transportation. As for the proposed tax, the provision of the bill relating to it reads as follows:

> An additional tax upon the net income from the publication of any newspaper, periodical, or publication entitled to be entered as second-class mail matter, whether so entered or not, of 5 per cent. of such net income in excess of $4,000.

A large number of publications passing through the mails as second-class matter have no net income in excess of $4,000. The proposed tax, therefore, would not be generally levied upon second-class matter. The purpose of the tax, to compel additional payment for the second-class privilege, would be defeated. It would be a special tax levied upon publications which already pay a heavy tax on incomes and other taxes. Viewed in this light, the proposed additional tax is shown to be unfair, discriminative, and arbitrary.

TAXED OR UNTAXED BONDS?

Washington telegrams forecast a probable increase of the rate of interest upon the next issue of Liberty Bonds, but say nothing regarding their exemption from income tax. An increase of rate with exemption from taxation would be objectionable from more than one point of view. As the matter stands, the Liberty Bonds already issued are worth more to the rich than to others, because the exemption rises with the rate of tax. As Mr. LOREE remarked in his discussion of the point in yesterday's TIMES, "this exemption amounts to the payment of higher rates of interest to those having large than to those having small incomes, a most indefensible practice." Exemption from even a 20 per cent. income tax in connection with a 3½ per cent. bond amounts to paying the holder 4.375 interest, a rate unnecessary at this time when the bonds range near par, although held almost wholly by those paying merely a normal tax or none. As the income tax is to be amended to range above 46 per cent. upon incomes exceeding $2,000,000, it is apparent that this artificial value for the Liberty Bonds is a gift to a few hundreds, perhaps even to a few scores, of those who need it least, and whom it is least agreeable to see favored. This discrimination is against those millions to whom it is desirable and necessary that the Treasury should look as the chief takers of the bonds of the nation.

When the same point was considered in connection with the 5-20s, the principal issue of the civil war, they were made taxable whenever the income from them was above the universal exemption of $600. Such exemption as there was favored the small holders, and only favored them as part of the universal exemption. Now, as then, there is an exemption which is sufficient. Federal bonds are not taxable under the Constitution by any other taxing jurisdiction. That makes them preferable upon purely economic grounds to any other bond at the same rate, or to such savings deposits as receive equal interest income. To enlarge this advantage is undesirable because of its unsettling the investment basis generally. There was experience of this when the first loan was offered, and the security market adjusted itself to the new rate. If that rate is increased, and particularly if the exemption privilege is re-enacted, there would be another readjustment to the new basis of interest and exemption. But if the exemption were to be confined to the existing authorization there is a chance that the exemption privilege would raise them to par, or more probably to a premium, without conversion of them into the new taxable bond at the higher rate. The Treasury would have an option to issue either class, taxed or untaxed, and there would be a prospect of saving interest, thus getting some return for the loss of income through the income tax exemption.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Czar on the Road to Siberia.

To the reader of history there is nothing unfamiliar about a King in exile, for there have been scores and hundreds of them at one time and another and in one country and another. Some have presented a pathetic or dignified spectacle, and others have attracted only scorn or derision, according to whether their disasters were deserved or undeserved. Usually, however, they have lived out their lives comfortably enough, so far as material conditions went, and not a few of them could have echoed the Roman's scornful cry, "What is banished but set free?"

The case of the sometime Czar of Russia differs from that of most of his royal and imperial predecessors in exile, first, in that in no instance discoverable in recent centuries has a man fallen in a day, almost in an hour, from a state so high and strong as his at least nominally was to one so low and powerless. NAPOLEON came the nearest to a like declension, perhaps, but he was a victim of war waged against him by foreign powers, and not at all because he had become intolerable to his own subjects.

Another difference between NICHOLAS ROMANOFF and most Kings in exile is that his banishment—if his reported deportation to Siberia has really taken place, and there seems to be no reason to doubt it—is merely to a remote spot in what were his own domains, and what is called "poetic justice" can be found in the circumstance that he goes to the same cold and dreary region to which have been sent, in his name if not by him, an endless procession of men who had antagonized the system of government of which he was the head—or figurehead.

His journey to the frozen wilds will not be marked by the personal hardships encountered by those who went before him, but possibly his sufferings will be greater than theirs. That depends somewhat upon how seriously he took his former grandeur—upon how sincerely he believed in his right to rule the common mortals. As to that net many, in this part of the world, could speak with any confidence, but probably NICHOLAS had more doubts on these points than has, for instance, the Kaiser, and therefore the agonies of his situation are not likely to equal those his German cousin would feel after a similar reduction from next to everything to next to nothing.

Turning from "War" to "This War."

Between what HENRY FORD now says about war and the opinions of war expressed by normal Americans in and out of our military service there is not enough difference to be worth measuring or weighing. Certainly the difference is microscopic in comparison with the one that exists between what he says now and what he said on the lamentable day when he set sail with probably the queerest collection of impracticables that ever crossed the ocean to accomplish his announced purpose of getting the soldiers out of the trenches before Christmas.

One most important change in Mr. FORD'S state of mind is indicated by the fact that at present the object of his discussion and characterization and determination is not war in the abstract, but war in the concrete—in other words, not "war," but "this war." That removes him completely and far from the ranks of "pacifists," properly so called, and sets him squarely among "militarists" as they exist in this country or almost any other except Germany. For no American, English, or French militant loves war or the destruction and slaughter of war any better than Mr. FORD does or did, or would be any less glad than he if it could be banished from the world forever. But like him now, and unlike him then, the English, French, and American militants realize that as regards this war there is nothing to do except to accept it as a desperate remedy for a more desperate ill, and to wage it to a successful ending at any cost of life and money.

Indeed, it is really the sane militant that would have a right to declare himself for "peace at any price." He alone is willing to pay any price for it, but before he does so he insists on defining what he means by "peace," and on denying that the name is applicable to a state of slavery and dishonor. Even as a pacifist Mr. FORD had excellent qualities that everybody recognized; as a militant declaring that "we must go to the limit in this struggle" he is a welcome addition to the forces of right and sanity.

"American" Will Do for a While.

Apparently the nickname of "Sammy" for the American soldier abroad isn't going to stick. The Associated Press correspondent in France says that neither the men nor the officers were pleased when they learned, as they did only recently, that the word had gained considerable vogue and something approaching general acceptance on this side of the water, and though that doesn't necessarily settle the question, it should and will have its weight with those of us who hitherto had not given much thought to the matter.

In some cases nobody asks or cares whether a nickname pleases the person or persons to whom it is applied—"Hun" and "boche" as given to the Germans by the Allies illustrating that sort of indifference—but if "Sammy" offends our men, certainly they ought not to hear it—from us.

As it happens, the name was invented with no unfriendly intent, and its reference to the "Uncle Sam" to which none of us objects made it innocent enough. But, of course, concerning taste there is no disputing, and if the American soldiers want to be something else than "Sammies," something else they shall be. Just what else they shall be can safely be left for time to decide. Sooner or later a nickname as good as "poilu," which has precisely the right degree of humor, mystery, and allusiveness, will make itself for the Americans, and until then they, like the Canadians, can get along well enough and fight bravely enough without any title other than the one provided by their nationality.

The Australians and the New Zealanders have already had good luck in becoming "Anzacs," but "Amexes," a suggestion along the same line, was hopeless from the beginning. Possibly there is a good hint in the fact that the first National Guard division to sail has somehow come to be called a "Rainbow Division." That is at least a happy omen, for the rainbow promises fair weather after the storm, and for that and other reasons it has been much and justly admired.

William Macbeth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of William Macbeth closes a life work of unusual value and significance. Twenty-five years ago he opened a modest gallery devoted solely to the works of American artists. It was the first of its kind, and this despite the noble achievement of American artists now dead and numbered among the greatest of the nineteenth century. He had the courage to believe not only in individual painters, but in the future of American art in America. He had little capital but boundless faith and pertinacity, all of which was needed to tide over the first lean years. He lived to see the realization of his dream. American art recognized by the American public. The value of his own labors in this realization he always refused to admit, but in this the artists themselves disagreed with him. It was, I should think, almost their sole disagreement. Those who like myself have had over a long period of years the benefits of his friendly, wise advice and encouragement have lost a friend indeed.

PAUL DOUGHERTY.

New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

Sinn Fein Orators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On several occasions during recent visits to this city I have heard Irish orators use language that would make the patriotic blood of any self-respecting citizen boil with indignation. I have even heard boasting of the number of British soldiers claimed to have been killed by a speaker during the Dublin riots a few months ago. I believe in the widest latitude being given to "liberty of speech," but open, boastful, treasonable language should be prohibited or we turn "liberty" into shameful license.

HENRY P. PORTER.

New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

WHEN PEACE SHALL COME.

When peace shall come, God grant it may be real—
No truce for breath by spent antagonists,
But compact of free peoples, firm resolved
To keep its every term inviolate—
A peace so fortified that nevermore
Can subtle statecraft or a monarch's nod
Unsheath a nation's sword. Naught else will serve.

The hour has struck for all mankind to know
That war is not a Glory, but a Shame;
That conscious might, unjustly used to crush
Instead of succor and defend, is vile.
Not great; that it is crime to prostitute
The lofty skill of human minds and hands
In labored cunning of device to kill
And needlessly destroy the works of years.

But, when peace comes, it must be surely just.
No victor's vengeance! "That is mine," saith God.
No greed for spoils! But likewise let there be
No light forgetting why this war began,
How it was waged, what was its dreadful cost.

There have been ruthless wrongs and bestial deeds
Beyond some men's believing. These must be atoned.
Most wanton devastation has been wrought.
There must be reparation—if, in truth,
Such thing be possible. The devil's brood
That has adventured thus must be destroyed.
A nation, seeming mad, must be restrained,
Till its return, perchance, to sanity.
All these are matters for the Pact of Peace;
Else it were mockery to name it thus.

They that will frame this peace must needs be wise,
Gifted with vision that will comprehend
World-wide conditions, not alone today,
But of some far tomorrow, to the end,
That, for all time, the plan they may devise
For international life shall so appeal
To human conscience and intelligence
That neither boundaries nor stranger tongues,
Nor creeds nor customs, hostile though they seem,
Can be invoked against its permanence.

And with this single purpose, now, have we,
A nation hating war, but hating most
The things that make for wars, unfurled our flag
In this stupendous conflict for the right.
And we will fight for peace—aye! we will fight
Until peace comes that makes men surely safe
And rears our Goddess with her lifted torch
Above the harbor-gates of those wan lands
That ne'er beheld the light of Liberty.

FREDERIC B. BARD.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALS.

A Small Party with Pro-German and Anti-British Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a South African, your article headed "Boer Party Openly Preaches Sedition," in your issue of the 12th inst., was read with great interest. As your information may convey a wrong impression to those who do not know South Africa and its local conditions, I wish to make some of the points clear.

The National Party, headed by General Hertzog, is essentially anti-British, constituting irreconcilable Boers, German sympathizers, and others who would like to drive out the Uitlanders (English and foreigners) so as to get their property. They are desperate, and can easily give trouble. But, thanks to the good sense of the intelligent majority of the Dutch Afrikanders, they can be kept within bounds, as was proved in the last rebellion, which took place soon after the declaration of war with Germany. The tolerant and just rule of the British alone permits such free expression of opinion, of which advantage is taken to spread propaganda which leads to disturbance and unrest. Free speech is typically British, and that it is no misnomer is evidenced by the mischievous doctrines expounded by the official organ of the Nationalist Party.

I would warn readers that the views of the National Party must be taken with reserve, for they are without restraint. When they ask for a republic they are out for notoriety and vote-catching.

The population of the Union of South Africa includes 7,000,000 natives who to a man favor British rule. The National Party does not consider them, and treats them as of no account. Of the whites, who constitute the minority, numbering 1,250,000, about a half are Dutch or of Teutonic origin, the other half being English, Scotch, Irish, and Jews, who are stanch supporters of the British régime, and so are the great majority of the intelligent Dutch Afrikanders.

If South Africa were a republic at present it would spell the domination and tyranny by force of arms of a certain section over the majority. The history of the late South African Republic proves this conclusively.

The needs of South Africa are economic. Paramount among them are immigration, the conservation of water for purposes of irrigation, the uplifting of the native races, and the eradication of German influence, which is a menace to South Africa as it is to the rest of the world.

South Africa has her own Parliament, the members of which are elected by the people, and England does not interfere in her affairs. The so-called National Party can rave, but it deceives no one in South Africa, for all are aware that its interests are pro-German and that a republic formed by this party would mean cruel oppression to the rest of the white population and absolute slavery to the natives.

JACOB BEHRMANN.

New York, Aug. 12, 1917.

When He Will Quit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been passed by my draft board, have waived exemption, and am about to leave my wife and boy and my own young business to take an actual part in the present world trouble. So I think I am entitled to an expression on the terms of peace.

Following are the terms on which I am willing to quit:

1. Removal of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, and any other canker in the side of Germany and of the world.
2. Establishment of a German republic, to work in harmony with the other great democracies of the world in preventing a repetition of the present horror.
3. Restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania, with heavy indemnities to the two former.
4. Freedom of the Dardanelles.
5. Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Is it not a simple matter after all? The first two conditions are actually for the benefit of Germany herself. The remainder are necessities, which will be brought about sooner or later anyway, and do not impose an undue degree of hardship on her—in fact, practically none at all.

You will say that I am disregarding the Lusitania, Miss Cavell, Captain Fryatt, the submarine warfare, Zeppelin raids, and other matters. I am doing so purposely and only of necessity. We are not discussing grounds for continuing the war, but terms of peace. The other matters involved can be settled by arbitration when we can deal with true representatives of the German people, in whom we can have confidence.

GUY CAROLIN.

New York, Aug. 13, 1917.

Berlin Denials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your headline this morning, "Berlin Repudiates Kaiser Telegram," is well chosen. Whatever William II. may be, he never will deny the authenticity of his message to President Wilson. But with "Berlin" the case is different. "Berlin" lies early and late about matters small and matters great. And today it is the falsehoods of Berlin, continuously told to the "German people," that are prolonging the war, and will prolong it until the ruin of Germany is complete—as it deserves to be.

W. T. HORNADAY.

New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

No Troops to Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was an article published in your paper of Aug. 12, "No Troops to Russia," by Miss Hapgood. I, too, voice these sentiments. Not a single American soldier should go to Russia. Russia does not lack manpower. The ex-Emperor during 1915-16 sent three armies to France and one to Saloniki to aid the Allies on the West. Surely it is the Western Allies who need aid. I do not know of another American who is such an authority on Russia and her people as Miss Hapgood. (Mme.) EMILY V. LORRAINE.

New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

Men for the New Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a good deal of satisfaction your article in this morning's TIMES entitled "The Supply of Ships." It is really encouraging that so much has been done toward solving the shipping question, and it seems that there will be a goodly number of ships available for work by the early part of the year, but is there any one raising an army of officers and sailors to man these ships? It will be poor comfort if when we have the ships we have no men to man them.

EDWARD BELL.

New York, Aug. 14, 1917.

Suggests "Liberty Lads."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting the article in regard to, I think, the just complaint of our boys abroad in being nicknamed "Sammies," I suggest the name "Liberty Lads" as appropriate and conferring an honor upon them.

S. D. BRADFORD.

New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

A Dismal Fate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Congress orders the country to go "dry" and the Cabinet ladies demand that the people use only dried food, will not we Yankees become a shriveled nation?

CAROLINE M. SMITH.

Atlantic City, Aug. 15, 1917.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' PLACE.

A Statement from Next Year's Class at P. and S. on the Draft Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last May the Council of National Defense advised the Deans of all the medical schools to dissuade their students from leaving school for the purpose of enlisting in hospital units, officers' training camps, or other branches of active service, but rather to remain and complete their medical studies, assuring them that by so doing they would render the greatest possible service to the country. The present policy of drafting medical students into the ranks is obviously contrary to this counsel, and is an injury to the country and an injustice to the students.

The percentage of medical students affected by the first draft is 29 and in the first two drafts 40. These percentages are daily increasing as the draft progresses. Of senior students who receive their degrees in 1918 40 per cent. are in the first draft and 60 per cent. in the first two drafts. These percentages show how seriously the immediately forthcoming supply of young doctors is menaced. With no assurance of being allowed to complete their studies, no prospective students will risk entering a training so long and tedious. It is the authoritative statement of the medical school Faculties that it will be quite impossible to continue their courses of instruction under such conditions.

This will not only reduce the number of medical men available for Government service, but has also, already, a matter quite as important, created a serious situation in depleting the staffs of the hospitals of the country. These hospitals for years have absorbed the entire output of the medical schools, and will be unable to obtain young graduate doctors to serve on their house staffs.

England and France at the outset of the war took for their armies large numbers of medical students. The shortsightedness of this policy became so evident that medical students were hurriedly recalled from trenches and training camps to complete their studies. At present in England, in spite of this recall, there is but one doctor to every 8,000 of civilian population. In the city of Havre, France, with a population of 135,000, there are just eighteen practicing physicians. Indeed, the visiting allied commissions have each felt this condition so acutely that one of their first requests from the United States was for doctors. This makes imperative the conservation of our medical resources both for our own military and civilian needs and for those of our allies. Let it be remembered that, while it takes months to make a soldier, it takes years to make a doctor. The students in question have already had years of specialized training; to throw away these years of technical training by drafting these men into the ranks is diametrically opposed to the spirit of the selective draft.

The local boards have no authority to exempt medical students. Dr. Goldwater, former Health Commissioner of New York, in an interview with Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the District Board of New York City, learned that medical students could not be exempted either by the district boards or by the President himself according to the law.

The Medical Committee of the Council of National Defense has suggested, as a solution of the problem, to Secretary Baker that the drafted students be granted furloughs to complete their studies. This, Mr. Baker has ruled, is impossible under existing army regulations. According to the authorities the only solution of the problem lies in the enactment by Congress of legislation that will exempt students temporarily for the completion of their studies.

Therefore it is suggested that the press bring the facts conspicuously before the public and urge the people to influence their representatives in the houses of Congress, by letter and every means possible, to a speedy enactment of such legislation as will conserve the medical resources of the country.

CLASS OF 1918, COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

Trying to Draft Soldiers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since some of the local Draft Boards are being investigated for various reasons, allow me to call attention to one peculiar piece of stupidity on the part of some one connected with the work of these boards.

On July 7 my son joined the National Guard, went through required examinations, and was sworn in the same day. Soon after July 15, when his company was mobilized, he went through a second physical examination by United States officers, was sworn into the United States Army, and is now a Sergeant in the Ammunition Train Company, No. 7.

On Aug. 10 he received notice of his place in the draft, and sent a reply stating the facts of his enlistment, certified to by the commander of his company, which he delivered in person and in uniform.

Today he has received a letter from the Chairman of the board saying "it will not be necessary for you to file any papers claiming exemption in the selective draft until you have received notice that you have been called to appear for physical examination."

What is the meaning of this last letter? My son informs me that some ten men of his company, whose numbers were drawn in the draft, and receiving the regular notice, have appeared before the board, in uniform, with a written certificate from their commanding officer certifying that they were soldiers in the service of the United States; nevertheless, the board or boards have demanded that they take off their uniforms and undergo a third physical examination—by the local board!

And in one instance the soldier, refusing in a point blank manner, came near getting into a fight with the board by disputing its authority.

What is the meaning of all this? Is it stupidity? Or are the examining surgeons getting paid per head for their examinations?

Can any civilian, below the Secretary of War, order a United States soldier to take off his uniform?

ROBERT BREWSTER STANTON.

New York, Aug. 14, 1917.

Dying Woman Seeks Sisters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am desired by the Consul General to inform you that a pathetic appeal has been received by this office on behalf of a lady named Mrs. Rassinaux, nee Sullivan, who is dying of cancer in Paris, France, and who is most anxious to get in touch with her four sisters, Nellie, (now Mrs. Healy,) Norah, Julia, and Hannah, and her brother John, who emigrated to America from Ireland and were residing in or near New York when Mrs. Rassinaux last heard of them.

Unfortunately, the New York addresses are unknown.

The Consul General would very greatly appreciate any publicity which you may be so good as to give this information, with a view, if possible, to assisting this unfortunate woman in again getting into communication with her brother and sisters before she dies.

G. SHEPHERD, Vice Consul.

British Consulate General, New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

SUPERPATRIOTISM.

A Loyalty That Is Professed for a Mystical German-Americanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the current issue of Viereck's Weekly, formerly The Fatherland, (changed in name but not in spirit,) Mr. Viereck, in the course of a rather flabby attack on The Vigilantes, an organization of writers and authors, with which I happen to be connected, speaks of "Hermann Hagedorn, a renegade German-American." From a man like Mr. Viereck denunciation is an honor, to be remembered in moments of depression like the famous kiss that "Jenny" gave Leigh Hunt. That, at least, is my personal feeling. I find, however, that certain German-Americans, even those who are unquestionably loyal to the United States, seem to feel that Mr. Viereck has said something noteworthy. These who knew my father even insist, not without heat, that certain very limited endeavors of mine to call attention to the insidious and pernicious nature of the propaganda being conducted in German-language papers and in Viereck's Weekly constitute a disgrace to his name.

I am not writing this for the purpose of airing my personal affairs in your columns. This matter appears to me to have a wider than a merely personal aspect. It seems to me important to draw your attention and the attention of your readers to the fact that there are a great many people in the United States who believe that any one of German blood who works with any vigor at all against Germany is a renegade. It is unnecessary to ask, a renegade to whom? A renegade to Germany, of course. That goes without saying, so no one bothers to mention it.

But Mr. Viereck, in bestowing distinction upon me, does not call me a renegade German, but a "renegade German-American." Now, what under the canopy does he mean? I am not a renegade German, for I never was a German, having been born in the United States. I am certainly not a renegade American, for if I were Mr. Viereck would not be denouncing me. He would be calling me "a pillar of democracy," like Gumshoe Bill or Senator La Follette. I am neither a renegade German nor a renegade American. So I am "a renegade German-American."

There seem to be people in this country to whom German-Americanism is a definite entity, a mystic mating of German spirit and American clay, of German "Geist" and useful American dollars, a supernatural union to which a special superpatriotism is due. That is, of course, emphatically bunk—pernicious bunk. German-Americanism is not in any sense, mystic or otherwise, a union of anything. If it is anything concrete at all, it is a wedge, with the sledge-hammer in the hands of Germany.

As an American most desirous of not dishonoring the spirit of those of his forebears who worked and prospered and lived happily under American institutions, I heartily wish that you would endeavor persistently to make clear to your readers of German origin that the sacrosanct German-Americanism to which they raise their wooden images is a fatuous unreality, given an appearance of reality only by the editorial hocus-pocus of German propagandists. The breath of the Kaiser has for a time given it life. Choke that breath, (as we intend,) and their wispy god dissolves, leaving them alone and disillusioned in the midst of a hostile people whose fellowship they scoffed at and rejected. In those bitter days their German Alliances and their Staats-Zeitungs will be cold comfort.

HERMANN HAGEDORN.

New York, Aug. 16, 1917.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS.

A Hungarian Paper Considers That It Has a Mission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor John William Scholl of the University of Michigan, in your issue of Aug. 12, makes the sweeping suggestion that "the foreign-language newspaper has no defensible place in the general scheme of American life, even in times of peace." A very general, very sweeping statement.

There are big, tremendously important problems facing the nation—the question of how to absorb the millions of aliens we have with us, how to make this land of many nationalities into a nation where all the aliens are fused into a unit, united in sentiment and patriotism and loyalty—but instead of working out these problems and recognizing their existence it is better to ignore them, à la ostrich, and simply suggest in a nonchalant way that the foreign press has no defensible place in the American scheme of things.

The foreign-language press has a most important place in American life. We need foreigners here to dig the coal, roll the steel, weave the cloth, &c., and as long as we need them—and ask any manufacturer or mine operator if he could get along without them—the question is how to utilize their labor force and implant in them an attitude of loyalty and devotion to the new land. Here is where the foreign-language press has a most noble, most important rôle.

It is our duty and pleasure, who are editors and publishers of these foreign-language newspapers, to Americanize our readers, to make them understand the spirit of the country they are living in. Just to show you what some of us are doing along this line:

My newspaper, the Magyar Munkaslap, (Hungarian Workmen's Journal,) is a weekly and contains week after week an English lesson, a citizenship lesson prepared for it by an expert of the National Americanization Committee, and we are going to conduct a regular, systematic course in "safety first." Every week we are publishing an editorial in English urging employers of labor to Americanize their workmen and making suggestions how to do it. To further the Liberty Loan we have given space of very great value to the Government, urging our readers to subscribe, and I have a letter from Mr. Woolley, formerly Director of Publicity of the Liberty Loan of 1917, expressing the Government's thanks for the very great help we have given in making the loan a success.

Has Professor Scholl any idea what a fiasco the registration of June 5 and the draft would have been, as far as the foreign-born are concerned, had it not been for the fact that the foreign-language press devoted thousands and thousands of columns to acquaint their readers with the machinery and scope of this radical innovation in our national life? The duty and necessity of the nation are to absorb its immigrants and turn them into good, loyal American citizens. When this process shall have been completed, then—and only then—will the usefulness of the foreign-language press have ceased.

ERNEST L. MANDEL,
Editor of Magyar Munkaslap.

New York, Aug. 12, 1917.

TEN LIEUTENANTS; TWO CAPTAINS WED

Otis L. Guernsey Marries Miss Margaret C. Henderson in Church of Heavenly Rest.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. MILLER

Miss Evelyn Witherbee Weds in Grace Church—Lieut. J. C. Gray Marries Mrs. Grace Schoonmaker.

Ten Lieutenants and two Captains of the army took brides yesterday.

Captain Otis Love Guernsey, a son of Nathaniel T. Guernsey, general counsel of the New York Telephone Company, and Mrs. Guernsey, and Miss Margaret Clarkson Henderson, a daughter of Francis Henderson, Vice President of the Empire Trust Company, and Mrs. Henderson of New York and Amidie Farm, Scotch Plains, N. J., were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the assistant rector, the Rev. Mr. Matthews. Lilies and palms decorated the chantry. The wedding was quiet, with no reception after it, as the bridegroom has only a short leave of absence, and the ceremony was a hurried one.

The bride wore a girlish frock of white chiffon, having many silver stitched ruffles. The chiffon train was bordered with white satin, with touches of silver and orange blossoms. Her voluminous tulle veil was simply banded about her coiffure with orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Maud Kahn, daughter of Otto Kahn, was the bride's only attendant. She wore a mauve chiffon slip with a plaited cape to match, falling from a filet lace collar in the back to the hem of the slip. The flowing sleeves were of chiffon, and her large round hat was of chiffon to match.

Miss Witherbee a Bride.

The wedding of Lieutenant Charles Duncan Miller, a son of Mrs. Charles Addison Miller, and Miss Evelyn S. Witherbee, the only daughter of Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee and the late Mr. Witherbee of 4 Fifth Avenue and Ledgeside, Port Henry, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery performing the ceremony. The church was decorated with giant palms and masses of hydrangeas, even the vestibule being massed with flowers and palms.

The bridegroom, who has been at Plattsburg, was recently commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the national army, and wore khaki. The bride, whose uncle, W. Rhinelander Stewart, gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown with a long court train. A panel of rosepoint went from the low neck in the front to the bottom of the skirt, and was caught with orange blossoms, and her wide veil was of old family rosepoint, yellowed with age and arranged in a ruffled diadem in front. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a handsome diamond necklace. She also wore a short string of pearls.

Weds Lieutenant John Clinton Gray.

Lieutenant John Clinton Gray, a son of the late Judge John Clinton Gray, and Mrs. Grace Eaton Schoonmaker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Eaton, were married quietly at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Joseph E. Ivie. Lieutenant Gray's brother, Henry G. Gray, who married Miss Edith Deacon, was his best man. There were no other attendants and there was no reception, the families going to the bride's apartment, 899 Park Avenue, for refreshments.

Those present at the ceremony were Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Pitt, Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lanbiske Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Eltinge Warner, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin.

Mr. Gray has just been commissioned a Lieutenant, and after a brief honeymoon will report for service.

Carll-Eilbeck.

Lieutenant James H. Carll, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey Carll of Garden City, L. I., and Miss Helen Cowperthwait Eilbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Herbert Eilbeck of New York, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's uncle, Herbert M. D. Cowperthwait, North Broadway, Yonkers, the Rev. Oscar F. Treder, Dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, officiating.

The bride, wearing a white satin gown trimmed with point lace and a veil of old family point lace, carried orchids and wore a diamond brooch, the bridegroom's gift. Her only attendant was Mrs. Jesse Wasserman, as the matron of honor, in yellow chiffon over blue satin, with a blue hat. Thomas B. Stillwell was best man. There were no ushers.

Lieutenant Gorham Takes a Bride.

Miss Lucille Antoinette Cahill, daughter of Mrs. Lawrence F. Cahill of 159 Watchung Avenue, Montclair, N. J., and Lieutenant Edwin F. Gorham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Gorham of New York, were married yesterday noon at the home of the bride by the Rev. J. A. McGeary, rector of St. Cassian's R. C. Church. The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Frederick W. Palmer of Kew Gardens, L. I., and the best man was Mr. Palmer. Lieutenant Palmer is in the cavalry section of the Reserve Officers' Corps, and after a short wedding trip will report for duty.

Married at the Biltmore.

Frederick E. Robins, President of Robins, Limited, of Toronto, a real estate corporation, and Mrs. Charles Reed of Great Barrington, Mass., were married at noon yesterday in a private suite at the Hotel Biltmore, the Rev. Joseph Lyons of Great Barrington officiating. A luncheon at the Biltmore followed and Mr. and Mrs. Robins then left for a tour of Canada.

Among those at the wedding were Lieutenant Kenneth F. MacLaren of the Tenth Royal Grenadiers, and Mrs. MacLaren, a daughter of the bridegroom; Captain Charles Reed, U. S. A., stationed at the Mineola flying grounds, and Mrs. Reed; Lieutenant Alfred Reed, an aid on General John F. O'Ryan's staff; Major Edwin Moore, Miss Helen Reed, Stephen K. Reed, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Skitt, the parents of the bride, of Yonkers, N. Y.

Captain Stanleigh Greene Weds.

Captain Stanleigh Greene, U. S. R., and Miss Constance Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mills Alden, were married last evening at the National Arts Club by the Rev. Mr. McCormack in the chapel of the Intercession. Mrs. William Parker Sedgwick, Jr., was the matron of honor, and Miss Margaret Sumner maid of honor. Mrs. Nelson Greene of Princeton, Mrs. Mortimer Arnold, and the Misses Claire River and Margaret Widdemer held the ribbons for the temporary aisle.

Lieutenant Frank Greene, U. S. A., was his brother's best man. The ushers were Lieutenant Philip Meany, Lieutenant Harry Robbins of Boston, Lieutenant Clifford Dennis, and Lieutenant Maurice Blake.

Lieut. C. H. Halsted Marries.

Lieutenant Cornelius H. Halsted, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harsen Halsted of Morristown, and Miss Marie B. Letchford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Letchford, also of Morristown, were married yesterday in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue. The engagement was announced in April. Mrs. Halsted is a sister of Mrs. Endicott Flake of Morristown and Palmer Letchford. Mr. Halsted is a brother of the Misses Ethel and Marie Halsted.

Seligman-Jaretski.

The marriage of Eustace Seligman, a son of Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University and Mrs. Seligman, and Miss Maud Jaretski, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jaretski, took place yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 121 East Seventy-third Street. The Rev. Dr. John Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society performed the ceremony in the presence of the families. There were no attendants. Mr. Seligman is a lawyer and is about to enter the army.

Kidde-Banta.

Lieutenant Regnar Theron Kidde and Miss Mildred Banta, daughter of Dr. Francis M. Banta and Mrs. Banta of 15 West 101st Street, were married yesterday at noon in the Broadway Tabernacle by the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur. Lieutenant Ridgely Bryan was best man. Lieutenant Kidde is to go to camp on his return from his honeymoon.

Mitchell—Stoddard.

Because he must leave for his post in a few days, Lieutenant John Randolph Mitchell of New York City, a Plattsburg graduate, and Miss Alice Stoddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Stoddard, were married Wednesday night at the bride's home in Pelhamwood by the Rev. Tilman B. Johnson, pastor of Salem Baptist Church of New Rochelle. There were few guests present and no attendants.

De Bevois—Crosby.

Miss Mary Ganson Crosby, daughter of former Assemblyman and Mrs. W. Clive Crosby of East Orange, was married last night in St. Thomas's Church, Newark, to Second Lieutenant C. Richmond De Bevoise, son of Mrs. Charles R. De Bevoise of Newark. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn. A reception followed at the Robert Treat Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., Aug. 16.—The wedding of Miss Elinor Gates, daughter of Mrs. Charles Otis Gates, to Norman Towne Toepp took place today at Dormer House, the country home of the bride's mother. The Rev. L. Mason Clarke, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony.

The bride was unattended. George Kinkel, Jr., acted as best man for the bridegroom, who returned yesterday from Plattsburg, where he received a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps Cavalry.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 17.—Miss Louise E. Morgenthau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mengo L. Morgenthau of 38 West Seventy-third Street, New York, and Hugo S. Joseph of 47 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, were married at 1 o'clock today at the Morgenthau home on Cedar Avenue. Two hundred guests witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth El, New York.

The ushers were Leo S. Joseph and Leonard B. Shoenfeld, and M. H. St. Joseph was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Morgenthau, Miss Beatrice Joseph, Miss Joseph, and Miss Kathleen Shoenfeld. The bride was gowned in white satin court train lace and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 16.—The marriage of Second Lieutenant John Hunter McIlroy, son of J. Hunter McIlroy of Philadelphia, and Mrs. G. D. Worrell of Mt. Holly, N. J., and Miss Phyllis Barber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Barber of Morristown, took place here today in Mr. Barber's private chapel. Chaplain C. B. Dunbaugh and the Rev. H. C. Mitchell officiated. The wedding was hurried as the battery has been ordered to go to Alabama tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 16.—Miss Margarey Sweet Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Parker of Hartford, Conn., and Lieutenant Sydney Reed Smith of New York were married at Bonny Brook Farm, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Parker in New Lebanon, N. Y., this afternoon by the Rev. Edwin Pond Parker of Hartford, the bride's grandfather.

Lieutenant Smith is a son of Harry B. Smith of New York. He is attached to the United States cavalry at Burlington, Vt.

OUR OFFICERS' CLUB IN LONDON ASSURED

Lord Leconfield Vacates His House, Now Being Refitted for the Purpose.

WILSON'S EMBARGO PRAISED

Policy Toward Neutrals Gives Great Satisfaction—American Aid for Italy Urged.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, July 25.—Harry Brittain is busily engaged getting in readiness for an American Officers' Club the handsome residence in Curzon Street of Lord Leconfield, which the latter has vacated for the purpose. There are twenty bedrooms in the house, and it is otherwise admirably suited for the purpose. There will be a small charge for the rooms, to go toward club maintenance. Meals will be served at absolute cost. The Pilgrims, of whom Mr. Brittain is the leading spirit, are in charge of the enterprise, which owes its inception to Lord Leconfield's unselfish liberality. He has moved into a smaller house in another part of town. He and the Pilgrims hope that this club will exert an influence in bringing officers in the American Army to London for their times of rest.

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The Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead of Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, and formerly rector of St. George's Parish, New York, came over on the Baltic to spend a few weeks in England and France. The purpose of his visit is to get "local color for addresses to be delivered in America on war conditions in Europe. While here Dr. Birckhead is accepting invitations to talk to English audiences on the American point of view. He is one of the really brilliant speakers of America, and his activities will be of benefit on both sides of the Atlantic.

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I was talking with a well-known London editor on the subject of lack of protection for merchantmen, many of which are still provided only with one gun, as before America's coming in removed limitations. "Why don't you start a campaign in America?" he suggested. "Adopt the slogan, 'Gun the ships.' America should do it. We are stretched full length in our race with manifold needs, in respect to gunning the ships, there will be a great economy and general use of the 5.9 gun and its standardization jumps with what I have already sent you from the front in reference to the abandonment of big guns except for siege and other specific and limited purposes. The six-inch gun, which as a howitzer is good for 10,000 yards and as a naval gun for 17,000, now commands approval for steady work. I assume that the British and French are doing what the Germans are to facilitate production on a large scale. The news from America of the appropriation of over $600,000,000 for airplanes gives great satisfaction here, especially in view of the certainty that America will pursue the most modern methods, including standardization.

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The sensational turn in the enlistment investigation and Lord Derby's sudden "chucking" of the whole business recalls an impression gained at the front from actual contact. For example, I met a former newspaper correspondent of my acquaintance who had just enlisted. He is 35 years old, a very bright fellow, with an astigmatism that renders him blind without his glasses. He gave up a salary of about $5,000 a year to be a private, with possibilities of promotion to the grade of Sergeant, not to fight in the trenches, which would be an absolute waste of material, but to do mental work of some kind. "The idea is," said he, 'that men like myself capable of service in private life shall come into the army and render corresponding service. What we are able to do will release able-bodied men for the trenches." The philosophy of it seemed sound.

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The increasing number of women employed back of the front is worthy of remark. One sees scores of women in uniform driving ambulances, and they seem to be doing it cleverly. They certainly look sweet as they flash by. I spoke of that to the Tommy who was driving me. He snarled back that every one of these female drivers had to be helped by a male mechanician.

DANIELS WITHHOLDS REPLY.

Will Answer Thompson's Resignation Challenge When He Gets Letter

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Daniels said today that he had no answer to make at this time to the proposal of Colonel Robert M. Thompson to resign from the Presidency of the Navy League, as Mr. Daniels called upon him to do, if Mr. Daniels would retire from the Cabinet. "A sporting proposition" Colonel Thompson called it in the letter he gave out last night in response to Mr. Daniels's condemnation of the Navy League for publishing a statement that at the instigation of labor leaders the department had suppressed information that an explosion in a powder magazine at the Mare Island Navy Yard had been caused by a time fuse placed by an incendiary.

Mr. Daniels said that his answer would be given when he received Colonel Thompson's letter. Close associates of Mr. Daniels declared that he would not accept Colonel Thompson's "sporting proposition."

DELAHANTY LOSES POINT.

Appellate Division Decides Against Him in Election Contest.

In a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division the complaint in a suit brought by ex-Judge James A. Delahanty in contesting the election of John F. McIntyre for a place on the Bench of General Sessions is dismissed.

The action of the higher court marks the end of another chapter in the legal proceedings by which Mr. Delahanty seeks to have a recount of the vote cast for Judge McIntyre at the last election in which Mr. Delahanty in the face of the returns was defeated. Justice Dowling wrote the prevailing decision in favor of McIntyre and Justice Page dissented. The action of Justice Page makes it possible to appeal the case to the Court of Appeals, which, if it reverses the Appellate Division, will allow Judge Delahanty to bring the suit to trial without filing a new suit.

Mr. Delahanty was the Republican nominee for re-election to General Sessions and his opponent on the Democratic ticket was Judge McIntyre. The latter was declared elected by a plurality of 819. As soon as the results were announced Delahanty began his suit, alleging that a new canvass of the ballots would show that he was elected. It was alleged for Judge McIntyre that even were some of the invalid ballots declared void there was still a plurality of about 200, leaving a safe majority for McIntyre.

Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, to Marry.

Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, son of William Hammerstein, and Miss Myra Finn took out a license to wed yesterday in the City Clerk's Office. Mr. Hammerstein gave his age as 22, his residence as 302 Central Park West, and his business as theatrical. Miss Finn is the daughter of William E. Finn, is 22, and lives at 450 West End Avenue. The marriage will take place on Aug. 22 at the bride's home.

Straus-Weil Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav C. Straus of 307 West Ninety-third Street and Gloversville, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Belle Straus, to Bernard Weil, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Weil of this city. The marriage will take place in the Fall.

Obituary Notes.

GABRIEL ANDERSON, formerly active in Republican politics in Brooklyn and father of Harry G. Anderson, an Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, died on Wednesday at his home, 205 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Anderson was 81 years old, and was born in Manchester, England.

JOHN J. MASON, a retired confectionery manufacturer, died in Morristown, N. J., on Monday, and was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Mason was born in Brooklyn, and during the civil war served with a New Jersey Regiment of volunteers. His home was at 200 North Henry Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL J. DAVIS, 69 years old, a salesman, is dead at his home, 1,502 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of Rochester Lodge of Elks.

GUSTAV KOERNER, a retired brass founder of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home in Huntington, L. I., in his seventy-third year.

Miss ELIZABETH HELEN HANNAHS, a daughter of the late Major Harrison Hannahs, who was one of the founders of the Washburn College of Topeka, Kan., died on Wednesday at her home, 291 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. Miss Hannahs was well known as a psychologist, and was at the head of the testing department of the Neurological Institute. She was graduated from the New York Normal College and from the Chicago University, where she received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Before she became connected with the Neurological Institute she taught psychology at the Adelphi Academy.

ALBERT HAITHWAITE, formerly for twenty-five years the New York representative for the Brookfield Linen Company of Belfast, Ireland, with which he had been connected for forty-five years, died at his home, 531 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday from apoplexy. Mr. Haithwaite was a native of Yorkshire, England.

Mrs. SARAH WILSON, wife of John Wilson, a retired florist of Short Hills, N. J., is dead at her Summer home at Juniper, Fla.

LEWIS R. HOPE, Clerk of the District Court and former Alderman of New Brunswick, N. J., died at his home in New Brunswick in his fifty-fifth year.

The Rev. JOHN A. POGUE, formerly rector of the Congregational Church in Salem, N. H., died yesterday in Worcester.

MARY V. DORAN, for many years in the hairdressing business, is dead at her home in this city.

EDWARD J. PRICE, a machinist with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, is dead at his home, 167 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn.

THEODORE THORNE, a retired real estate broker, is dead at his residence in Oostburg, N. Y., in his seventieth year.

FERLEY H. BLODGETT of Passaic, N. J., with the National Tube Company, 30 Church Street, died Tuesday at his Summer home in Burlingham, N. Y.

CLARKSON W. MUNDY, a landscape gardener, died Wednesday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

ROBERT W. RATHBORNE, son of the late Captain Richard Rathborne, R. N., Ninth Dragoon Guards, County Galway, Ireland, is dead in Pelham Manor, N. Y.

GEORGE S. CHEYNEY, General Superintendent of Water Companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Cheyney, Penn. He was born in 1843 and began his career in the offices of the Philadelphia & West Chester Railroad. Later he took a Government contract for surveying for the Black Hills. In 1870 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The news of vast multiplication of German artillery through the adoption

INSTRUCTION.

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WAR CALLS MANY MEN FROM BANKS

Women Now Fill the Places of Hundreds of Clerks in the Financial District.

DRAFT TO TAKE THOUSANDS

Guaranty Trust Co. Has 150 In Service and 700 Subject to Call—Salary Payments Stop.

The war has made serious inroads on the organizations of large Wall Street banks and trust companies, and the practice of hiring women to fill places made vacant by men called to arms has become widespread. Many institutions which formerly employed only one or two women as telephone operators now have on their staffs a considerable number of women workers, and their activities are not limited to stenography and filing, but extend to practically all departments, including the counting and sorting of money.

These changes were first made in the Fall of last year, when practically all the banks had to give up the services of young men who had been called to duty on the Mexican border. The number lost then was relatively small, and many institutions managed to get along by promoting office boys and by having some of the remaining clerks "double up" on their work. The situation became more acute upon the declaration of war by the United States, which was followed by wholesale enlistments in the army and navy and registrations in officers' training camps. The men lost through enlistments appeared negligible when banks began to compute the number of employes who were subject to the selective draft. Bankers were amazed to find that the plans for the conscript army affected from 35 to 50 per cent. of the total number of men employed, the percentage varying. While it is impossible to figure out the number of men who will be called on the first draft, various institutions estimate that they will lose from 90 to 100 men.

An idea of the extent to which Wall Street banks have been hit by the war is afforded by figures obtained yesterday. These show that the Guaranty Trust Company, the largest trust company in the United States, already has 150 men in service; that nearly 700 of the 1,400 men in its employ are subject to the draft and that about 100 will probably be called in the first contingent. The bank has 1,700 employes in all, of whom 300 are women. The number of women has greatly increased in the last few months.

The National City Bank, the largest national bank in the country, has 140 men in the military service and 458 are subject to the draft, with the expectation that about 75 will go on the first call. The bank employs 400 women in addition to a staff of about 1,000 men. Sixty-five per cent. of the women employes have only recently been added to the roster. These figures are exclusive of the National City Company's staff, which is also very large.

The National Bank of Commerce, which has 630 employes, has fifty men in service and 168 are subject to the draft. The women employes number 147. The Bankers Trust Company, exclusive of its Fifth Avenue branch, has 525 employes, of whom 185 are women. Forty-one of the men are in military service and more than 100 are subject to the draft. The Chase National Bank has about fifty men in service and 100 are subject to the draft.

Besides the loss of a large number of employes, practically all of the banks have contributed officers to the Red Cross organization and to the Treasury Department. Among the bankers who have temporarily given up their regular duties are Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., President Gibson of the Liberty National, Brig. Gen. Grayson M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Vice President Perkins of the National City, and Vice President Franklin of the Guaranty, who is assisting Secretary McAdoo.

While up to the present time the practice of banks has been to pay the salaries of the men who have gone into training or service—some institutions adopting the policy of paying the difference between the regular salaries and the payments made by the Government—from now on the general disposition will be to discontinue all salary payments. A number of institutions, among them the Columbia Trust Company, have advised their employes that all salary payments to men not actually working would terminate on Sept. 1. In a number of other banks it has been decided to give their men a bonus of two weeks' or one month's salary, the idea being that the same would help them to arrange their affairs before going away to training camps.

Although the general policy will be to discontinue the salaries, most banks have decided to make no hard and fast rule, but to consider each case on its merits. In instances where it appears that an employe has dependents, who cannot be adequately supported by the funds received from the Government, the banks will make liberal allowances. In practically every case the men have been advised that they will get their jobs back upon their return.

In discussing the policy of not paying salaries to men in their employ who go to war, a banker said that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had recommended that employers adopt this policy. He called attention to the experience of banks in England and Canada, where at the beginning of the war in 1914, to encourage volunteering, they decided to continue the salaries, but later found it necessary to stop the payments. The banker said that the war called for sacrifices on the part of everybody, and that banks contributed their share in the form of heavy taxes. The support of dependents, he said, was a Governmental function and that bills had already been introduced in Congress providing for money disbursements to relatives of men conscripted.

In Canada's army and navy dependents have three sources of income to draw upon, all independent of any allowances by employers in their individual capacities. First, a portion of the pay of each soldier or sailor is sent to those dependent upon him, the percentage of this deduction being determined by individual conditions; second, the Government makes a "separation allowance," a flat sum regardless of the size of the family, which is designed to enable dependents to approximate the pre-enlistment maintenance standard, and, third, there is a National Patriotic Fund, raised by voluntary public subscription and distributed by a corporate organization which takes care of unusual and needy cases.

REV. DR. G. H. McGREW DIES.

President of Methodist Episcopal Archdeaconry of Washington.

The Rev. Dr. George Harrison McGrew, President of the Methodist Episcopal Archdeaconry of Washington, D. C., and President of the Ecclesiastical Court, died Wednesday at the home of his sister in Morgantown, W. Va. He was born in Kingswood, Va., in 1846, and was educated at Wesleyan University, Conn., at Harvard, and at the Drew Theological Seminary.

In 1875 Dr. McGrew went to India for ten years as missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while there he was acting chaplain of the famous Black Watch Regiment, the Forty-second Highlanders. Later he was pastor of St. Paul's Church in New York and assistant in the parish of St. Bartholomew, New York, from 1892 to 1897.

Dr. Hosea Ellsworth Walker.

Dr. Hosea Ellsworth Walker, a Staten Island physician attached to St. Vincent's Hospital, S. I., died suddenly yesterday at his home on New York Avenue, Fort Wadsworth. He was born in Springfield, Mo., fifty-two years ago. He was graduated from Bellevue Medical College, and since that time had practiced medicine in and about New York. He had been a resident of Staten Island for nineteen years. Dr. Walker was formerly a member of the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, Manhattan. He was a member of the Richmond County Medical Society. The body has been sent to his birthplace for burial.

SANTA ANNA'S CAPTOR DIES.

Peter S. Daly, Mexican War Veteran, Succumbs at 94.

Peter S. Daly, one of the few remaining veterans of the Mexican war, and said to be the man who captured General Santa Anna, died yesterday in his home, 843 Elton Avenue, the Bronx, in his ninety-fifth year. After his return from the war Mr. Daly was a member of the metropolitan police force. Later he was attached to the Controller's office and became well known in the politics of the old Sixteenth Ward.

He took part in the first border war as a Sergeant in the Federalized Seventh New York Cavalry. There he saw service at Buena Vista and at Palo Alto under General Winfield Scott. By the conclusion of the campaign all the commissioned officers of Daly's company were killed, and it was to him as senior Sergeant that Santa Anna surrendered. After his retirement from business and politics Mr. Daly became a large property owner in the Bronx.

Kinahan Cornwallis.

Kinahan Cornwallis, a prominent lawyer of this city for many years, with offices at 95 Nassau Street, died on Wednesday in St. Luke's Hospital in his eighty-third year. Mr. Cornwallis, who was born in London, came to this country at an early age and at one time was financial editor of The New York Herald, later taking up the practice of law. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII., to the United States, in 1860, Mr. Cornwallis was appointed by the State Department as a representative of the Government to accompany the Prince on his tour of the country. Mr. Cornwallis was the oldest member of the St. George's Society. He left a son, Major Kinahan Cornwallis, now serving with the British army in Egypt, and a daughter, Miss Frances Cornwallis, now abroad.

Capt. F. W. Vogel of the 71st Dies.

Frederick W. Vogel, Captain of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, now in camp at Van Cortlandt Park, died Wednesday night of stomach disease in the Mount Vernon Hospital. He had been under treatment since Aug. 9, when he was brought to the hospital from Hudson, N. Y., where he was in service with his regiment. He was 41 years of age and had been for many years a resident of Plainfield, N. J., where he was in the phonograph business. He enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment at the beginning of the Spanish-American war. Captain Vogel was on the border last Summer with his regiment. A wife and daughter survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

PITT—LEAKE.—Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm R. Pitt of Stamford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Scott, to Mr. Richard B. Leake, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.

DAVIS—KLING.—Hattie J. Kling to Alexander Davis.

HAWKINS—WILLEVER.—Florence Willever to Chester Sanford Hawkins.

Married.

GERSTENBERG — WILSON. — At Christ Church, Bedford Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 16, 1917, by the Rev. William Sheafe Chase, assisted by the Rev. Reginald Heber Scott, Anne Cunningham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Wilson, to the Rev. John Edward Gerstenberg.

GORHAM—CAHILL.—Mrs. L. F. Cahill of Montclair, N. J., announces the marriage of her daughter, Lucile Antoinette, to Mr. Edwin F. Gorham, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Cavalry, U. S. A., on Thursday, Aug. 16, at the bride's mother, 159 Watchung Av., Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. T. A. McGeary, on Thursday, Aug. 16.

GRAY—SCHOONMAKER.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Joseph H. Ivie, Grace E. Schoonmaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, to John Clinton Gray.

HALLENBECK—DAVIS.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., Aug. 16, 1917, Dorothy Cecil Davis, daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Davis of Manhattan Beach, N. Y., to Mr. Arthur Elmore Hallenbeck of Hoboken, N. J., by Dr. George C. Houghton.

HALSTED—LETCHFORD.—In the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, New York, on Aug. 16, 1917, Marie B. Letchford, daughter of Mrs. William Shark Letchford of Morristown, N. J., to Lieutenant Cornelius H. Halsted, also of Morristown, N. J.

KINGMAN—RIDER.—Mr. James E. Simpson announces the marriage of his granddaughter, Hazel S. Rider, to Second Lieutenant Lawrence Kingman, U. S. R., of Brockton, Mass., by the Rev. Henry E. Payne, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Aug. 16.

MARTIN—BARNES.—Married on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1917, at Coldbrook, West Dover, Vt., by the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Blasell, Charlotte Adams Barnes to Shelton Edward Martin, First Lieutenant, U. S. R.

MILLER—WITHERBEE.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, 1917, at Grace Church, by the rector, Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Evelyn Spencer, daughter of the late Frank Spencer Witherbee, to Charles Duncan Miller.

PETERS—HARROWER. — Mr. and Mrs. George Harrower announce the marriage of their niece, Katherine Ganson Harrower, to Frazier Forman Peters, son of the Rev. John P. Peters, on Aug. 15, 1917, at Bellport, L. I.

PUTNAM—BLAKEMAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, 1917, at 25 West 73d St., by the Rev. Frank Latimer Janeway, Edith Caldwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell Robertson Blakeman, to Edward Hall Putnam.

ROBINS—REED.—In New York, on Aug. 16, 1917, by the Rev. J. R. Lynes, rector of St. James's Church, Great Barrington, Mass., Mrs. Jessie M. Reed, daughter of Alfred Skitt of New York, to Mr. Frederick Burton Robins of Toronto, Canada.

SKINKER—RULON-MILLER.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917, at 606 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, by the Right Rev. James R. Winchester, Bishop of Arkansas, Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Roulon-Miller, Newtown Square, Penn., to Captain Alexander Rives Skinker, First Missouri Infantry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keith Skinker, St. Louis.

Died.

ANHALT.—At her residence, 238 Fort Washington Av., Leah, wife of Abraham Anhalt, mother of Charles, Lawrence and Julian. Funeral will be at Elmira, N. Y.

BARBERIE.—On Aug. 16, Abraham Varick, beloved husband of Henrietta Woodruff Barberie, at his residence, 501 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in his 63d year. Funeral services 8 o'clock Saturday.

BLICKENSDERFER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1917, George C. Blickensderfer. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Sound Beach, Conn., on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M.

BLOCH.—Suddenly, on Aug. 16, in her 76th year, Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry, and devoted mother of Joseph and Bertha Fuchs. Funeral from her late residence, 1,325 Franklin Av., near 169th St., Sunday, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M.

BUSH.—At Jersey City, on Aug. 15, 1917, Samuel Bush, beloved husband of Bertha Bush, (nee Kimpell.) Funeral services from his late residence, 169 Vroom St., on Friday, Aug. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, at Reynoldsville, W. Va., on Thursday, Aug. 16, 1917, John Warnock, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell. Funeral service will be held at the home of his parents, 107 Chestnut St., Montclair, N. J., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CLARKE.—At Bay Shore, L. I., on Aug. 15, Spencer Aldrich Clarke, aged 6 months, infant son of Talcott H. and Helen A. Clarke and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich. Funeral private.

CROCOLL.—John, on Aug. 15, in his 60th year. Funeral from his late residence, 306 East 82d St., Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2 P. M. Buffalo papers please copy.

DALY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1917, Peter Daly, beloved father of Anna Cotter, (nee Daly,) and Dehlia Johnston, (nee Daly,) in his 95th year. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dehlia Johnston, 842 Elton Av., Bronx, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1917, 10 A. M., thence to Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, St. Ann's Av., near 161st St. Hartford papers please copy.

DAVID.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at Edgemere, L. I., in his 58th year, Abraham, beloved husband of Jessie Abrahams David and loving father of Edwin and Allan. Funeral from his late residence, 1,245 Madison Av., Friday, Aug. 17, at 9:30 A. M.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, Samuel J. Davis, beloved husband of Matilda Davis, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 1,502 East 14th St. corner Avenue O, Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 17, at 11 A. M. Rochester papers please copy.

Died.

EASTMAN.—Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10, John M. Eastman, in his 80th year. Mr. Eastman, who was known among his many friends as "The Major," was for many years in the hotel and restaurant business in the Pine and Courtland streets section. His only relatives were nephews and one niece, who live in the South.

EDWARDS.—Suddenly, Aug. 15, 1917, Carleton Edwards, aged 54 years. Funeral at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Omri F. Hibbard, 20 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.

GARY.—On Aug. 16 my dear wife, Isabelle Hanft Gary, passed away peacefully. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 187 Ward Av., Tompkinsville, S. I., Sunday, at 3 P. M.

HALPIN.—Aug. 16, Ellen, wife of the late John Halpin, formerly of Kingsbridge, at residence of her son, Nicholas J. Halpin,

GIANTS ADMINISTER DEFEAT TO CLIMBING CARDINALS AT THE POLO GROUNDS

SALLEE ADDS TENTH VICTORY TO STRING

Slim Downs Old St. Louis Mates in His Career of Consecutive Successes.

ZIM AND KAUFF ACTIVE

Heinie Contributes Three Hits and Benny Two as Their Share Toward 5 to 3 Outcome.

Sheriff Slim Sallee placed his tenth straight victory of the season on the shelf yesterday when he turned the St. Louis Cardinals back to defeat by a score of 5 to 3. As Sallee played hookey from the Cards to catch on with the Giants, there is no sweeter occurrence for the Cards than to beat him. They tried hard to turn the trick, especially in the last two innings, but Sallee, encouraged by good support, pulled out of the difficulty.

With the passing of the Brooklyn disturbers from the Polo Grounds, peace and quiet reigns once more under Coogan's Bluff. It takes a lot more fuss and trouble to beat Brooklyn than the Cards. Miller Huggins, the St. Louis manager, is just as small as ever, but his ambitions have grown considerably. The Cards are now in third place, and have an eye on beating the Phils for the second berth. In beating the Cardinals the Giants took another jump nearer the National League pennant. They are getting so close to it now that they can easily read the word "Champions" on it.

The work of Heinie Zimmerman and Benny Kauff again stood out in the game. Kauff, with two hits to his credit, upheld his place as the second best clouter in the National League, Eddie Roush being the only batsman who is in front of him. It is two former Federal Leaguers who are now setting the batting pace in the older league. For a long time Benny was the target for much fun about his confidence as a ball player, but his work with the Giants bears out the opinion that Benny had of himself.

Sallee, in winning his tenth straight, is rounding out a better record than he has ever made in his baseball career. He couldn't pitch that way in St. Louis and he can in New York, so the fault all must be with St. Louis. Arthur Fletcher was back in the game, evidently none the worse for his recent engagement with Casey Stengel.

Giants Undaunted by Doak.

Willie Doak, one of the best of the Cardinal pitchers, was sent against Sallee, but the heavy artillery of the Giants had no trouble in hitting him often. Strange as it may seem, there wasn't a home run in yesterday's game, although Hornsby, the Prince of St. Louis, got a triple in the first and Baird got one in the ninth. The Giants person was very active with the stick, driving out three singles. While Kauff performed famously with his bat, he was slightly off in his fielding and throwing yesterday, two errors being chalked up against him.

With two gone in the first, Miller tapped the Higginsport Sheriff for a single to centre. Roger Hornsby cracked a triple to left, sending Miller home. Fletcher got Cruise at first for the third out. The Giants got that run back in their portion of the same inning. After two runners had expired at first, Kauff plastered a safe hopper between short and second. Benjamin promptly stole second. Zimmerman singled to left, scoring Kauff. Zim kept right on to second and was safe when Doak, after intercepting the throw from left, made a bad toss to the middle corner. Fletcher's rocket to Miller ended the inning.

The Giants hammered Doak hard in the third. After Sallee died at first, Burns ambled and went to second on Herzog's tap to left. Kauff banged a single to centre sending Burns over the plate. Zim's second single scored Herzog, and Kauff counted when Fletcher delivered a single. Robertson bounded a hopper to Paulette, who got Zim at the plate. Holke's balloon to Miller brought the entertaining little session to an untimely end.

Benny's Throw Wild.

Gonzales greeted Sallee in the fifth with a single to left. Doak pumped a long fly to Kauff, and when Benny threw the ball into the Giants' bench trying get the Cuban before he got back to first, Gonzales traveled around to third. He registered on Long's sacrifice fly to Kauff. Fletcher opened the sixth with a single to left and Robertson outraced a tap along the first base line. Holke sacrificed the boys along a station, and Doak was so afraid of Gibson's bat that he walked him purposely, filling the bases.

Sallee banged a grasser to Hornsby, who threw to Miller, forcing Gibson. Fletcher counting on the play. Burns's demise at first ended the scrimmage. St. Louis showed dangerous symptoms of staging a rally in the first half of the eighth. Long singled to left centre and was forced by Smith. Miller rolled to Zim, who made a bad toss to force Smith, and Smith went to third.

Hornsby was up and looked dangerous, but the Giants emitted a sigh of relief when the Prince lifted an innocent foul fly to Gibson. Cruise, the hard hitter was up, and Miller stole second unmolested. Cruise got a pass and the bases were overflowing. It was now up to Gene Paulette. He hit the ball, and far, but Benny Kauff administered immediate relief when he camped under the rocket.

Baird tripled to right centre in the ninth and scored when Fletcher was throwing Gonzales out at first. Snyder, batting for Doak, singled to left, but the trouble was ended when Smythe, batting for Long, hit into a double-play.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	0	4	0	Long,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	1	3	Smith,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Kauff,cf	4	2	2	4	0	Retzel,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	3	1	2	Miller,2b	4	1	1	4	4
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	1	7	Hornsby,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Robertson,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Cruise,lf	3	0	1	0	1
Holke,1b	3	0	1	11	1	Paulette,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Gibson,c	3	0	1	3	0	Baird,3b	4	1	1	1	3
Sallee,p	4	0	0	1	1	Gonzales,c	4	1	1	3	6
						Doak,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	38	5	11	27	14	aSnyder	1	0	1	0	0
						bSmyth	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	3	9	24	18

a Batted for Doak in ninth.
b Ran for Snyder in ninth.
Errors—Kauff (2,) Zimmerman, Doak.

New York	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Three-base hits—Hornsby, Baird. Stolen bases—Kauff, Miller. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Sacrifice fly—Long. Double plays—Miller, Hornsby, and Paulette; Herzog; Fletcher and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; Doak, 2. Earned runs—Off Doak, 3 runs; Sallee, 2. Struck out—By Doak, 1; Sallee, 2. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	1
Balt'ore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	8	

AT RICHMOND.

											R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	—9	12	1	
Richmond	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—6	8	2	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	70	47	.598
Baltimore	67	48	.583
Newark	65	47	.580
Providence	65	49	.570
Rochester	53	62	.461
Buffalo	52	64	.448
Richmond	45	69	.395
Montreal	44	74	.373

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Richmond.

GIANTS to-day 3:15 ST. LOUIS, 3:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 3. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 0. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No Games Were Scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	69	35	.663
Philadelphia	59	46	.545
St. Louis	57	53	.518
Cincinnati	60	56	.517
Chicago	57	54	.514
Brooklyn	52	56	.481
Boston	45	57	.441
Pittsburgh	35	73	.324

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	70	43	.623
Boston	66	42	.611
Cleveland	61	54	.530
Detroit	58	54	.518
New York	53	55	.491
Washington	51	58	.468
Philadelphia	41	65	.387
St. Louis	42	71	.372

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Postponed till tomorrow.)
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

PHILLIES TRIUMPH TWICE.

Bancroft's Home Run Helps in Double Defeat of Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Philadelphia won two games from Pittsburgh today, the scores being 5 to 3 and 3 to 0.

A home run by Bancroft with two men on the bases in the third inning, following the scoring of one run in that session, gave the home team the victory in the first game.

In the second contest Philadelphia bunched hits in two innings with run-getting effect. Bancroft and Whitted made wonderful fielding plays in both contests.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	2	2	0	1	1	Jackson,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	3	2	Bigbee,rf	4	0	3	2	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Carey,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Cravath,rf	2	0	0	2	0	Boeckel,3b	3	1	2	1	1
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	9	0	Miller,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Whitted,lf	2	0	0	3	1	Dobus,ss	3	0	0	2	5
Evers,2b	3	1	1	3	5	Pitler,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Adams,c	3	0	0	5	2	Schmidt,c	4	0	1	4	1
Oeschger,p	3	1	1	0	1	Jacobs,p	1	0	1	0	1
						Steele,p	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	27	5	4	27	13	a King	1	0	1	0	0
						b Fischer	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	34	3	11	24	11

a Batted for Jacobs in fourth.
b Batted for Steele in ninth.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits — King, Pitler, Evers Oeschger. Home run—Bancroft. Stolen base—Paskert. Double plays—Debus, Pitler, and Miller; Paskert and Luderus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Base on balls—Off Jacobs, 3; Steele, 2; Oeschger, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 3 hits, 4 runs in 3 innings; off Steele, 1 and 1 in 5; Oeschger, 11 and 3 in 9. Balk—Oeschger. Struck out—By Jacobs, 1; Oeschger, 5. Passed ball—Adams. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	1	3	1	Jackson,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	0	4	Bigbee,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	2	1	Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Boeckel,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	6	0	F.Wagner,1b	4	0	3	8	2
Whitted,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Fischer,c	4	0	1	7	2
Evers,2b	2	0	0	1	2	Pitler,2b	3	0	0	6	3
Adams,c	3	0	0	4	0	Debus,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Mayer,p	4	0	0	0	1	Evans,p	3	0	0	1	0
						aKing	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	27	9	bW. Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	0	8	24	14

a Batted for Debus in ninth.
b Batted for Evers in ninth.
Errors—Luderus, Evers, Boeckel, Debus, 2.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Paskert, Bancroft. Stolen bases—Paskert, 2. Sacrifice hit—Adams. Double plays—Paskert and Adams; Bancroft and Luderus, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base on balls—Off Evans, 4; Mayer, 1. Earned runs—Off Evans, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Bigbee.) Struck out—By Evans, 1; Mayer, 1. Wild pitch—Mayer. Time one hour forty-five minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

VAUGHN SPARING WITH HITS.

Allows Only Four to Braves and Cubs Win, 4 to 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Vaughn pitched a four-hit game against Boston today and piloted Chicago to a 4-1 victory in the first game of the series. Nehf was hit opportunely.

The one Boston run came in the ninth on a pass to Kelly, an infield out, a stolen base, and Fitzpatrick's single.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	0	1	0	0	Myille,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Mann,lf	5	2	3	0	0	Powell,cf	4	0	1	6	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	4	3	Rehg,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	13	1	Kelly,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Williams,cf	3	0	0	4	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	16	0
Deal,3b	4	1	1	2	4	F'patrick,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Kilduff,ss	4	0	1	0	4	Rawlings,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Elliott,c	2	1	1	3	0	Tragresser,c	3	0	0	0	0
Vaughn,p	4	0	0	1	5	Nehf,p	2	0	0	0	4
						Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	4	8	27	17	aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	4	27	12

a Batted for Nehf in eighth.
Errors—Doyle, Maranville, Kelly.

Chicago	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Mann, Kilduff. Three-base hit—Elliott. Stolen bases—Merkle, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Elliott, (2), Doyle. Double plays—Kilduff, Doyle, and Merkle; Deal and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 4; Nehf, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 4 hits 1 run in 9 innings; Nehf, 8 and 3 in 8. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3. Wild pitch—Nehf. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Ackerman to Run Unattached.

The latest of the New York A. C. athletes to request the Amateur Athletic Union officials to change his registration to unattached is Hugh Ackerman, the Winged Foot Club's distance runner. This will permit Ackerman to compete in the coming senior metropolitan championship track and field games to be held at Celtic Park on Aug. 25. If he is successful in these, he may earn a trip to St. Louis to compete for the national titles.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 4.
Nashville, 4; Mobile, 0.
Birmingham, 11; Little Rock, 1.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 6; Columbus, 1. (First game.)
Milwaukee, 3; Columbus, 2. (Second game.)
Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 2.
Louisville, 6; St. Paul, 3.

Eastern League.

Portland, 8; New Haven, 4.
Bridgeport, 3; Lawrence, 2.
Springfield, 2; Hartford, 2.
New London, 2; Worcester, 0.

New York State League.

Reading, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
Elmira, 2; Scranton, 2.
Binghamton, 4; Syracuse, 1.

Cincinnati, not Chicago, plays Chicago Sunday, August 19th. Polo Grounds. Big benefit Concert 69th Regiment.—Advt.

MATTY'S REDS TOO MUCH FOR DODGERS

Homecoming of the Robins to Brooklyn Is Considerably Saddened by 3 to 2 Defeat.

Christy Mathewson's Cincinnati Reds were a bit too energetic for the homecoming Dodgers at Ebbets Field yesterday, when they stole away the opening game of the series with the score 3 to 2. There was only a handful of Brooklyn fans on hand to see the contest, and even those few felt their hopes slip away to low tide when Fred Toney was called to face Leon Cadore. By the victory over the Robins Toney increased his total of games won this season to twenty-one.

In many respects it was rather a livelier ball game than has been played in Brooklyn for some time. Several slips by Wilbert Robinson's men threatened disaster, but until the winning run crossed the plate in the ninth inning the Dodgers were keyed up for a victory. Cadore almost lost the struggle in the eighth inning with a lurid heave that nearly permitted Groh to score from second.

Even now Groh insists that he did score, and the whole Cincinnati team backs him up. Quigley was at the plate, and he waved Groh out as Cadore caught the throw from Miller. That Cadore knew he had not touched the runner was evident by the fact that while Groh argued with Quigley, Cadore put the ball on him. In reality, Groh never did touch the plate, but went clear over it when he slid for the goal.

One of the unusual plays of the game came in the ninth, after Cincinnati had scored what proved to be the winning run. Cadore deliberately passed Wingo for a play on Toney, and thereby filled the bases. Toney forced Magee at the plate, and Cadore made the putout unassisted.

Errors played a part in the initial runs by both teams. Brooklyn was the first to score, a tally coming in the first inning. Johnston singled to right, and stretched it to second base when Neale threw wild. He advanced on Daubert's infield out and scored when Kopf's return of Myers's grounder was a bit late to get him at the plate.

The Reds corralled a pair of runs in the next inning. Chase opened with a double to right, and took third on Magee's sacrifice. Johnston messed up Neale's grounder, and Chase scored. Johnston foozled another grounder from Shean's bat, and Neale moved around to third on the error. Wingo's sacrifice fly to left scored Neale.

Brooklyn tied the score in the fifth, when Myers scored after starting the trip around the bases with a pass. He went to third on a passed ball and scored on Stengel's out.

The final Cincinnati run was put across in the ninth. Roush singled to centre and went to second on Chase's out. He scored on Magee's single to centre.

The game scheduled for this afternoon has been moved forward, and will be played as the first one of a double-header tomorrow.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Johnston,ss	5	1	2	2	1
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	0	5	Daubert,1b	5	0	1	10	1
Roush,cf	3	1	1	3	0	Myers,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	8	1	Stengel,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Magee,rf	3	0	2	3	0	Hickman,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Neale,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	0	5
Shean,2b	4	0	2	1	1	O'Rourke,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Wingo,c	2	0	0	6	0	Miller,c	4	0	2	7	1
Toney,p	4	0	0	2	1	Cadore,p	3	0	0	3	2
						a Z. Wheat	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	9	27	11	Totals	36	2	8	27	13

a Batted for Cadore in ninth.
Errors—Neale, Johnston, (2,) Hickman.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits — Chase, Shean, Hickman, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Roush, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Toney, 3; Cadore, 1. Earned runs—Off Toney, 1 run; Cadore, 2. Struck out—By Toney, 3; Cadore, 5. Wild pitch—Cadore. Passed ball—Wingo. Time—1 hour 80 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

BAKER SUPPORTS GAMES.

Enlisted Champions May Get Furloughs for National Contests.

That the officials of the War Department are in favor of continuing athletic championships and will do all in their power toward making a success of any title-involving athletics contemplated was the announcement made yesterday by Verne R. C. Lacy, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Western Association of the A. A. U., who is in this city to attend to business in connection with the national A. A. U. track and field championships, to be held at St. Louis on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 8.

Lacy gave the above view while discussing an interview he had with Secretary of War Baker at Washington, with whom the Western A. A. U. official was in consultation on the possibility of procuring furloughs or short leaves of absence for enlisted athletic champions, so that they would be enabled to defend their titles at the coming meet. Secretary Baker admitted to Lacy that he was in favor of fostering all branches of sporting competition, despite the war, but added that he could not issue an order permitting furloughs or leaves for enlisted athletes.

Because of this, Secretary Baker referred Lacy to Adjt. Gen. McCain of Washington, who said that, while he could not undertake to issue a general order granting furloughs to all the athletes in the service on the days of the championships, he would hold the fact that the men were to participate in the championships sufficient reason for granting the furloughs to those who applied for them, and advised Lacy to have the athletes make individual application. This concession, however, was made conditional on its not conflicting with the issuance of other orders, such as the movements of the units to which the applicants belong.

This attitude on the part of the war officials at Washington added to the confidence of the promoters of the meet in its success this year, despite the war. It is expected now that the majority of those holding A. A. U. titles who are in various parts of the service will take advantage of this liberal offer, and a representative entry of title holders is predicted for the St. Louis meet.

The proceeds of the meet are to be donated to the Red Cross Society, and 3,000 representatives of this society have been enlisted for the purpose of selling tickets, which will be put on sale at a nominal price. The games will be held on Francis Field, Washington University's athletic field, which was the scene of the Olympic games in 1904.

TO COMPETE UNATTACHED.

Jack Eller Changes Registration from I. A. A. C. with A. A. U.

Another of the prominent local athletes who has had his registration changed to unattached so that he could compete in the senior metropolitan track and field championships to be held at Celtic Park on Aug. 25 is Jack Eller, the champion hurdler, who formerly competed under the colors of the Irish-American A. C. Announcement was made yesterday at the headquarters of the local association of the A. A. U. that Eller's request had been granted, and that the former I. A. A. C. star would start in his favorite event at the coming metropolitan championships.

Donations for prizes to be awarded at the championships were received yesterday by Herman Obertubbesing, Chairman of the Metropolitan Association Senior Track and Field Championship Committee, from the Pastime A. C. and Alpha [illegible] with the prizes came entries from [illegible] leading athletes of [illegible] clubs. Entries for the [illegible] close on Aug. 20 with Mr. Obertubbesing.

CHAJES IS N. Y. CHAMPION.

Obtains Unbeatable Lead for Chess Honors at Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.—By beating Harold M. Phillips in a Sicilian defense after thirty-three moves, Oscar Chajes of New York, the Secretary of the Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club and ex-champion of the Western Chess Association, won the championship of the New York State Chess Association this afternoon at the Hotel Seneca, where the association is holding its annual midsummer meeting. He won a total of six and one-half points, with one more game to play, and his total cannot be reached by any other competitor. He will therefore hold the silver Staunton King, a trophy given years ago by the late Professor Isaac L. Rice.

The results of this morning's and afternoon play in the championship tourney were recorded as follows: Howard and Phillips drew a Sicilian defense after thirty-three moves; Searle lost to Howard a Caro-Kann defense after sixty moves; Jennings and Chajes drew a Ruy Lopez after forty-two moves; Searle and Jennings drew a three knight's game after forty-three moves, and Phillips lost to Chajes as stated above.

In the evening session two games were begun. Howard got the better position in his game against Jennings, a queen's gambit declined, while Phillips and Searle discussed a Spanish game, which was pretty evenly contested. These games were still pending at a late hour in the evening.

The record to date:

Chajes, 6, 1-2—1-2; Phillips, 2, 1-2—1-2; Howard, 1, 1-2—2, 1-2; Jennings, 1-3; Searles, 1-2—3, 1-2.

CORNELL STATES POLICY.

Propcses to Broaden Scope of Athletics in Every Branch.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Cornell's attitude toward intercollegiate athletics and the policy to be pursued during the coming year are outlined in the official statement issued by the Athletic Association today, which says, in part, as follows:

The fundamental principle that will govern Cornell's policy in athletics next year will be to broaden, as far as possible, the scope of every branch of sport so that a larger number of men than ever before may receive the benefits of physical training and discipline derived from participation in athletic contests. For years Cornell has consistently sought to encourage general participation among the students in all branches of sport, with the result that approximately half of the undergraduates have taken part in some form of athletics, and it will now be the aim to give every student an opportunity of participating in some form of athletic exercise. This will be the spirit in which all Varsity athletics will be carried on in the future.

This policy conforms with the recommendations of the National Collegiate Association and the advice given by Secretary of War Baker. Intercollegiate contests at Cornell will be conducted in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the association, the freshman rule will be kept, the usual early season practice for football will be eliminated, no appropriation will be made for training tables, and all expenses will be eliminated that are not absolutely necessary, and it is the intention of the Athletic Council to make such changes permanent as far as possible.

The War Department has detailed Lieut. Col. F. A. Barton as Commandant of the Cornell Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and all freshmen and sophomores will be required to drill as in the past. However, no excuses from military training will be granted on account of athletics, as has been the custom. Upper classmen who can meet army requirements may take voluntary military training in the R. O. T. C., and upon completing the course are given commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Jack Moakley and Al. Sharpe, the coaches of the Varsity teams, will aid in every way possible the carrying out of the above policy, and Cornell's athletic plant is well adapted to this program.

NO PRINCETON 'VARSITY.

Freshman Football Schedule, However, to be Carried Out.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 16.—There will be no 'Varsity football at Princeton this Fall, the entire football squad of last year and a large part of the three upper classes having entered the Federal service. The usual freshman schedule, however, will be carried out, it was announced tonight, with Fred T. Dawson, formerly head coach at Union College, in charge.

ELEVEN FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

Morgantown Institution Has Fourteen Old Football Players for Team.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Aug. 16.—Of the twenty-nine members of the West Virginia University football squad who finished the season last year fourteen will be available for the team when training begins on Sept. 10 at Mont Chateau, near here. Four men were graduated last June, these being Captain Curry, Brannon, Cheneweth, and Hutchinson.

Two of these men are in the military service, and in addition to these eleven other men who have not graduated have gone into the service of Uncle Sam, making a total of thirteen men of the twenty-nine, or about 47 per cent. of the total available strength of the team that represented the university last year, who are now ready to fight for the country.

Four of those who will return are under military age, so that more than 50 per cent. of the available strength of the West Virginia University football team of 1916 is with the colors.

The men who will return are Rodgers, King, Bailey, Henrie, Lentz, Hager, and Brooks, all of whom played as regulars last year, and Latterner, Cardon, Mills, Lewis, Creighton, Duke, and Duling, who were members of the first string squad, but did not play regularly.

LEWIS IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Meet O'Dowd at the St. Nicholas A. C.—Other Bouts.

Ted Kid Lewis of England, the welterweight champion, is reported in excellent condition for his ten-round bout with Mike O'Dowd, the hard-hitting St. Paul middleweight, which will be held this evening at the St. Nicholas A. C. This will be the second meeting between these two boxers in about two months, and it will mark the first local ring appearance of Lewis since acquiring the welterweight title. If their previous bout is to be taken as a criterion, the contest this evening should result in one of the best held in recent years in New York.

"Jimmy" Johnson, manager of the St. Nicholas A. C. and also of Lewis, announced last night that the incentive to the winner is a match with Mike Gibbons of St. Paul. Johnston said that he had wired Gibbons an offer of a guarantee of $5,000 to meet the winner at the St. Nicholas A. C. at an early date. With this incentive it is expected that the boxers will give their utmost efforts toward scoring a decisive victory.

Other bouts arranged for this evening are:

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Dutch Brandt vs. Young Limbo; Leo Johnson vs. Ray West. Both ten-round bouts.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. A.—Willie Beccher vs. Paul Doyle; Mike Smith vs. Paul Edwards. Both ten-round bouts.

Mike Gibbons Will Box Dillon.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 16.—Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul boxer, and not his brother, Tommy, has been matched to meet Jack Dillon of Indianapolis in a ten-round bout here on Labor Day.

WILSON VICTORIES COSTLY TO OWNER

Saratoga Racing Leader Scores Twice, but Loses Both Horses at Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16. — Richard T. Wilson, Jr., President of the Saratoga Racing Association, won two costly races today. The enthusiasm which naturally follows the scoring of a double was tempered when both winners, which carried the Old Gold and Green sleeves, were bought in and taken from the Wilson stable.

The victories were scored by homebred horses, the get of Diambala. In the second race for three-year-olds and upward Mr. Wilson started Mannchen, which, after following the pace set by Pollyanna, came away in the stretch to a very easy victory. After this finish M. T. Reynolds, who was generally supposed to be acting for J. W. Hedrick, bid up Mannchen from his entered price of $600 to $1,100, at which figure Mr. Wilson surrendered the gelding.

In the following race, the Catskill Selling, a seven furlong offering, Kildee was almost as easy a winner as his stablemate and this same M. T. Reynolds carried him from $1,500 to $2,500, and he had bought another horse.

The field for the Catskill was not particularly brilliant, it being framed under selling conditions, but some fairly smart horses started. J. J. Lillis, a Marrone Stable representative, dominated the running to the head of the stretch, but was unable to withstand the rush of the Wilson colt. J. J. Lillis stuck it out to save the place from Harry Shaw.

John W. Schorr furnished the most sensational winner of the afternoon in Butter Scotch II., an imported son of Radium and Macaroon, making its first start in the East. Butter Scotch simply played with his field in the six furlongs of the Luzerne, a lightweight handicap of six furlongs. At the end he was being pulled up half a dozen lengths in front of Tea Caddy.

This race marked the first appearance of the year for Oscar Lewisohn's imported gelding, Benevolent, a horse that had to be doctored up during the cold months to bring him back this season. He did not show anything in the running, but he came out of the ordeal in good shape and it is probable that he will race well during the Fall season.

Warsaw, a plater that John O. Talbott bought from Thomas Clyde recently, was another of the winners of the afternoon, and at the end of the program James Corrigan's filly Rahu beat a big field of maidens chiefly because Jockey Hunt was of no help to Joseph E. Widener's imported Memories II.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Greenwich Handicap, for two-year-olds; by subscription of $10, with $720 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

Plum, T. C. McDowell's b. f., 118 pounds, by The Manager-Acushla, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (E. Martin).....1⁹

Matinee Idol, Cleveland Stables' b. g., 114, by All Gold-Matinee, 2 to 1, and even, (J. Byrne).....2⁸

Honey Dew, J. N. Camden's br. f., 108, by Ben Brush-Yolanda, 7 to 10, third, (J. Morys).....3¹

Meredity, Deerwood Stable's ch. c., Virginia Yell, and Ruth Law also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of two races; selling; purse $720; one mile. Time—1:46 4-5.

Mannchen, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s br. g., three years, 115 pounds, by Olambala-Madchen, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1⁴

Pollyanna

New York Men Who Have Been Enrolled in the National Army

The Lists Here Published Include All the Enrollments Obtainable Last Night From the District Boards in Session in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Reports received yesterday from sixty-six exemption boards in the city show that 4,462 men had been examined and that 1,498 had been enrolled in the draft army. The draft situation in the city to date is set forth in the following table:

	Districts.	Quota.	Districts Heard From.	Accepted to Date.
Bronx	22	4,712	21	2,588
Brooklyn	66	13,755	62	7,814
Manhattan	82	16,356	79	9,388
Queens	15	3,035	13	1,567
Richmond	4	754	4	585
Total	189	38,612	179	21,942

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 1.
260 East 138th St.

QUOTA, 192. ACCEPTED, 106.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....152 | Claiming exempt'n 78
Excused.....40 | Enrolled 28

MEN ENROLLED.

Peters, George W., 713 E. 133d St.
Clarke, Hugh J., 457 E. 136th St.
Laine, Francis V., 345 E. 153th St.
Clarke, James A., 457 E. 138th St.
Kempf, John C., 153 Alexander Av.
Geer, Francis C., 710 E. 134th St.
Manning, James P., 447 E. 138th St.
Jacobs, Frank K., 410 E. 135th St.
Manning, Joseph M., 402 E. 134th St.
Arnold, Frank H., 459 E. 136th St.
McGlory, James, 301 E. 185th St.
Breen, Bernard, 128 St. Ann's Av.
Dwyer, Arthur, 338 E. 134th St.
Hudson, Edward, 460 E. 135th St.
Kutchera, Joseph, 191 Brown Place.
Cunningham, John, 218 Willis Av.
O'Brien, William H., 696 E. 135th St.
Moeller, Edward, 492 E. 135th St.
Campbell, Henry, 307 E. 135th St.
Whalen, Thomas, 145 Lincoln Av.
Devlin, Edward C., 350 E. 135th St.
Schatzheim, Lawrence J., 696 E. 134th St.
McIvor, John, 459 E. 136th St.
Bodenstein, Morris L., 205 St. Ann's Av.
Neary, Thomas P., 384 E. 135th St.
Warok, John, 404 E. 135th St.
Edwards, James, 2,493 3d Av.
Gerosa, Anthony, 2,443 3d Av.

DISTRICT NO. 2.
349 East 140th St.

QUOTA, 242. ACCEPTED, 138.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 65 | Claiming exempt'n. 30
Excused..... 21 | Enrolled 28

MEN ENROLLED.

Shea, Edward, 313 E. 141st St.
Santini, Reynold J., 450 E. 142d St.
Furhagen, Jos., 360 E. 139th St.
Latianza, Pietro, 405 E. 140th St.
Mauro, Nicholas, 462 E. 144th St.
Clark, James, 451 E. 140th St.
Evans, Robert, 312 E. 142d St.
Quinn, Al., 586 E. 142d St.
McFarland, Jr., 26 E. 147th St.
Schwartzbaum, E. J., 436 E. 138th St.
Moskowitz, Jacob, 506 Brook Av.
Giancamille, G., 437 E. 147th St.
Doyle, James, 444 E. 147th St.
Halliday, George, 291 E. 140th St.
McDermott, M., 380 E. 140th St.
Dodd, William, 310 E. 141st St.
Mastondoe, Jack, 297 Willis Av.
Burkhardt, James, 316 E. 148th St.
Petro, Mauro, 382 E. 137th St.
Johnson, Edwin, 375 E. 135th St.
Burke, Michael, 340 E. 137th St.
Tully, William, 395 Willis Av.
Knittell, Lyle L., 235 Brook Av.
Masser, Gustave, 478 E. 140th St.
Birbeck, George J., 363 E. 135th St.
Joseph, Julius O., 474 Brook Av.
Frenutti, Salvatore, 222 E. 146th St.
Last, Max A., 435 E. 138th St.

DISTRICT NO. 10.
Bronx County Court House.

QUOTA, 227. ACCEPTED, 225.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....174 | Claiming exempt'n. 79
Excused.....39 | Enrolled 56

MEN ENROLLED.

Strauss, Arthur, 304 E. 158th St.
Eagan, James, 2,320 3d Av.
Sanna, Thomas, 3,107 Park Av.
McCabe, John B., 372 E. 160th St.
Ettl, Jos., 381 E. 157th St.
Horsch, Milton, 855 Cauldwell Av.
Fogarty, Thomas, 512 E. 150th St.
Murphy, Edward F., 407 E. 158th St.
Hendgan, Nicholas, 421 E. 150th St.
Ludwig, Henry, 791 Elton Av.
Carbone, Carlo, 3,046 3d Av.
Reilly, Frank V., 521 E. 157th St.
Miller, Henry M., 498 Melrose Av.
Kofsky, Jacob, 1,056 Boston Rd.
Schilling, Jacob J., 896 Melrose Av.
Fecher, Edward A., 370 E. 161st St.
Beandine, Milton J., 506 E. 163d St.
Grimm, William, 904 Eagle Av.
Alpert, Louis, 494 E. 157th St.
Sacke, Albert, 3,313 Third Av.
Wardrop, George H., 259 E. 161st St.
Wetzel, Vincent R., 3,202 3d Av.
Lindberg, Henry, Jr., 728 Elton Av.
Moehring, Fritz, 827 Melrose Av.
Farrell, Joseph, 820 Eagle Av.
Hirsch, Edward, 951 Washington Av.
Wahl, William, 941 Washington Av.
Michel, Raymond, 890 Melrose Av.
McCafferty, George J., 413 E. 156th St.
Hanke, Charles, 470 E. 161st St.
Delaney, Joseph S., 299 E. 157th St.
Haan, Arthur J., 863 Melrose Av.
Orr, Sidney L., 470 E. 161st St.
Freeman, John L., 280 E. 161st St.
Dugas, Frank, 408 E. 158th St.
Haas, Joseph F., 470 E. 161st St.
Becker, William, 927 Courtlandt Av.
Gleason, Daniel E., 377 E. 160th St.
Durland, Fred, 430 E. 162d St.
Pirotz, Daniel J., 865 Eagle Av.
Roll, Frederick, 506 E. 163d St.
Von Derkeydt, Wilfred, 431 E. 153th St.
Wagner, Francis C., 3,221 3d Av.
Band, Hugo, 390 E. 159th St.
Stratton, John, 3,106 3d Av.
Clancy, Richard, 787 Cauldwell Av.
Romano, Julius, 3,106 3d Av.
Short, Andrew M., 1,005 Boston Rd.
Vogelsenger, Oscar, 577 E. 161st St.
Ziegler, Edmund, 756 Elton Av.
Pacione, Celestine, 494 E. 157th St.
Kaiser, Herbert, 957 Cauldwell Av.
Mackey, Joseph M., 381 E. 162d St.
Goldman, Emil, 494 E. 157th St.
Noble, Fred C., 490 E. 161st St.
Chalmers, William, 580 E. 161st St.

DISTRICT NO. 11.
1,035 Stebbins Avenue.

QUOTA, 203. ACCEPTED, 109.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....123 | Claiming exempt'n 60
Excused.....35 | Enrolled 28

MEN ENROLLED.

Weyl, Harry, 897 Cauldwell Av.
Bardoni, Joseph, 818 Jackson Av.
Byrnes, Joseph P., 1,030 Tinton Av.
Paul, Edward, 933 Tinton Av.
Rossberg, Walter, 902 Tinton Av.
Mallo, Joseph, 803 Cauldwell Av.
Berman, Joseph, 975 Union Av.
Herman, Fred, 809 Trinity Av.
Rockman, George, 881 Westchester Av.
Heiz, Max, 1,030 Hall Place.
Herbitter, Henry, 809 Trinity Av.
Kessler, Elmer, 1,013 Fox St.
Bardes, Harold, 796 E. 165th St.
Steinbach, Frank, 1,070 Intervale Av.
Ausdaicher, Harry, 981 Union Av.
Brown, F. M. S., 959 Prospect Av.
Desenco, Tony, 1,049 Hall Place.
Schoffman, Samuel, 841 Westchester Av.
Bravo, Morris, 858 Prospect Av.
McPherson, George, 997 Kelly St.
Trogish, Victor H., 1,042 Kelly St.
Noonan, Thomas J., 918 Forest Av.
Mesaro, Edwin, 706 E. 165th St.
Neuwirth, Benjamin G., 862 E. 162d St.
Cohen, Alexander, 807 Tinton Av.
Metz, Harry, 881 E. 163d St.
Decker, Philip, 818 E. 163d St.
Urbach, Lawrence, 919 Union Av.

DISTRICT NO. 12.
Boston Road and 166th Street.

QUOTA, 189. ACCEPTED, 134.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 90 | Claiming exempt'n 55
Excused..... 22 | Enrolled 13

MEN ENROLLED.

Wisseman, Frederick H., 987 Trinity Av.
Soligson, Lester, 1,009 Jackson Av.
Eiskart, Raymond J., 661 E. 164th St.
Rodohan, Carl E., 985 Trinity Av.
Quinn, John J., 1,140 Tiffany St.
Wandion, Gottlieb, 1,062 Simpson St.
O'Brian, James, 942 E. 167th St.
Rooder, Vincenzo, 1,090 Simpson St.
Jorgensen, John, 903 Home St.
Gemman, William F., 1,149 Fox St.
Rubin, Samuel, 1,236 Simpson St.
Fingorman, Robert M., 1,186 Tinton Av.
Schapio, Samuel, 1,072 Simpson St.

DISTRICT NO. 16.
Bronx Borough Hall.

QUOTA, 203. ACCEPTED, 119.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 141 | Claiming exempt'n 88
Excused..... 15 | Enrolled 28

MEN ENROLLED.

Small, John M., 1,984 Bathgate Av.
Sarocco, Anthony E., 2,076 Hughes Av.
Igler, Frank L., Jr., 480 E. 180th St.
Kourian, Edward, 2,147 Washington Av.
Koleoglu, Michael, 2,004 Washington Av.
Dowling, William F., 2,041 Arthur Av.
Herbener, Eugene, 2,142 Mapes Av.
Lanz, Charles A., 578 Oak Tree Place.
Johnson, Louis W., 445 E. 170th St.
Zappile, Pasquale, 4,350 Park Av.

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 18.
169th St. and Ogden Av.

QUOTA, 240. ACCEPTED, 124.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 46 | Claiming exempt'n. 21
Excused..... 14 | Enrolled 9

MEN ENROLLED.

Millege, Thomas A., 984 Morris Av.
Fitzpatrick, John B., 1,287 Shakespeare Av.
Dalley, Richard M., 964 Morris Av.
Kaufman, Henry A., 1,287 Webster Av.
Grignoli, Pietro, 1,141 Ogden Av.
McGuire, William S., 201 E. 162d St.
Farnel, Frank, 836 Grand Av.
Mertens, John H., Jr., 1,182 Clav Av.
Lake, George C., 162 E. 162d St.

DISTRICT NO. 19.
Claremont Park.

QUOTA, 210. ACCEPTED, 167.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....120 | Claiming exempt'n. 84
Excused..... 24 | Enrolled 12

MEN ENROLLED.

Tent, Moe, 1,354 Brook Av.
Jaffe, Harry, 1,336 Washington Av.
Lampstein, Herman, 518 Washington Av.
De Camello, N., 1,359 Findlay Av.
Schwartz, M., 1,326 Washington Av.
Sohiowsky, E., 1,474 Washington Av.
Lenenberg, Charles, 1,514 Washington Av.
Bohen, S., 1,240 Washington Av.
Riley, F. G., 400 Claremont Parkway.
Stumps, L., 1,247 Brook Av.
Pinkus, A. J., 3,830 Park Av.
Alowitz, Samuel, 1,616 Washington Av.

DISTRICT NO. 20.
University Av. and 181st St.

QUOTA, 195. ACCEPTED, 93.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....138 | Claiming exempt'n. 71
Excused..... 57 | Enrolled 10

MEN ENROLLED.

Berry, Fred W., 2,287 Loring Place.
Fox, John B., 1,652 Webster Av.
Friedrich, William J., 60 Mt. Hope Place.
Mitchell, William J., 1,703 Carter Av.
Moessen, David S., 1,744 Anthony Av.
Nelson, John W., 4,803 Park Av.
Samter, Max, 1,966 Valentine Av.
Somebiro, Ernest E., 1,092 Valentine Av.
Strawbridge, W. H., Gould Hall, Univ. Hgts.
Wallach, Adolf, 1,745 Anthony Av.

DISTRICT NO. 21.
Jerome Avenue and 184th Street.

QUOTA, 205. ACCEPTED, 137.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 57 | Claiming exempt'n 34
Excused..... 17 | Enrolled 6

MEN ENROLLED.

Shuman, Joseph, 2,306 Jerome Av.
Roth, Max, 2,301 Valentine Av.
Frederich, George, Jr., 2,302 Morris Av.
Jalios, James, 2,571 Poe Place.
Rubenfield, Henry, 2,381 Marion Av.
Hubel, Philip, 2,306 Concourse.

DISTRICT NO. 22.
Jerome Av. and Fordham Road.

QUOTA, 195. ACCEPTED, 157.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 64 | Claiming exempt'n. 29
Excused..... 22 | Enrolled 13

MEN ENROLLED.

Peterson, John, 2,896 Heath Av.
Fay, Edward P., 321 E. 241st St.
Eppelbaum, Philip, 174 E. 206th St.
Fairna, Gabarila, 3,175 Villa Av.
Elliott, Robert C., 3,149 Decatur Av.
Roth, John C., Jr., 3,194 Perry Av.
Andrews, William R., 235 W. Kingsbridge Rd
McMahon, Andrew J., 3,057 Bailey Av.
Boyle, Walter H., 388 E. 289th St.
Kalish, Arthur, 2,871 Webster Av.
Flanagan, Patrick, 3,009 Tibbett Av.
Stahl, Frank, 215 E. 287th St.
Kohl, Frank E., Jr., 850 E. 200th St.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 25.
York Street, near Bridge Street.

QUOTA, 176. ACCEPTED, 176.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 11 | Claiming exempt'n. 8
Excused..... 2 | Enrolled 1

MAN ENROLLED.

Fiore, Frank, 75 Mercein St.

DISTRICT NO. 28.
105 Rapelyea St.

QUOTA, 228. ACCEPTED, 84.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....185 | Claiming exempt'n. 66
Excused..... 47 | Enrolled 19

MEN ENROLLED.

De Mars, Louis F., 330 Van Brunt St.
Mulvaney, James J., 370 Van Brunt St.
Duncan, Thomas, 175 Conover St.
Kyne, Patrick, 68 Walcott St.
Parks, Edward, 80 Hamilton Av.
Parks, William V., 847 Van Brunt St.
Nord, Wiga M., 30 Henry St.
Haley, William, 667 Hicks St.
McDermott, Thomas F., 87 Summit St.
Horan, William, 608 Henry St.
Curella, Carmelo, 92 Union St.
Brennan, Patrick, 722 Hicks St.
McEnroy, John, 522 Henry St.
Impagliazzia, Vito, 44 Union St.
Thorson, Arthur, 46 Second Place.
Nelson, Jacob H., 68 Nelson St.
Anderson, Frederick, 138 Richards St.
Sullivan, Hugh, 169 King St.
Both, George, 415 Van Brunt St.

DISTRICT NO. 29.
8 Lee Avenue.

QUOTA, 228. ACCEPTED, 105.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 59

MEN ENROLLED.

Kallman, Isidor, 208 S. 5th St.
Malkenson, Julius, 51 Keap St.
Stutzer, Samuel B., 668 Wythe Av.
Birstock, Moe L., 87 S. 8th St.
Friedland, William B., 177 Penn St.
Welsch, Saul, 326 Roebling St.
Green, Nunzio, 107 Taylor St.
Kurtz, Richard, 204 Wilson St.
Massin, Abraham, 77 Division Av.
Bargan, Henry von, 251 Division Av.
Meakin, William J., 153 Marcy Av.
Grahl, Carl F., 75 Rodney St.
Rabinourtz, Morris, 73 Rush St.
Lynch, Thomas M., 123 Division Av.
Allinson, Hyman, 209 S. 8th St.
Scheer, Meyer, 250 Division Av.
Stoneham, Clifford B., 112 Hooper St.
Thomson, Johanes, 222 S. 9th St.
Brady, Frank J., 661 Wythe Av.
Busch, Irving, 158 Ross St.
Friedman, Ira J., 144 Rodney St.
Macgan, James C., 48 S. 10th St.
Zolotcoor, Sam, 296 S. 4th St.
Spietta, John, 76 S. 9th St.
Meyer, Aaron, 191 Keap St.
Lynch, Martin, 49 S. 9th St.
Barrett, Thomas F., 213 S. 9th St.
Meisel, Harry, 115 S. 9th St.
Traynor, Francis, 50 Broadway.
Winitzky, Reuben, 283 S. 4th St.
McDonald, Aloysius, 222 Rutledge St.
Fahey, John, 704 Wythe Av.
Alexander, Joseph E., 238 Marcy Av.
Kessler, William A., 161 Heyward St.
Metzger, Meyer, 266 S. 2d St.
Roseman, Benny, 908 Driggs Av.
Busteed, Charles A., 311 Broadway.
May, Russell H., 559 Bedford Av.
Kupchik, Max, 131 Division Av.
Moskowitz, Arthur, 84 Rodney St.
Cohen, Jacob, 97 S. 9th St.
Hobel, Isidor, 115 S. 9th St.
Farrell, James A., 155 Division Av.
Trusch, Harry A., 242 Rutledge St.
Gordon, Benjamin, 287 S. 9th St.
Broderick, Edwin J., 460 Berry St.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 32.
Patchen Av. and Macon St.

QUOTA, 222. ACCEPTED, 180.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ..... 23 | Claiming exempt'n 7
Excused ..... 6 | Enrolled 24

MEN ENROLLED.

Cook, George L., 786 Madison St.
Cain, John R., 400 Bainbridge St.
Cadore, Leon J., 215 Marion St.
Green, Peter, 251 Chauncey St.
Seitz, William J., 712 Decatur St.
Christ, Peter F., 279 Marion St.
Shea, John J., Jr., 847 Halsey St.
Walsh, Edward, 761 McDonough St.
McGinity, Leo, 887 Putnam Av.
Curth, George, 242 Marion St.
Summes, Gardner W., 930 Madison St.
Evoelich, Gustave, 922 Gates Av.
Geary, David E., 384 Bainbridge St.
Lafferty, Harry C., 125 Patchen Av.
Birmingham, George E., 1,030 Greene Av.
Levins, Joseph B., 758 Macon St.
Seibeltz, Adelbert N., 640 McDonough St.
Watts, William, 971A Putnam Av.
Martiny, Charles C., 106 Howard Av.
Kallenberg, Philip H., 535 Bainbridge St.
Dumser, John, 770 Madison St.
Herbern, Louis E., 940 Putnam Av.
Gabelman, Henry L., 813 Hancock St.
Nash, John W., 926 Madison St.

DISTRICT NO. 36.

QUOTA, 273. ACCEPTED, 215.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....106 | Claiming exempt'n 63
Excused..... 42 | Enrolled 71

MEN ENROLLED.

Fallon, Frank, 159 Centre St.
Louis, George B., 501 Third Av.
Kenter, Floyd B., 180 13th St.
Fields, Raymond R., 174 Prospect Av.
Jankowsky, Bernard J., 338 Hamilton Av.
Hartmann, George, 478 18th St.
Hayes, Francis, 64 15th St.
Carpenelli, Angelo, 505 17th St.
Hartung, 227A 13th St.
Burke, Michael, 114 14th St.
Linahan, Charles G., 207 11th St.
Nolan, Edward A., 1684 Eighth Av.
Olsen, Robert W., 532 Fourth Av.
Forester, Henry, 1,305 Tenth Av.
Friedman, Morris, 144 Seventeenth Av.
Gawel, Antonio, 153 Eleventh Av.
Passelaegua, Frank, 556 Seventeenth Av.
Becker, Alwin, Jr., 249 Tenth Av.
Novicky, Wacklawe, 531 Third Av.
O'Rourke, James F., 466 Prospect Av.
Decantes, Frank, 235 20th St.
Tedesser, Otto, 446 Prospect Av.
Clufucson, Emil, 717 Henry St.
Fernandez, John, 715 Henry St.
Kroskrinski, Angelo, 224 Prospect Av.
Olsen, Olag, 467 Columbia St.
Kramar, John, 250 19th St.
Donnelly, John, 291 Ninth Av.
Rdamski, Stanley, 159 17th St.
O'Reilly, James, 157 14th St.
Jager, Louis, 669 5th St.
Brokos, Frank J., 572 Court St.
Parszik, Leo, 407 19th St.
Casey, John S., 521 17th St.
Terranova, John B., 520 Fourth Av.
Harte, Hugh J., 595A 18th St.
Fey, Harry, 480 Third Av.
Guskewan, Frank, 604 Fourth Av.
Sicmicenowski, Wactau, 144 17th St.
Kosgan, Michael, 303 17th St.
Vinekoovsky, Ignatius, 535 Third Av.
Satorsky, John, 327A 17th St.
Mario, Aiello, 156 W. 9th St.
Phillips, James, 389 18th St.
Stanlulis, Charles, 39 16th St.
Kiddle, Alfred W., 279 19th St.
Donovan, John, 115 Bush St.
Pandolfo, Carmine, 149 17th St.
Uhlenbusch, Arthur, 288 Ninth Av.
McNamara, Patrick, 489 Third Av.
Acquavella, Anthony, 156 12th St.
Joward, Joseph L., 262 Prospect Av.
Kemp, Harry, 562 Fourth Av.
Dowd, James J., 522 Fourth Av.
Fletcher, Henry, Jr., 141 10th St.
Feinberg, William, 143 17th St.
McNell, John, 121 Bush St.
Begley, William A., 155 Huntington St.
Pidewski, Frank J., 265 10th St.
Ryan, Edward, 476 Columbia St.
Flower, Leleo A., 531 18th St.
Sampson, George, 635 5th Av.
Kelly, Michael, 538 18th St.
Matthews, William, 140 11th St.
Clarke, Patrick, 205 Huntington St.
Ewanko, John, 75 15th St.
Sturless, Patrick, 147 12th St.
Cooney, Matthew, 57 Tod Av.
Bendota, Saul, 100 13th St.
Montebannon, August, 5 Garnet St.
Holleran, S. J., 418 18th St.

DISTRICT NO. 47.
Hancock Street.

QUOTA, 218. ACCEPTED, 128.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 1

MAN ENROLLED.

Sullivan, Harry B., 527 Lincoln Place.

DISTRICT NO. 50.
468 Humboldt St.

QUOTA, 255. ACCEPTED, ...

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n.106
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 56

MEN ENROLLED.

Gaffney, James, 507 Vandervoort Av.
Mailinger, William, 543 Morgan Av.
Ruff, Charles J., 21 Judge St.
Deeds, Frank, 239 Conselyea St.
Epstein, Meyer, 425 Bushwick Av.
Weberlowsky, John, 146 Richardson St.
Owoninski, Meyer, 260 Seigel St.
Dombrowski, Victor, 83 Beadle St.
Carmine, Pacifico, 232 Frost St.
Ambrosino, Antonio, 145 Withers St.
Grauer, Lewis, 128 Grattan St.
Silvestri, Giuseppe, 337 Graham St.
Castorio, Clemente, 108 Skillman St.
Lavrovsky, Jacob, 236 Varet St.
Hess, John A., 239 Morgan Av.
Laubongeugor, John, 341 Stagg St.
Selbell, Angelo, 280 Manhattan Av.
Schmidt, Gerhard, 65 Orient Av.
Finnegan, Thomas E., 140 Newton St.
Smilowitz, Samuel, 88 Grattan St.
Schack, William, 267 Stagg St.
Riannette, Vito, 344 Leonard St.
Mawasina, Martin, 79 Knickerbocker Av.
Schaffer, William S., 324 Stagg St.
Shitter, John J., 836 Grand St.
Millinger, Frank, 543 Morgan Av.
Beyl, Henry, 257 Meserole St.
Keisling, John P., 8 Judge St.
Koch, Arthur, 2 Vandervoort Place.
Martino, John, 150 Withers St.
Weiss, Louis, 242 Morgan Av.
Gallo, Ernest, 256 Withers St.
Schaefer, Anthony, 282 Scholes St.
Weiner, Edward, 18 Judge St.
Soldinger, William G., 355 Stagg St.
Von Hassol, Herman H., 1,341 Morgan Av.
Mangler, Bernard, 119 Thames St.
Echerke, John, 235 Boerum St.
Henaghen, Edward S., 11 Judge St.
Corro, Peter, 32 Maspeth Av.
Freidel, Henry, 54 Morgan Av.
Frabassilla, Thomas, 419 Humboldt St.
Nili, Bernard, 83 Bogart St.
Fodoroweg, Roman, 125 Bushwick Av.
Bruno, Benjamin, 725 Metropolitan Av.
Marcoglino, James, 725 Metropolitan Av.
Lang, Peter, 16 Ingraham Av.
Schaeffer, John, 261 Scholes St.
Lowery, James, 168 Frost St.
Wagner, John, 284 Scholes St.
Musz, William, 81 Yarick Av.
Guarinoro, Gaetano, 320 Leonard St.
Kinbacher, John, 13 Grattan St.
Ferlazzo, Michael, 35 Bogart St.
Bassett, John, 418A Humboldt St.
Daley, Daniel J., 948 Metropolitan Av.

DISTRICT NO. 51.
144 Devoe Street.

QUOTA, 238. ACCEPTED, 83.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....138 | Claiming exempt'n 88
Excused..... 25 | Enrolled 30

MEN ENROLLED.

Bligh, James, 756 Grand St.
Walsh, Alex, 290 Ainslie St.
Nealson, Thomas, 152 Newton St.
Rickenberger, Ludwick, 51 Broome St.
Lenot, Antony, 126 Withers St.
Moskowitz, Julius, 5 Ten Eyck St.
Hall, William J., 280 Humboldt St.
Carozito, Monti, 71 Skillman Av.
Nunzio Alfredo, 92 Withers St.
Feldman, Harry, 28 Broome St.
Donnely, Hugh, 240 Ainslie St.
Scarry, John, 193 Meeker Av.
Ritter, Robert R., 190 Powers St.
Davin, William, 102 Rodney St.
Domato, Anthony, 128 Maujer St.
Burke, John, 725 Grand St.
Calabrose, Vincenzo, 74 Richardson St.
Murphy, Thomas, 156 Newton St.
Schutz, Rudolph B., 112 Hooper St.
Thomson, Johanes, 222 S. 9th St.
Brady, Frank J., 661 Wythe Av.
Busch, Irving, 158 Ross St.
Friedman, Ira J., 144 Rodney St.
Macgan, James C., 48 S. 10th St.
Zolotcoor, Sam, 296 S. 4th St.
Spietta, John, 76 S. 9th St.
Meyer, Aaron, 191 Keap St.
Lynch, Martin, 49 S. 9th St.
Barrett, Thomas F., 213 S. 9th St.
Meisel, Harry, 115 S. 9th St.
Traynor, Francis, 50 Broadway.
Winitzky, Reuben, 283 S. 4th St.
McDonald, Aloysius, 222 Rutledge St.
Fahey, John, 704 Wythe Av.
Alexander, Joseph E., 238 Marcy Av.
Kessler, William A., 161 Heyward St.
Metzger, Meyer, 266 S. 2d St.
Roseman, Benny, 908 Driggs Av.
Busteed, Charles A., 311 Broadway.
May, Russell H., 559 Bedford Av.
Kupchik, Max, 131 Division Av.
Moskowitz, Arthur, 84 Rodney St.
Cohen, Jacob, 97 S. 9th St.
Hobel, Isidor, 115 S. 9th St.
Farrell, James A., 155 Division Av.
Trusch, Harry A., 242 Rutledge St.
Gordon, Benjamin, 287 S. 9th St.
Broderick, Edwin J., 460 Berry St.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 58.
Coney Island Av. and Avenue O.

QUOTA, 253. ACCEPTED, 215.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 1 | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 15

MEN ENROLLED.

Roketo, Edward W., 1,480 N. 12th St.

The following are names of men who "failed to appear and were certified for service," according to a list issued by the local board yesterday:

Harper, James D., Av. N and Kings Highway.
Drogan, Mike, 154 E. 21st St.
Reifschneider, William, 3,516 Av. L.
Adams, Milton R., 315 W. 24 St.
McArdle, Joseph A., 1,723 W. 12th St.
Timmins, Edward H., 3,080 Kings Highway.
Georges, Yeanblanc, 1,812 Av. P.
Bonnell, Philip N., 811 E. 8th St.
Klipper, Irving E., 648 E. 12th St.
Fusicmiese, Kizanski, Old Oc'n Av. and 21st St.
Carr, Leo H., 1,555 E. 12th St.
Quinn, Albert A., Ft. 25th St.
Chrilli, Frank, Ryder Lane and Kings Highway
Fitzgebets, John, Old Oc'n Av. and E. 21st St.

DISTRICT NO. 62.
1,121 Bedford Av.

QUOTA, 195. ACCEPTED, 131.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....143 | Claiming exempt'n. 52
Excused..... 45 | Enrolled 46

MEN ENROLLED.

Fleer, William J., 202 Jefferson Av.
Ten Eyck, M. S., 157 Halsey St.
Mendes, Frank E., Jr., 206 Hancock St.
McKinley, William V., 315 Nostrand Av.
Cooper, Stephen A., 194 Monroe St.
Stewart, Horatio S., 208 Hancock St.
Folleciardi, Luigi, 1,589 Dean St.
Mayer, John, 1,632 Pacific St.
Duz, Jules, Jr., 229 Lexington Av.
McKnight, Aloysius, 1,469 Fulton St.
Brennan, Alfred C., 261 Madison St.
Lawley, Henry S., 341 Gates Av.
Thomas, Herbert B., 253 Lexington Av.
Mogue, William J., 760 Marcy Av.
Scribbe, Richard V., 463 Greene Av.
Nixon, Howard L., 1,121 Bedford Av.
Pittman, Frederick W., 1,197 Atlantic Av.
McCrea, Donald, 1,279 Atlantic Av.
Henahan, Frank L., 502 Herkimer St.
Hausman, Andrew R., 1,121 Bedford Av.
Chatfield, Walter J., 160 Jefferson Av.
Brundage, Albert N., 365 Gates Av.
Reardon, Charles V., 1,599 Pacific St.
Bredin, Francis C., 229 Lexington Av.
Powers, John, 1,644 Atlantic Av.
Cullinane, Harry, 1,652 Atlantic Av.
Knox, Robert C., 1,327 Fulton St.
Panogopoula, Theodorus, 1,223 Atlantic Av.
Farizel, John, 65 Hancock St.
Kronbach, Leo, 244 Lexington Av.
Miller, Max J., 477 Greene Av.
Kane, William J., 280 Quincy St.
Byrd, Nathan, 541 Herkimer St.
Armstrong, M. V., 179 Hancock St.
Breheny, James, 1,628 Pacific St.
Everett, Joseph M., 329 Herkimer St.
Turner, William J., 493 Nostrand Av.
Louer, William H., 1,404 Fulton St.
Dunn, William R., 123 Herkimer St.
Murray, Lazarus, 253 Clifton Place.
Earl, William, 111 Putnam Av.
Gilhooly, Francis J., 1,652 Atlantic Av.
Edelman, Nathan, 294 Herkimer St.
Egan, William A., 1,727 Bedford Av.
Martin, Homer N., 173 Madison St.
McGowan, Leonard J., 425 Gates Av.

DISTRICT NO. 69.
P. S. 53, Troutman Street.

QUOTA, 191. ACCEPTED, 191.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 25

Baron, Peter, 56 Cedar St.
Unger, Edward, 31 Central Av.
Benanado, Sam, 33 Starr St.
Karge, Richard R., 280 Troutman St.
Gilmbaum, Samuel, 151 Troutman St.
Koenig, John, 183 Central Av.
Morgosuto, Andrew, 131 Central Av.
Rabite, Charles, 78 Starr St.
Hess, Frederick, 696 Hart St.
Pedersen, Daniel B., 274 Evergreen Av.
Simon, Alexander I., 34 Cedar St.
Francesco, Allinsio, 127 Central Av.
Willenbacher, William, 1,234 Myrtle Av.
Feidelklang, Otto F., 349 Etna St.
Schurk, John, 2,989 Fulton St.
Parker, Benjamin F., 132 Elton St.
Murch, William P., 151 Etna St.
Schultz, Frederick H., 192 Enfield St.
De Clark, Elden H., 100 Hale Av.

DISTRICT NO. 71.
Bushwick Avenue and Madison Street.

QUOTA, 191. ACCEPTED, 99.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 60 | Claiming exempt'n. 25
Excused..... 22 | Enrolled 13

MEN ENROLLED.

Udolowitz, Don, 99 Stockholm St.
Drews, Frederick W., Jr., 238 Central Av.
Joinet, Louis J., 39 Eldert St.
Flagge, Fred, 995 Hancock St.
Karp, Jacob, 356 Evergreen Av.
Kugel, Isidor H., 112 Linden St.
Mathis, Rudolph, Jr., 970 Madison St.
Brush, Leon M., 5 Cornelia St.
Bank, Charles, 141 Broadway.
Teschke, John J., 483 Evergreen Av.
Marlens, Louis, 95 Stockholm St.
Lehmann, Albert J., 524 Evergreen Av.
St. John, James E., 1,370 Bushwick Av.

DISTRICT NO. 74.
McKibbin St. and Graham Av.

QUOTA, 181. ACCEPTED, 17.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 81 | Claiming exempt'n. 43
Excused..... 36 | Enrolled 2

MEN ENROLLED.

Geyer, Charles, 162 Graham Av.
Henry, Charles, 133 Varet St.

DISTRICT NO. 75.
Leonard and McKibbin Streets.

QUOTA, 178. ACCEPTED, 63.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 41 | Claiming exempt'n. 22
Excused..... 18 | Enrolled 6

MEN ENROLLED.

Körenden, Joseph, 50 Boerum St.
Talkowsky, Michael, 54 Siegel St.
Katz, Benjamin, 25 Whipple St.
Auber, Paul, 813 Wallabout St.
Lener, Nathan, 88 Gerry St.
Nishkowitz, Henry, 807 Wallabout St.

DISTRICT NO. 78.
3,290 Atlantic Avenue.

QUOTA, 247. ACCEPTED, 111.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 9

MEN ENROLLED.

Valentine, James W., 431 Enfield St.
Werner, Frederick, 1,064 Liberty Av.
Remmo, James, 134 Essex St.
Feidelklang, Otto F., 349 Etna St.
Schurk, John, 2,989 Fulton St.
Parker, Benjamin F., 132 Elton St.
Murch, William P., 151 Etna St.
Schultz, Frederick H., 192 Enfield St.
De Clark, Elden H., 100 Hale Av.

DISTRICT NO. 80.
New Lots Road and Livonia Av.

QUOTA, 147. ACCEPTED, 64.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....174 | Claiming exempt'n. 88
Excused..... 46 | Enrolled 14

MEN ENROLLED.

Blank, Joseph, 267 Williams Av.
Bodarsky, Samuel, 473 Pennsylvania Av.
Smith, Peter, 750 New Jersey Av.
Sotoner, Irving M., 668 Hendrix St.
Wachel, Max, 417 Miller Av.
Kotchel, Emanuel, 721 New Jersey Av.
Goritz, John, Sheppard and Wortman Av.
Cohen, Joseph, 474 New Jersey Av.
Cook, George M., 540 Hendrix St.
Barone, Michael, 747 Barbey St.
Halperin, Benjamin, 582 Blake Av.
Plousker, Morris, 429 Miller Av.
Schneider, Sam, 481 Miller Av.
Landon, Sam, 792 Sutter Av.

DISTRICT NO. 83.
Howard Avenue and Prospect Place.

QUOTA, 306. ACCEPTED, 132.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n.
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 22

MEN ENROLLED.

Devoe, Harry H., 1,811 Atlantic Av.
Haupt, Louis, 1,841 Sterling Place.

EXEMPTION DISTRICT QUOTAS ARE REVISED

New Apportionment Due to Credits for Volunteer Enlistments.

ONLY SIX ARE UNCHANGED

In Some cases the Increase is 25 Per Cent., In Others the Decrease is 100 Men.

The new quotas for the 189 New York City local exemption districts have been received by the Chairmen of the various boards. The quota has been changed in all but six of the districts, in some districts the increase being more than 25 per cent. of the original quota and in two districts the decrease being more than 100 men. District 81, which was originally called upon to supply 202 men for the national army, under the readjustment has to supply only 82 men, while District 86, the original quota of which was 225, now has to obtain only 100 men. The greatest increase is in District 84, which instead of 203 men is now called upon to provide 281. The revision of the quotas is due in the main to credits, allowed under the selective draft law, for volunteer enlistments in the naval and military service after April 1 and up to the time the New York quotas were called for examination.

The total number of men New York City is called upon to supply for the National Army under the new quotas is 68,621, or 244 less than the original quota.

The revised quotas, with the increase or decrease indicated in the case of each district, are as follows:

Dist.	Old Quo.	New Quo.	Inc. or Dec.	Dist.	Old Quo.	New Quo.	Inc. or Dec.
1.	205	132	— 73	96.	207	206	— 1
2.	240	242	+ 2	97.	223	222	— 1
3.	215	217	+ 2	98.	209	252	+ 43
4.	204	224	+ 20	99.	213	168	— 45
5.	227	268	+ 41	100.	174	173	— 1
6.	216	213	— 3	101.	173	172	— 1
7.	195	145	— 50	102.	235	234	— 1
8.	238	240	+ 2	103.	222	220	— 2
9.	229	232	+ 3	104.	213	212	— 1
10.	225	227	+ 2	105.	172	171	— 1
11.	201	203	+ 2	106.	160	159	— 1
12.	197	199	+ 2	107.	290	258	— 32
13.	211	243	+ 32	108.	264	267	+ 3
14.	198	216	+ 18	109.	195	190	— 5
15.	212	208	— 6	110.	183	182	— 1
16.	204	205	+ 1	111.	169	168	— 1
17.	219	198	— 21	112.	208	249	+ 41
18.	214	240	+ 26	113.	201	181	— 20
19.	209	234	+ 10	114.	225	200	— 25
20.	211	195	— 16	115.	172	171	— 1
21.	189	191	+ 2	116.	189	188	— 1
22.	207	165	— 42	117.	175	174	— 1
23.	189	188	— 1	118.	192	192	..
24.	182	181	— 1	119.	191	190	— 1
25.	179	178	— 1	120.	231	230	— 1
26.	184	183	— 1	121.	192	191	— 1
27.	226	224	— 2	122.	208	207	— 1
28.	229	228	— 1	123.	227	226	— 1
29.	230	272	+ 42	124.	172	171	— 1
30.	233	232	— 1	125.	168	167	— 1
31.	219	218	— 1	126.	158	157	— 1
32.	223	222	— 1	127.	197	196	— 1
33.	179	178	— 1	128.	197	196	— 1
34.	174	173	— 1	129.	230	229	— 1
35.	197	196	— 1	130.	253	251	— 2
36.	240	273	+ 33	131.	172	171	— 1
37.	244	208	— 36	132.	182	181	— 1
38.	204	203	— 1	133.	170	170	..
39.	221	220	— 1	134.	231	280	+ 1
40.	221	219	— 2	135.	238	237	— 1
41.	236	234	— 2	136.	234	263	+ 29
42.	221	220	— 1	137.	221	220	— 1
43.	221	183	— 38	138.	256	255	— 1
44.	201	199	— 2	139.	188	211	+ 23
45.	211	201	— 10	140.	188	171	— 10
46.	221	170	— 51	141.	180	170	— 10
47.	219	218	— 1	142.	191	190	— 1
48.	243	242	— 1	143.	188	187	— 1
49.	238	238	..	144.	291	290	— 1
50.	256	255	— 1	145.	212	211	— 1
51.	240	238	— 2	146.	196	205	+ 9
52.	169	168	— 1	147.	214	237	+ 23
53.	180	179	— 1	148.	212	205	— 7
54.	172	171	— 1	149.	201	171	— 30
55.	226	225	— 1	150.	182	181	— 1
56.	233	232	— 1	151.	214	213	— 1
57.	207	206	— 1	152.	230	229	— 1
58.	216	253	+ 37	153.	142	141	— 1
59.	208	261	+ 53	154.	180	150	— 30
60.	238	249	+ 11	155.	213	212	— 1
61.	240	234	— 6	156.	215	214	— 1
62.	196	195	— 1	157.	211	210	— 1
63.	201	200	— 1	158.	172	172	..
64.	206	225	+ 19	159.	172	171	— 1
65.	228	257	+ 29	160.	202	201	— 1
66.	210	212	+ 2	161.	214	213	— 1
67.	219	269	+ 50	162.	171	170	— 1
68.	179	203	+ 24	163.	197	196	— 1
69.	180	191	+ 11	164.	196	195	— 1
70.	179	147	— 32	165.	205	204	— 1
71.	193	191	— 2	166.	222	221	— 1
72.	202	200	— 2	167.	229	228	— 1
73.	210	200	— 10	168.	190	176	+ 17
74.	182	181	— 1	169.	173	163	— 10
75.	179	178	— 1	170.	162	153	— 9
76.	211	235	+ 24	171.	152	181	— 1
77.	193	207	+ 14	172.	191	190	— 1
78.	211	247	+ 36	173.	195	194	— 1
79.	189	292	+103	174.	192	191	— 1
80.	212	147	— 65	175.	201	217	+ 16
81.	202	82	—120	176.	192	172	— 20
82.	224	227	+ 3	177.	207	220	+ 13
83.	232	306	+ 74	178.	206	205	— 1
84.	203	281	+ 78	179.	239	257	+ 18
85.	203	237	+ 34	180.	208	192	— 16
86.	225	125	—100	181.	158	136	— 22
87.	210	189	— 21	182.	209	206	— 3
88.	186	140	— 46	183.	209	233	+ 24
89.	209	209	..	184.	212	196	— 16
90.	253	254	+ 1	185.	230	221	— 9
91.	190	189	— 1	186.	191	190	— 1
92.	195	194	— 1	187.	190	189	— 1
93.	236	235	— 1	188.	180	202	+ 16
94.	218	217	— 1	189.	193	173	— 20
95.	186	185	— 1				

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

Ten numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial handsomely bound in cloth sent by mail for One Dollar. Beautiful photographic reproductions of important events. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COLLAR INSIGNIA FOR ARMY.

"N. G. U. S. A." and "N. A. U. S. A." Among the New Ornaments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department made public today the new regulations in regard to collar ornaments to be worn on service coats and flannel shirts. There will be no change as to collar ornaments for the officers of the regular army and the officers of the reserve corps. Officers of the National Guard taken into Federal service will wear the letter "N. G." superimposed on "U. S. A.," the whole design to be stamped from one piece of metal. Officers of the National Army will wear the same ornament, excepting that the letters "N. A." will take the place of the letters "N. G." The same general scheme will be followed in the collar ornaments of enlisted men, the letters "N. A." or "N. G." being superimposed on the design now in use.

When the National Army is organized there will be three sub-divisions of the United States Army. To prevent confusion, officers serving by appointment or under commission in a sub-division of the army other than that in which they hold permanent commissions will in each case wear the monogramic letters of the sub-division in which they hold a permanent commission and the insignia of the new rank and insignia of the corps, department, or office in which commissioned at the time.

In view of the increasing number of classes of special and technical troops no effort will be made to design collar ornaments for these various classes, excepting in a general way. For instance, an ornament on the left side of the collar will show membership in the Quartermaster Corps, whether the man is a baker or a truck driver. There will be no corps or department insignia for members of the enlisted Reserve Corps or for recruit training units as such.

DRAFT BOARDS MUST SERVE.

Resignations Not to be Accepted Except in Urgent Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Except in very urgent cases the President will not accept the resignations of members of the local exemption boards in charge of the work of drafting men for the national army. Governors of States were so notified tonight by General Crowder, in a telegram which made it plain that the local board members were regarded as drafted for this important national work. In his telegram General Crowder said:

"Resignations of members of boards are still reaching this office without the recommendation of the Governor as to the necessity of the circumstances upon which relief is requested. Members of boards are drafted for the service upon which they are engaged under the provisions of Section 6 of the law. Their responsibilities are so heavy that it is altogether well that this feature should be emphasized, and it is well from another standpoint—the execution of the law cannot be delayed by refusals based on reasons of individual benefit.

"The President will decline to accept resignations except where they are accompanied by a specific statement of circumstances and the recommendation of the Governor. Except in urgent cases, resignations should not be sent by telegram, since the necessity for specification of reason makes the telegram too long to be economical. In urgent cases, of course, and in the discretion of the Governor, the telegraph may be used. Please notify members of all local boards."

MANN'S BRIGADIERS NAMED.

Brown, Lenihan, and Summerall to Command Under Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Three of the Colonels who were promoted on Tuesday by President Wilson to be Brigadier Generals holding commissions in the new national army have been assigned to take command of the brigades in the Forty-second National Guard Division which will be assembled immediately at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., for early dispatch to France. This is the division which Major Gen. William A. Mann will command, and which was formed as a composite organization, taking in National Guard troops from Twenty-six States.

The brigade commanders are Brig. Gens. Robert A. Brown, Michael J. Lenihan, and Charles P. Summerall. General Brown will command the Eighty-third and General Lenihan the Eighty-fourth Infantry Brigade, to the former of which the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment has been assigned, while General Summerall will command the Sixty-seventh Artillery Brigade.

General Brown has been in command of the Twenty-third Cavalry on the Mexican border. General Lenihan has been commanding the Sixtieth Infantry at Gettysburg, and General Summerall is a field artillery officer, who has been stationed in Washington. Major Douglas MacArthur, until recently Censor of the War Department, will be General Mann's Chief of Staff, with the rank of Colonel.

LIGHTNING HURTS SOLDIERS

Twelve Rendered Unconscious When Bolt Hits Tent at Camp Mohawk.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—During a heavy thunderstorm this afternoon a bolt of lightning struck three of the tents of the Eleventh United States Infantry, formerly the Second New York Infantry, in Camp Mohawk, a short distance west of Schenectady, and rendered twelve of the soldiers unconscious.

The bolt entered one of the tents in the street of Company G of Gloversville, destroyed three of the rifles stacked inside, and knocked out eight members of that company. From there the bolt entered one of the tents of Company F of this city, just south of Company G, and two men were struck. On the other side of Company G is the street of Company H of Amsterdam, and one man there was made unconscious.

The lightning tore through the three streets crossways, striking one tent of each of the three companies mentioned.

The men were carried on cots through the blinding storm to the dispensary tent, where they were resuscitated by Major Oakesford and his assistants in the medical department. None of them was seriously injured. They will be able to report for duty again in a few days.

The storm was one of the worst that has visited this section for some time, and toppled over every one of the large cook tents and a number of other tents. By sundown Colonel James M. Andrews had his camp again in order.

NEW OFFICERS TO FRANCE.

Graduates of Training Camps to Have Fresh Instruction Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps recently graduated from the thirteen training camps throughout the country have been selected for service in France, where they will undergo a period of work with French troops and at French schools for training officers. It was reported that 2,000 of these officers would go to France, but the War Department indicated that the number mentioned was too large. At least three men will be taken from each company, battery, or troop of all the training camp regiments, which would provide a minimum of about 640.

Preference has been given to men who speak French. The exact nature of the studies to which the men will be assigned has not been determined, nor has it been settled whether these officers shall return to the United States after their period of training to impart the knowledge they gained to officers and men of the United States forces undergoing instruction at camps. One suggestion is that these men should take the places of officers of the regular army now in France, to enable the regular officers to return home for service as instructors to troops.

The War Department declines to publish a list of the reserve officers assigned to this duty.

TO SUCCEED STOTESBURY.

Governor Will Appoint Col. Charles H. Sherrill Adjutant General.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Governor Whitman announced today that he would appoint Colonel Charles H. Sherrill of New York City Adjutant General to succeed General Stotesbury, who resigned to accept a nomination for Judge of the City Court on the Mitchel Fusion ticket. Colonel Sherrill will assume office on Sept. 5 when General Stotesbury's resignation takes effect. In making the announcement Governor Whitman warmly commended General Stotesbury's service to the State.

Colonel Sherrill has been at the Capitol as a member of the State Defense Council since it was created early this year. He is a lawyer by profession, and received his military title as a member of the Governor's Staff from 1901 to 1907. He was made United States Minister to Argentina by President Taft and retired from that post to become Ambassador to Japan. Owing to ill-health, however, he did not accept this position.

Colonel Sherrill organized the sound money parade in the McKinley campaign of 1896, the preparedness parade of last year, and at present is engaged in making plans for the military parade with which the New York contingent, mustered into the Federal service, is to be sent off.

CITED BY DRAFT BOARD.

Business Man Accused of Falsely Saying His Son Was Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—G. Howlett Davis, proprietor of the Standard Music Roll Company of Orange, has been slated to appear before the Examining Board of the Fourth Essex County District, sitting at West Orange on Friday, to show cause why action should not be taken against him for making a misstatement to the board today.

Mr. Davis appeared before the board today and informed them that his son, Howlett S. Davis, who had received notice to appear today, had been ill in bed for the past four months. A few minutes later the son walked in for examination and denied his father's statement.

POLICE PROTECT PICKETS

But Prevent Suffragists from Carrying "Kaiser Wilson" Banners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The rough handling that suffragist pickets at the White House have suffered caused the police today to adopt new tactics. Heretofore the police have not interfered when men attacked the pickets and tore from their hands the banners they carried to the White House gates. Today the police forbade the women to carry banners containing the "Kaiser Wilson" legend or any other inscription, and made an effort to keep the pickets from being treated roughly by the crowds.

The action of the police did not spare the women in every instance. Some of them were so roughly treated that men spectators who had no sympathy with the picketing protested and sought to protect them. Two arrests were made, one of a man who had been active in heckling the pickets, and the other of a newspaper reporter who became indignant over an attack on some pickets and used his fists to emphasize his feelings.

Workers were kept busy at suffragist headquarters making new banners, and at 6 o'clock this evening no less than nineteen of them were displayed by pickets who formed a long line in front of the White House, extending from the east gate to the west gate, a distance of a block.

McCOY TRIES TO ESCAPE.

Mountaineer Held as Draft Resister Put on Trial in Virginia.

BIG STONE GAP, Va., Aug. 16.—W. V. McCoy and J. W. Phipps, on trial in the Federal Court here as a result of their alleged activities in organizing mountaineers to oppose the draft, attempted to escape from jail tonight by sawing away the bars to their cell windows. The attempt was frustrated when another inmate of the jail notified the authorities. The alleged conspirators were aided in their efforts to escape by two other prisoners.

A charge that German agents were responsible for the "conspiracy" to seize and destroy arms and munitions of war," the specific indictment on which the men are being tried, was made today by Federal District Attorney Byrd in outlining the case to the jury. Noah Johnson, a Government witness, later testified that McCoy had sought unsuccessfully to induce him to join in a plan to blow up bridges, saying German agents had offered $30,000 for destruction of three important railroad trestles in this section.

A charge against the defendants of "enlisting men for the purpose of waging war against the United States" was thrown out today on instructions from the court. The jury then was selected and the trial proceeded.

McCoy and Phipps were placed under heavy guard tonight.

27,341 OFFICERS GRADUATED.

Practically All from Training Camps to be on Duty by Aug. 29.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Brig. Gen. H. P. McCain, the Adjutant General of the army, announced today that 27,341 officers had been graduated from the training camps and that all had been assigned to duty with the sixteen national army divisions or elsewhere and, with few exceptions, were to report for duty on Aug. 29.

There are in the recapitulation of graduates so appointed two Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, 235 Majors, 3,722 Captains, 4,452 First Lieutenants, and 18,929 Second Lieutenants. The assignment of these officers has been made as follows:

To Infantry—2 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 141 Majors, 2,274 Captains, 2,315 First Lieutenants, and 8,376 Second Lieutenants. Total, 13,109.

To Cavalry—15 Majors, 251 Captains, 258 First Lieutenants, and 955 Second Lieutenants. Total, 1,482.

To Field Artillery—25 Majors, 547 Captains, 597 First Lieutenants, and 2,760 Second Lieutenants. Total, 4,055.

To Coast Artillery—1 Major, 170 Captains, 170 First Lieutenants, and 497 Second Lieutenants. Total, 838.

To Engineers—50 Majors, 419 Captains, 747 First Lieutenants, and 759 Second Lieutenants. Total, 1,968.

To Quartermaster Corps—3,067 Second Lieutenants.

To Statistical Service—75 First Lieutenants and 77 Second Lieutenants. Total, 152.

To the Ordnance Department—61 Captains, 203 First Lieutenants, and 121 Second Lieutenants. Total, 385.

To be Provisional Second Lieutenants—Infantry, 1,375; cavalry, 178; field artillery, 510; coast artillery corps, 224.

JERSEY TROOPS TO MOVE.

Eighth Division Ordered to Training Camp at Anniston, Ala.

CAMP EDGE, SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 16.—The New Jersey troops which will take part in the initial movement of the Eighth Division to the training camp at Anniston, Ala., have been selected, and also some of those from the other States in the division. About 3,500 men will take train for the Southern camp as the vanguard of the division. New Jersey will provide the engineers, the signal corps, a battery of field artillery, five companies of infantry, and probably the camp medical officer and the camp quartermaster.

The First Regiment of Newark will send Company E under command of Captain Harold Wakefield. The Fourth of Jersey City will send its E company with Captain Charles Wild in command. The Fifth of Paterson will send C company, Captain John S. Cooke. The Third Regiment's representative will be Company K of Bridgeton. The First Artillery will send Battery F of Morristown, Captain Clarence A. Nordine.

Seven concentration points have been named for the entrainment. They are Newark, Sea Girt, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Roanoke.

The First Ambulance Company, which has been detailed to the Rainbow Division, which is assembling at Mineola, L. I., has received no orders to go there. Captain Rafferty says he is under orders to remain here. The company has been relieved of all camp duty and is working hard on its own specialties.

HONORS NEW ARMY OFFICERS.

Newark Gives Dinner to Its Men Who Graduated at Fort Myer.

A dinner in honor of the Newark men who were graduated from the Officers' Reserve Corps training camp at Fort Myer was given last night in the Washington Restaurant in Newark by Mayor Thomas L. Raymond's Committee on National Defense. About sixty men who won commissions and about fifty prominent municipal officials and business men were present. Mayor Thomas L. Raymond was the only civilian speaker.

The other speakers were Chaplain Warren P. Coon and Colonel John D. Fraser of the First Infantry Regiment of Newark; Major A. V. P. Anderson, recruiting officer for the army in Newark; Captain Bruce B. Butler, who had charge of the New Jersey men at the training camp; Captain W. W. Shaw, British recruiting officer, stationed in Manhattan; Lieutenant Whitwell, in charge of the British recruiting in Newark, and Captain Cervaix, a member of the Belgian Commission in this country.

Woman Pursues Intruder.

Michael Doyle, an alleged burglar, ran over roof tops yesterday in an effort to elude Mrs. Florence Freedman, 22 years old, of 104 Lenox Avenue, whose apartment he was accused of having attempted to enter, but finally surrendered when a policeman, joining the chase, displayed a revolver and threatened to use it. Mrs. Freedman told the desk Sergeant at the West 123d Street Station, where she accompanied Doyle, that upon returning from a shopping trip she found the prisoner using a "jimmy" on the door. Upon seeing her he ran and she followed him until the policeman arrived.

PICKED MEN OF 7TH WELCOMED BY 69TH

"Fighting" Regiment Greets with Cheers the 360 Sent to Fill Their Ranks.

HONOR ESCORT IN 5TH AV.

Col. Fisk's Entire Regiment Accompanies Selected Detail to Doors of 69th Armory.

The bandmaster of the Seventh swung his silver-topped baton grimly as the regiment marched down Fifth Avenue yesterday. He was leading a good-bye march for 300 of the comrades the Seventh was taking down to present to its friends, the Fighting Sixty-ninth, to help make up the 3,137 fighters the Irishmen must have before their regiment becomes the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry and goes to France. Just to show the way they felt about being called on to help out the Sixty-ninth, the whole Seventh Regiment escorted the 360 picked men in full equipment down to the armory, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and handed them over proudly.

And the ovation the sturdy Seventh got from proud and admiring New Yorkers, wasn't anything compared to the reception the Sixty-ninth extended. The Seventh likes the Sixty-ninth and the Sixty-ninth likes the Seventh. Over the doors of the Sixty-ninth Armory big letters spelled "Welcome," and within the doors big voices yelled "welcome." While the 360 men were being transferred from the command of Col. Willard C. Fisk of the Seventh to the command of Lieut. Col. Lathem Reed of the Sixty-ninth the crowd in front of the armory was so great that reserves from two police stations had to be called to keep a way clear so that the Seventh could go back home. Among those who welcomed the gift of the Seventh to the Sixty-ninth were Colonel William Haskell, who commanded the Sixty-ninth on the border, and Chaplain Duffy. Everybody connected with the Sixty-ninth told the boys from the Seventh they were going to feel at home.

Before the 360 went to join the Sixty-ninth, they received an affectionate farewell at their armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. General Daniel Appleton, former commander of the Seventh, expressed to the departing men the good-will of their regiment, and their relatives and friends crowded the floor of the armory to say good-bye.

With Colonel Fisk leading and with other members of the Seventh in front of and behind the picked men, the regiment marched down Park Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, then to Fifth Avenue and down to Twenty-sixth Street and to the Sixty-ninth's armory.

The friendship of the Seventh and the Sixty-ninth has existed for years. It goes back before the time many years ago when the Seventh, because it had a lot of men who had money, decided to build its own armory. The structure at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street was erected. The State then transferred the old Seventh Armory to the Sixty-ninth. There were furnishings left in the old armory that belonged to the Seventh. The Sixty-ninth, newly come into the armory, had no furnishings. They went to the men of the Seventh and asked to be allowed to buy the equipment of the old armory.

"You want it?" asked the men of the Seventh, "then its yours."

And the Seventh and the Sixty-ninth were better friends than ever.

The exact time of the departure of the Sixty-ninth for camp at Mineola has not yet been determined, but Lieut. Col. Reed reported to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell yesterday that the regiment, which is now officially known as part of the Federal forces as the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry, would be ready to move on one hour's notice.

Immediately after receipt of an order from the War Department for the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn to encamp at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Colonel James R. Howlett sent a detachment to the Speedway to perfect the plumbing facilities.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, accompanied by Captain H. A. Kehlback, inspected the Van Cortlandt Park camp yesterday, where provision has been made for 6,000 men. The General was pleased with the arrangements and good conditions prevailing generally.

The final detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, Company L, commanded by Captain George W. Terry, marched to the park yesterday afternoon and went into camp with the other companies of their regiment who had preceded them. In addition to the 2,000 men of the Seventy-first, there are 2,000 men there from the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. Squadron A is expected to go to the park today, with the First Regiment of Infantry from the upper part of the State following in a day or so, together with the First Field Hospital unit, which will exhaust the facilities of the camp.

Hundreds of friends and relatives of the Seventy-first followed the marching company to the Park. All entrances to the Park were guarded and no one was admitted without a pass, except individuals in uniform, but many of the members of the regiments managed to get permission to go out for a few minutes and exchange greetings with the waiting relatives. Company L was cheered by the waiting crowds and again by their comrades of other companies as they marched onto the field.

After their hard day's work the 4,000 men of the Second Brigade were called to attention by a score of bugles, then followed "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment, and the hungry and tired soldiers were free to quickstep march to mess.

Arrangements for the farewell dinner to the New York troops on the eve of their departure for Spartanburg were decided upon yesterday at a conference between Major Gen. O'Ryan and the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Committee of the Farewell Dinner. It was decided to have the dinner the night preceding the parade. The dinner will be served at Van Cortlandt Park, Sheepshead Bay Speedway, and at Mineola, and in some of the armories.

The committee in conference with Major Gen. O'Ryan were August Silz, General Chairman of the committee; Charles E. Geering, Secretary; Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel Men's Association; H. E. Taylor, President of the Society of Restaurateurs; C. R. McDonald, Adolph Lorber, Patrick Kyne, P. O. Foy, R. S. Maffitt, and John F. Doherty. To facilitate the work of the committee General O'Ryan has detached from duty Captain Moore and assigned him as special aid and adviser to the committee. To Van Cortlandt Park, Sheepshead Bay, and Mineola the food will go by truck. At the armories the food will be served by caterers. All of the supplies of food will be donated by the business men.

At the Federal recruiting headquarters, 280 Broadway, it was reported yesterday that 83 men had been accepted. Forty-four of them were received from the east side, 33 from the west side, and 6 from Brooklyn.

At the Officers' Training Corps, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, 19 applications for the Officers' Aviation Training Corps had been received. At the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps, at Thirty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, 15 men were enlisted as clerks, cooks, and teamsters.

Drs. George Richards, Emanuel Sterns, and D. H. Winternitz of Bellevue Hospital, who had tendered their services to the Government, were notified yesterday to report for duty. Dr. Winternitz has performed several operations that were successful in combating the anthrax epidemic some months ago. The departure of these physicians makes a total of fifteen members of Bellevue now in the service.

WOOD TO TRAIN A DRAFT DIVISION

Continued from Page 1.

Fifty-third Infantry Brigade of the Twenty-seventh Division is Brig. Gen. Robert E. Lee Michie, a prominent officer of the regular army, a member of the General Staff, and who accompanied Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott on his recent mission to Petrograd. The officer picked to command the only other infantry brigade in this division, and which will be designated as the Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade, is Brig. Gen. Harry E. Dewitt Hamilton, who has been serving as a Colonel in the New York National Guard. The Fourth Brigade commander under General O'Ryan will be Brig. Gen. Charles L. Phillips of the Coast Artillery Corps. His Brigade will be known as the Fifty-second Field Artillery Brigade and will consist of the New York Guard's artillery units.

Brig. Gen. William Wilson of New York Guard will command the Seventy-fourth Depot Brigade of the Thirty-ninth National Guard division at Camp Beauregard, Alexandrea, La. This division will be composed of National Guard troops from Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

While there was no official admission of the fact, it is believed this assignment means that some New York infantry forces will be sent to Camp Beauregard, although it was recently announced that this plan had been abandoned.

Order of Assignment.

The official announcement of the assignments was issued at 6 o'clock tonight as follows:

War Department,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1917.

In announcing the accompanying assignment of officers the War Department calls attention to the fact that the numbers of divisions are no indication of the order in which units will be sent abroad. The personnel of the command of camps and of units of the army will undergo a great deal of shifting as new people fit themselves. Such changes are likely up to the very moment that units actually depart for foreign service. These selections are for the purpose of starting the training under the best available men and to make the troops ready to move at the earliest possible date.

The list of assignments follows:

Memorandum for the Adjutant General of the Army:

The Secretary of War directs that the following assignments be made, and that officers designated be ordered to proceed to camps indicated so as to arrive not later than Aug. 25, 1917, except that such officers as are now on foreign service or en route to the United States be ordered to arrive at designated camps on Aug. 25, 1917, or as soon thereafter as practicable:

National Guard, Twenty-sixth Division, Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., (New England National Guard.)

Major Gen. Clarence Edwards, commanding; Lieut. Col. C. S. Shelton, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. F. E. Traube, 51st Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. H. Cole, 52d Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. E. L. Leroy Sweetser, 51st Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. W. Lassiter, 51st Field Artillery Brigade.

Twenty-seventh Division—Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C., (New York National Guard.)

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding; Col. H. H. Bandholtz, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, 53d Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. Henry D. W. Hamilton, 54th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. James Lester, 52d Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. L. Phillips, 52d Field Artillery Brigade.

Twenty-eighth Division—Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., (Pennsylvania National Guard.)

Major Gen. Charles M. Clement, commanding; Lieut. Col. E. L. King, Chief of Staff; Brigadier Gen. Frederick W. Stillwell, 55th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Logan, 56th Inf Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. T. O'Neil, 53d Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. William G. Price, 53d Field Artillery Brigade.

Twenty-ninth Division—Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., (National Guard of New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.)

Major Gen. C. G. Morton, commanding; Lieut. Col. George S. Goodale, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. C. W. Barder, 57th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. D. Gaither, 58th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. C. Vaughn, Jr., 54th Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. W. C. Rafferty, 54th Field Artillery Brigade.

Thirtieth Division—Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., (National Guard of Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina.)

Major Gen. J. F. Morrison, commanding; Lieut. Col. A. W. Bjornstad, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. S. L. Faison, 58th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. W. S. Scott, 59th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. Lawrence Tyson, 55th Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. G. G. Gatley, 55th Field Artillery Brigade.

Thirty-first Division — Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., (National Guard of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida)— Maj. Gen. F. J. Kerman, commanding; Lieut. Col. W. M. Fassett, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. R. E. Steiner, 60th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. W. A. Harris, 61st Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. A. H. Blanding, 56th Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. J. L. Hayden, 56th Field Artillery Brigade.

Thirty-second Division, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, (National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin)—Maj. Gen. James Parker, commanding; Lieut. Col. E. T. Collins, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman, 62d Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. R. A. Richards, 63d Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. L. C. Covell, 57th Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. W. G. Haan, 57th Field Artillery Brigade.

Thirty-third Division, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, (National Guard of Illinois)—Maj. Gen. Geo. Bell, Jr., commanding; Lieut. Col. W. K. Naylor, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. D. J. Foster, 64th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. H. R. Hill, 65th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. H. D. Todd, Jr., 58th Field Artillery Brigade.

Thirty-fourth Division—Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., (National Guard of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.) Major Gen. A. P. Blocksom, commanding; Lieut. Col. W. H. Raymond, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. F. E. Resche, 66th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. H. A. Allen, 67th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. G. H. Harries, 59th Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. F. C. Mauldin, 59th Field Artillery Brigade.

Thirty-fifth Division—Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., (National Guard of Missouri and Kansas.) Major Gen. W. M. Wright, commanding; Lieut. Col. R. McCleave, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. H. C. Clark, 69th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. A. B. Donnelly, 69th Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. I. Martin, 60th Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. L. G. Berry, 60th Field Artillery Brigade.

Thirty-sixth Division—Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, (National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma.) Major Gen. E. St. J. Greble, commanding; Lieut. Col. E. J. Williams, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. J. A. Hulen, 71st Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. H. Hutchins, 71st Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. R. Hoffman, 61st Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. G. Blakeley, 61st Field Artillery Brigade.

Thirty-seventh Division—Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., (National Guard of Ohio and West Virginia.) Major Gen. C. G. Treat, commanding; Lieut. Col. D. T. Merrill, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. W. C. McMaken, 73d Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. J. C. Speaks, 73d Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. Z. Zimmerman, 62d Depot Brigade; Brig. Gen. W. R. Smith, 62d Field Artillery Brigade.

Thirty-eighth Division—Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., (National Guard of Indiana and Kentucky.) Major Gen. W. H. Sage, commanding; Lieut. Col. J. B. Gowan, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. E. H. Lewis,

SHIP STRIKE THREAT BECOMES SERIOUS

Efforts to Break Submarine Blockade Endangered by Attitude of Navy Yard Men.

STANDARD WAGE DEMANDED

Government Scale of $4.50 Not Being Paid to Machinists on Merchant Fleet Construction.

The danger of widespread strikes in shipbuilding yards which would seriously hamper the production of a merchant fleet to break the submarine blockade seemed greater yesterday. For months machinists, boilermakers, and other workingmen employed in private ship yards have been attempting to get higher wages, and the Navy Department has exerted its efforts to harmonize the differences between the employers and the men with a certain amount of success. There are still, however, about 4,500 men of various trades on strike in ship yards in and about New York, and some thousands of others over the country, and, according to E. J. Deering, Business Agent of the Machinists' International Association, the danger of a general strike of machinists all over the country has become acute in the last few days.

The sharpening of the discontent of labor in the ship yards at present, according to Mr. Deering, is due to the fact that some construction work which has been tied up on account of strikes at private ship yards has been taken over by navy yards, and that union men employed there feel that they are, in a sense being employed if not quite as strikebreakers, still in the completion of work which belonged to other union men.

"Union officials have managed to persuade the men that they ought to continue working in the navy yards," said Mr. Deering, "but there has been considerable discontent, and we have just wired to James O'Connell, International President of the Machinists, at Washington, to make representations to the Navy Department that intervention to settle the disputes with private shipbuilders is urgently desirable to prevent a general walkout. Since July 2, when the machinists' strikes in private yards began, the men have continued to do the navy yard work, much against their will, in order to help the Navy Department and the Shipbuilding Board. But apparently many of the contracting shipbuilders have taken advantage of the situation to continue their refusal to meet the demands of the men."

The demand of the machinists is for a wage increase to $4.50 a day, the present rate being $4; the boilermakers want a 10 per cent. increase. In general, according to union officials, the conditions in navy yards are satisfactory to the men, and the unionists would be satisfied if conditions in private yards are brought up to the same plane. The $4.50 rate is in force in navy yards.

Mr. Deering and Louis Weyland, representing the Marine Trades Council, had already wired to Mr. O'Connell asking for permission to call strikes in yards at Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Penn. This was followed yesterday by the appeal to get the Navy Department to step in and persuade the private builders to meet the demands of the men. Reports of the results of the conference in Washington are expected today, and after receiving them local labor leaders will be in a position to forecast the possibility of settling the wage dispute without tying up shipbuilding all over the country.

CONSTRUES DEXTER WILL.

Income of the Trust Estate Awarded to the Daughter.

The Appellate Division decided yesterday in an opinion written by Justice Dowling that the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and the American Bible Society would have to wait until the death of Miss Clarissa Treadwell Dexter before they could obtain bequests amounting to $972,000 provided for them under the will of Henry Dexter, the founder of the American News Company. Mr. Dexter died in his ninety-seventh year in this city on July 15, 1910. His estate was valued at $1,400,707, and the bulk of it was placed in trust for Miss Dexter, an incompetent, during her lifetime.

The executors, Everett L. Crawford and S. Milton Sherwood, were directed to see that she had every comfort. The accounting shows that of the $60,000 a year income they have used but one-third. When, in 1915, the accumulation of income amounted to $209,845, the Supreme Court was asked to direct that the money be used to liquidate the legacies pro rata. The Appellate Division's decision written by Justice Dowling says:

"As I read Mr. Dexter's will, its provisions are inconsistent with an interpretation which would give the daughter less than the whole income of the trust estate, subject to the exercise of the discretion of the executors as to how much should be applied to her care and maintenance."

As the decision stands, the accumulated income will be kept intact, to be used by or for Miss Dexter during her lifetime if she should require it.

TO CLOSE LOAN ASSOCIATION

Newark Concern Embarrassed by Poor-Paying Property.

The Four Corners Building and Loan Association of Newark, N. J., which was organized nine years ago, is to be liquidated. The Directors and shareholders have decided that that is the only way to get out of the muddle into which the association was plunged when Roland D. Crocker, a lawyer, left the city three years ago. Crocker was one of the founders and advised loans, it is charged, in which the property given as security eventually reverted to the association and became a burden instead of a profitable asset.

Theodore F. Keer, President of the association since its organization; Henry Allsop, a retired jewelry manufacturer, and Andrew McCabe, a manufacturer, have been selected trustees to close up the association. The bonds and mortgages amounting to $110,000 will be called at once and the proceeds distributed pro rata among the shareholders who have paid in $185,000. Real estate appraised at $87,500, it is believed, will bring sufficient to enable the trustees to pay almost dollar for dollar of what has been paid in by the shareholders. It is believed that it will take about two months to complete the liquidation. The trustees will not receive remuneration.

Appoints Two Magistrates.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed William Blau and John E. McGeehan City Magistrates. Magistrate Blau lives at 40 Avenue C, and has practiced law here for twenty-two years. He was a Deputy Attorney General under Julius M. Mayer, and Tax Commissioner under Governors Higgins and Dix. He is a member of the Republican and City clubs. Magistrate McGeehan lives at 1,970 University Avenue, the Bronx. He is a graduate of Fordham University School of Law. He was Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity in 1914.

For Nathan Straus Testimonial.

After a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nathan Straus Testimonial Committee at 192 Rivington Street yesterday it was announced that Harry Schlacht, the Chairman, will see Park Commissioner Ward today for the purpose of obtaining his consent to the erection of the projected testimonial structure in Seward Park. The testimonial is to memorialize the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the first Straus milk depot in this city for the poor.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CANTONOTTES.—Open to buy quantity rubberized or unrubberized. S. D. Seliger, 11 West 17th.

CHEVIOTS.—Sauendahl or Hug Flaglers, 20057 Burgundy, Parker Wilder broadcloth. Merit Co.

CHUDDAH CLOTH.—Open for quantity, black and navy, for cash. Farragut 8804.

CLOTH.—Will pay cash for broadcloth or silvertone, all colors; also cheap gabardines or cheviots, all fancy silk linings. Harry Wadler, 105 Madison Av.

CLOTH.—13043, all shades, and 544 taupe. Madison Square 1540.

COATS.—Job or sample lines, any quantity; spot cash. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St. Phone Farragut 5154.

CORDUROY. — Will buy 10,000 yards white narrow wale corduroy, spot cash. Telephone Spring 8719.

COTTON GOODS and Woolen Goods.—Export house interested in buying all qualities. A. G. Stillwell, Rector 6114.

COTTON GOODS.—Open to buy all kinds plain and fancy large and small quantities. M 153 Times.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Will buy 300 pieces 3 and 4 thread at a price for spot cash. Pansy Waist, 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing stock orders on silk, serge, and wool jersey dresses. Call all week, ninth floor, 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and silk dresses. Botwinik & Asinovsky, 53 East 8th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders silk and serge dresses. 3 West 31st St., first floor.

FLANNELETTE. — 10,000 yards white, 27-inch, good quality; immediate delivery. Russell, 16 West 32d.

GABARDINES AND POPLINS.—Will pay cash. Greeley 5653.

GEORGETTES.—Will buy 300 pieces; spot cash. Pansy Waist, 145 West 30th.

LINENS, French, 45 inches, all colors; cash. Farr. 8283.

MUSLIN PETTICOATS. — Contractors and manufacturers submit samples; open for large quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

POMPOM.—American, open for all colors. Farragut 9030.

PRINT CLOTH.—Single width, plaid pattern. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

SERGE.—Willing to exchange 344-7 brown for blue. M. Frank Sons & Co., 702 Broadway; Spring 8035.

SERGE.—Whitman 104, tan and navy; pay spot cash. Call Farragut 2220.

SILKS.—Will buy silks up to 85 cents per yard; any quantity. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SILK SERGE linings in all grades and colors. Phone Spring 4607.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber now placing orders on new smart suits and coats. 32 W. 27th St., 10th floor.

TRICOTINE.—Open for all shades. Madison Square 9415.

VELOUR wanted; taupe; for coating. Farragut 2477.

WAISTS.—Contractors on ladies' silk waists; steady work; only those with large plants apply. B. S., 219 Times Downtown.

WOOL.—Estiate Julliards 3502 or similar; also Julliards 4406, French serge or similar; spot cash at a price. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

BATHROBES.—Job of infants' robes cheap. Gramercy 2871.

BELTINGS.—Fitaform inside dress, skirt beltings. Grean Dressmaking Specialties, 32 West 18th St. Phone 8417 Chelsea.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, latest shades 898 Clove, 219 Cyclamen, 763 Euphorbia, 492 Sequoia Cactus, 777 Plum, at $2.25; also Hochmann's style 17533, all shades. Mr. Ashman, Greeley 4321.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, color 581, $2.10 net. Faragut 4808.

BURELLAS.—American, all shades, opening price; also Strook's leopards. Phone Farragut 2840.

BURELLA.—American 09057, all colors; cheap. Phone Farragut 3795.

BURELLA.—09057 American to sell cheap. Call Chelsea 7346.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—Job, $4.75 and $13.50 per dozen; 800 suits, snappy styles, poplin, gabardine, and broadcloth. Copeland Cloak & Suit Co., 18 West 20th.

COATS.—He who looks buys my lined velour coats for $9.50. Why don't you look? Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Sample line and few desirable lots of ladies' Fall coats to close out. Teitelbaum, 43 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Exceptional line, wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

CORDUROY.—No. 9000 and No. 613. Gramercy 2871.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Engel's 684; 100 pieces ivory flesh, $1.10 net; net 60 days. Phone 5673 Madison Square.

CREPE CHIFFON.—Quantity of black, white, flesh, navy; very low price. Box No. F 443 Times Annex.

CREPES.—All wool, 40 inches, all colors; price 80 cents net, cash. Phone Gramercy 5578.

DRESSES.—100 white Georgettes and fancy colored taffetas to close out at a price. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—300 party dresses; close out at low price. Call between 9 and 12, V. Medici, 211 East 112th St.

DRESSES.—500 colored and white to close at exceptionally low price. 7th floor, 134 Spring.

DRESSES. — Gingham and wash dresses to close out very cheap. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk and gingham; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and wash, immediate delivery. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Gingham, children's, to close out; big values. Levi, 120 Wooster.

DRESSES.—Satins and serges are ready for inspection. B. Geist & Co., 145 W. 30th.

DRESSES.—French and storm serge samples; close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

FLAGS.—5,000 yards of silk and cotton flag goods, 12x18 and 9x13, for sale cheap. Farragut 4783.

FURS.—5,000 Kolinsky-Fitch skins at $1.25; 5,000 dressed Nutria skins at $1.75; 5,000 Taupe Mouffion at $5; net cash. L 198 Times.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Hudson seal trimmings, collars, cuffs, borders, at special prices for the cloak and suit trade. Theodore Albanos, Inc., 174 6th Av. Chelsea 923.

GEORGETTES—CREPE METEORS.—Immediate delivery. Reliable Silk Mfg. Co., 260 4th Av.; Grem. 0066.

GEORGETTE.—Good quality; all shades; will sell cheap. Royal, 35 West 35th St.

GUNIBULE.—Black and navy; Forstmann & Huffmann, black and navy. Farragut 3340.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Worsted, new Fall shades for immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 6401.

KERSEY.—Raritan 1278, 20 pieces, colored; Burellas 0810-0057; cheap. Farragut 9872.

KHAKI.—Hyde's Manchester Galatia, will sell under present market price. Royal Mfg. Co., 35 West 36th St.

METAL GOODS. — Fancy metal holiday goods—candlesticks, desk sets, jewel boxes, lighting fixtures, ecclesiastical goods, &c.

Rogers Silver Plate Co. (Danbury, Conn.) line on display at Room 809, Imperial Hotel.

MOLE, 3730, plain, 9 strips, 6 pieces, $5.50; 3619 mole, 6 pieces, $3.50; 6 mole plush, 9 stripe, 6 pieces, $8. Bedford Woolen, phone Madison Square 2195.

PIECE GOODS.—All kinds velours, burrellas, kerseys, plushes, broadcloths, serges, and poplins, at reasonable prices. Mad. Sq. 2426.

PILE FABRIC.—10 pieces Hinds and Harrison Matolan, $2. Phone Farragut 3078.

PLAID.—American 13024, color 83. Madison Square 1540.

PLUSH, Dobson's, style 804, at opening price. Telephone Madison Square 2060.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Tel. 1707 Mad. Sq. 404 Fourth Avenue

FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Leo. L. Doblin Co.

Offerings to Buyers

PLUSHES.—Cotton; all shades. S. Glatstone & Son, 230 Greene St.

POMPOMS, Pekin, brown, taupe, and green, for sale. Farragut 922.

POM-POM, American, to sell or exchange. Farragut 8585.

POPLINS.—Dobson's 503, velours, Poiret twills, broadcloths; will sell cheap. Farragut 9811.

SERGES.—Dunmore worsted 3010, 20 pieces; Cleveland 7049, 5 pieces; Arlington 99, 14 pieces navy. Orchard 2749.

SERGE.—Whitman's 87 blue, 45 pieces. Apply Stuyvesant 1895.

SILK NETS.—72-inch, all colors; immediate delivery. Herbert B. Lederer Co., 135 5th Av. Gramercy 4190.

SKIRTS.—Fancy and plain silks; also 300 dozen white gabardine to close out at a sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—When in town don't fail to see our line of skirts, $1.75 to $5. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

SKIRTS.—500 assorted, in wool and fancies, $1 and up. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—80,000 pounds brass for dress fasteners; also choice machinery. Inquire Stuyvesant 2240.

SUITS.—100 suits, 100 evening dresses, to close out at a sacrifice. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

SUITS—American poplin, braid trimmed, silk tussah lined, $8.90. Merit, 22 West 27th.

SUITS.—See our line of snappy styles, $6.75 up. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

VELOURS.—$1.85 Kersey Holmes, Sturs-bury Schell, Clark, Dana broadcloth; Kelly Rafter, $1.19; American 11030, Astrachans, reasonable. Farragut 9812.

VELOUR.—8 pieces navy velour for sale. 11th floor, 32-34 West 20th St.

VELOURS.—F. & H. 7575, Amer. 15002, 0359, 13000; kersey 15020. Madison Square 3121.

VENETIAN, printed, (Tigersatin.) 36; large quantities for immediate delivery 40c. Zimbler & Tonner, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 9417.

WAISTS.—Stripes and plaid messaline and taffetas; special values, $27 to $30. Room 1507, 1,182 Broadway. Miller, Neufeld & Co.

WAISTS.—Tub silk, striped, wonderful assortment, $18; immediate delivery. Miller, Neufeld & Co., 1,182 Broadway, Room 1507.

WAISTS.—Georgette and satin, world beaters, $3.75. Miller, Neufeld & Co., 1,182 Broadway, Room 1507.

WASH SKIRTS.—Gabardines and repp; $6 dozen. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, experienced, for city and office trade, to sell a good line of silk and serge dresses; commission. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...4½@5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

War Cuts Into Department.

The head of a department in a large wholesale house who was asked what effect the draft would have on his sales and office force, said that six of his twenty men were already gone. "This is a pretty large percentage," he said, "but it means more than that. The best men are going, and that's where it hits us hardest. When a department is crippled in such a way I think it is a good policy to notify customers of the fact in order that they may make allowances and give us time to get back into working shape."

Prospects Bright for Retailers.

The opinion seems to prevail in retail stores at the present time that business will not diminish as a result of the war, but on the contrary ought to show an appreciable gain over peace time figures. The retailers base their opinion on what has happened abroad in such cities as London, where the stores, since the war began, have eclipsed former sales records. Not only do the store representatives believe that a large volume of business will be done, but they also figure on lower operating costs as a result of the measures now being introduced to insure economy.

New Things in Millinery.

Milliners in Paris are showing hats trimmed with black-spangled and jet-beaded effects in bands, pins, and ornaments, according to a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. The use of old gold and steel metal laces is also noted. Girdles of all kinds are used. Georgette is making beautiful toques of spangle galloons and spangle quills. Among the new things shown locally is a soft effect on the order of a Bishop's hat. It is made of black and combination colored panne velvet, and is considered much more effective and pleasing than the old style "tam."

Deliveries Will Be Delayed.

Not the least of the many things that will grow out of the declaration of peace between the garment trades and the retailers will be the general lateness of deliveries resulting from the delay in placing orders. Already there has been a picking up in buying here, but the real rush is not looked for until next week. This means that the manufacturers will be swamped with business at a time when they should be making real headway in getting their goods out. Not only will this delay throw the goods on to the carriers at a time when the gathering of the new National Army will be giving the railroad executive something to think about, but, with important Jewish holidays only about a month off, it is said that additional retardation of shipments is to be expected.

Hosiery Makers Delay Openings.

In most cases manufacturers of hosiery are as coy about naming prices for next Spring as Spring was about showing herself in these parts this year. Makers of cotton goods especially are in this class. Prices on some lines of fibre silk goods have been made lately, and show liberal advances over those of last year. Compared with two years ago, prices are up very sharply. A line which then cost $1.75 a dozen from the mill, for instance, cannot now be had under $3.25 to $3.50, and none too plentiful at that. One of the features of current trade is the marked scarcity of children's and infants' hose. Lines of infants' plain goods that once sold as low as 62½ cents a dozen are almost impossible to get now at $1.25@1.50. More than one mill is sold up to Jan. 1, or beyond, on children's goods.

Knitters Still Holding Sway.

If one were to judge from the orders now being received here for all kinds of knitting equipment, ranging from the most elaborate bags to the cheapest kind of needles, it would not be hard to come to the conclusion that every female person in the country above the age of 8 is now engaged in getting out something with which to comfort some soldier or sailor. The fact that some of the gifts being turned out bear a marked resemblance to lace work, and are calculated to give the wearer more perfect ventilation than warmth, does not injure wholesale business a bit. Second to the orders for all kinds of knitting supplies come those for comfort kits. Among the separate articles selling well are unbreakable polished metal trench mirrors, the number of sales indicating that the troops will have no excuse for growing whiskers when they get on the firing line.

Bleached Cottons Moving Slowly.

Recent advances that have been made in this market on leading lines of bleached cottons appear to be having exactly the opposite effect of those that were made earlier in the year. At that time every rise was followed by a virtual storm of orders, and, in many cases, by requests for anticipation of deliveries. Now, however, higher prices are having the reverse effect. Not only is there no great rush for deliveries, but there is no great call for goods. This is said not to indicate any uncertainty on the part of jobbers concerning future selling conditions, but rather it is looked on as a case of not being able to eat very much after a hearty meal. There is a "sneaking suspicion" in certain quarters, however, that the possibility of Government regulation of cotton prices, which might be reflected in the cost of the finished goods, is at least partly responsible for the quiet.

Waistmakers Are Doing Well.

Manufacturers of women's waists in this city are not complaining of the business that is coming in to them, in spite of the conflicting reports that are heard concerning sales of suits. Whatever stimulus for waist buying is lacking as a result of buyers' uncertainty regarding the possibilities of suits appears to be more than offset by the continued good demand for separate skirts. In common with other lines of ready-to-wear, there is a marked leaning this season to the darker colors, and especially so in the more popular-priced goods. While the higher-priced lines are being put out with the usual complement of dainty and expensive trimmings, there is a marked trend toward simplicity in some of the more staple goods, possibly as a result of war-time urging of economy. Especially active have been sales of lines in which the designers have succeeded in combining attractiveness with utility.

Gray Goods Trading Light.

Not a great deal of trading was done in the local gray goods market yesterday, the reason for which was not clear. The drop in cotton was not large enough to check buying to any extent, and by some sellers the dullness was attributed to a "fed up" condition on the part of buyers. In the print cloth end of the market sales were made on 39-inch 68-72s both from first and second-hands. Spot and nearby goods brought 11⅝ cents, while contracts were at 11½ cents. Spots of this construction are very scarce, which is one reason why the goods sold from first and second hands at the same prices. Other print cloth business was of a scattering nature, and the sheetings, about the only feature was the selling of four-yard 48-squares at 11⅝ cents for September shipment. Print cloths closed more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	13c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	11⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	8⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¼c
29½-inch, 64-64s	*10¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

Raw Silk Prices Fluctuate.

The feature of the Yokohama raw silk market in the last week has been the extent to which some of the most-used grades have fluctuated, marked strength following a decline that was almost as marked. Ready stocks there are below last year's, but the effects of this condition are offset more or less by the slowness of shipments. The Canton market is firm and higher, the extraordinary rise in silver further adding to the lay-down costs. The increase in exchange at Shanghai is equal to a rise of 20 cents a pound in the lay-down cost of tsatlees. Steam filatures and tussahs continue firm. At Milan prices are at a level which approximates $9 a pound for extra classicals in this market. As a result American buying of these sorts is nil. Locally, business has been only moderately active, but prices are rising in sympathy with the upturn in Japanese silks. So scarce are ready silks here that shipments this side of Oct. 1 are commanding premiums.

ASK FOR STORE RECEIVER.

Small Creditors Institute Proceedings Against W. & A. Bacon Co.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Bankruptcy proceedings were instituted today against the W. & A. Bacon Company, owners of a department store in this city. Creditors whose claims aggregate $2,503 appeared as petitioners and alleged that the company had made an assignment today to Charles G. Bancroft of Framingham.

The Bacon company, which had conducted a smaller store here for many years, succeeded to the larger business of the Henry Siegel Company after that concern was declared bankrupt and placed in receiver's hands several years ago.

B. J. Crowley, Treasurer of the George D. Emerson Company, claiming to be a creditor, later filed a petition in the Federal Court asking that a receiver be appointed to carry on the business of the Bacon company. The petitioner stated that the business of the concern amounted to nearly $5,000,000 a year and set forth that the assignee was not in a position to conduct its affairs. The matter went over for consideration by the court tomorrow.

TO IMPROVE NEWARK PORT.

Government Will Further Shipbuilding Operations There.

The Newark Board of Works received information yesterday that the Federal Government is preparing to further shipbuilding operations at Port Newark Terminal. It is understood that about $4,000,000 is to be spent on the Newark Bay front property. A letter sent by the Submarine Boat Corporation to the officials of Newark indicated that shipbuilding would be continued longer at the port terminal than was contemplated at first.

Because of information that the boat corporation had received from Admiral Capps, head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, it desired to have its lease on the terminal property extended from ten to twenty years.

Admiral Stokes Quits Drug Farm.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N., retired, tendered his resignation to the Board of Inebriety yesterday as Director of the Warwick Farm for drug addicts. He said he intended to devote his time to other work. The resignation was accepted. Dr. Stokes was formerly Surgeon General of the Navy. On Dec. 15, 1914, he entered the city's service and took over the work of building up the drug colony in Warwick. Last April he discovered a new drug remedy which is now in general use. The salary of the office is $6,000 a year.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TRIO CHEMICAL CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Trio Chemical Co., manufacturers of dyes at 1,819 Sedgwick Avenue, by John D. McQuade, a creditor for $500. Judge Hand appointed Clarence M. Lewis receiver, bond $500. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $2,300, in addition to plant valued at less than $5,000, which is covered by a chattel mortgage.

BERTHOLD LEICHTMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Berthold Leichtman, dry goods dealer at 1,185 First Avenue, by three creditors: Philip Nankin, $204; M. H. Schwartz, $230, and Ittvesstein Handkerchief Manufacturing Co., $70.

ESTHER HOROWITZ, 953 Prospect Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,500 and no assets. Among the creditors are the estate of Francis W. Ford, $3,500, and Herman Frank, $1,850.

MAX HOROWITZ, peddler, of 21 East 83d St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,221 and assets of $700.

EDWARD G. WILKS, wwomen's tailor at 11 West 45th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,848, of which $828 is due to eleven creditors for advertising, and no assets.

HARRY I. FARBER.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition filed on July 26 against Harry I. Farber, shoe dealer at 68 Second Avenue, on a settlement of 40 cents on the dollar.

DALEO & FRUCHTMAN, INC.—Judge Hand has signed an order for the withdrawal of the petition filed on July 12 against Daleo & Fruchtman, Inc., manufacturers of window shades and floor coverings at 4,226 Third Avenue, on a settlement in full by notes payable Sept. 1, Oct. 1 and Dec. 1.

MOOS & MOOS.—Judge Hand has appointed Mortimer C. Hewlett receiver for Moos & Moos, manufacturers of women's hats at 14 West Thirty-third Street, bond $6,000 on request of creditors. He is to serve without compensation.

TROEGERLITH TILE COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Elwood M. Rabenold receiver for the Troegerlith Tile Company, manufacturer of composition floors, of 103 Park Avenue, bond $5,000.

NATHAN BROWN, furniture dealer at 55 Avenue C, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,680 and assets $3,148, consisting of stock $3,000 and accounts $148.

WEINSTOCK & CO., INC., family wine and liquor store at 987 Second Avenue and 982 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $8,321 and assets $1,044, consisting of amount realized by sale of stock at auction $1,000 and accounts $44.

JOSEPH FLEISCHER, doing business as the Empire Cap Company at 129 Wooster Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $16,721, nominal assets $10,317, and actual assets $4,500.

SOLOMON WOLFSON, furniture dealer at 1,852 Southern Boulevard, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,228 and assets $1,406, consisting of proceeds of sales of stock by the assignee $1,848 and accounts $558.

SALEM SAMPLE SHOE COMPANY, INC., shoe dealer at 650 West 181st Street, has made an assignment to George Feinberg. It was incorporated in 1914 and Lena Abrahams is President.

HARRY ROSENZWEIG, grocer at 322 East Ninety-second Street, has made an assignment to Jacob M. Zinaman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.—Jacob M. Jackson, millinery, 418 East Washington St., Springfield, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $10,158; assets, $9,102.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

A. J. Crawford Co.—E. Kahn & Co., Ltd.	$284.35
Anastasio, Aniello—Perfection Shoe Machinery Co.	182.22
Amalgamated Intertrading Co.—C. Hemstreet et al.	125.26
Anthony, Frank—Mott-Le Gaige Animated Advertising Corp.	113.55
Blackman, Morris—S. Schechter	108.05
Bowman, Myrtle—C. W. Honeyman	298.32
Bergen, A. Schenck—D. L. Raine	160.58
Costello, Cornelius J., and John Bittner —H. S. Sisson, Commissioner	1,820.61
Christ, Ambrose G.—Redalshelmer	173.90
Dannen, Charles—A. H. Montgomery	127.86
di Benedetto, Joseph—Joseph Tino & Co., Inc.	106.71
Elman, Aron—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs	115.88
Federman, Samuel Homer—Gimbel Bros., New York	321.80
Greenberg, Paul—S. Fishman et al.	120.15
Helsenbuttel, Adele—M. C. Meagher, costs	147.50
Hurd, Robert C.—Stern Bros.	208.11
Harding, Hugh L.—Ajax Rubber Co., Inc.	245.61
Rahn, Walter C.—L. Dorfman et al.	175.48
Isalli, Salvatore, and Maria D.—A. De Cordova	$1,100.03
Krama, Samuel S.—H. A. Hakoun	125.97
McGill, John H.—E. B. McGill	486.99
MacFarland, Robert J.—B. Altman & Co.	198.81
Macklin, Edna K.—W. H. Freystadt,	279.91
Morgan, Beatrice, and Lester—K. McCann	247.52
Raved, Israel—E. A. Stewart	143.89
Solomon, Estelle L.—E. M. Gattle & Co.	188.16
Sloan Syndicate, Inc.—N. Y. Evening Post Co.	580.49
Sanders, Nathan—E. M. Gattle & Co.	641.85
Storto, Joseph P.—E. Elsing & Co., Inc.	191.25
Snow, Joseph, and Samuel Lieberman—A. Strauss	175.31
Topp, John—C. L. Jordon	266.69
Wolfson, Max—R. Brossmann	684.23
Williams, John J.—R. A. Wildman	1,810.66
Williams, John J.—B. M. Stewart	1,805.69
William Taylor & Son, Inc.—H. Neustadt, individually and as executor	341.32

In Bronx County.

Fantine, Raffaele—G. B. Raymond & Co., Inc.	$268.65
Goldberger, Inc.—Piel Bros.	347.50
Kass, Nathaniel J., Atlantic Paint Co.	220.91
Kleinman, Morris and Meyer—C. Werner, Inc.	427.25
Milstein, Elias, and Joseph Lehrer—N. N. Spivak,	28.72
Pyro Ignition Co.—A. E. Owner	515.07
Schiller, Ira A.—S. J. Oxenberg	29.72
Sheehan, Mary—W. R. Golden	43.08

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Citrin, Abraham H., and Gerson Gross—S. Cooperman, March 27, 1917	$404.82
Koontz, Cloyd Y., and Hugo D. Wells—Dominus & Morse, Sept. 28, 1916	810.61
National Surety Co. and James Kenny—People, &c., July 11, 1917	1,000.00
Levingson, Isaac—S. Kaline, June 21, 1917	350.00
Milbauer, Samuel A.—I. Rosner & Son, Dec. 10, 1908	174.90
Peirce, John—G. A. McDonald, June 12, 1915	311.20
Peirce, John—G. A. McDonald, Feb. 10, 1914	119.85

In Bronx County.

Petermann, Robert J.—W. K. Petermann, May 15, 1917	$57.72
Same—Same, April 2, 1917	115.72
Shoemaker, Edgar—T. Rudolph, March 1, 1915	396.18

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ARRIVING BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ASHEVILLE — Bon Marche; S. Lipinsky, ready-to-wear; 1,178 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. W. Pearce, wash goods; 28 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. V. Schort, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; 354 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM—Burger Dry Goods Co.; L. Hirsh, notions, jewelry; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—K. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, women's costumes, dresses; Mr. Michaels, leather goods; Miss Peck, Misses', children's petticoats, kimonos; 116 West 32d.

BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, jobs waists, childrens' dresses; 244 5th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. C. Stinehart, upholstery goods, lace curtains, draperies; 2 W. 37th.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Mrs. A. J. Boynton, millinery; McAlpin.

CATSKILL—H. L. Boughton Co.; Mrs. H. L. Boughton, general dry goods; Continental.

CHARLESTON—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.; Sherman Square.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; B. W. Matthews, clothing; Imperial.

CHARLOTTE—Belk Bros.; F. Matthews, boys', men's clothing, furnishing goods; 1,140 Broadway.

CHICAGO—E. Blainger Co.; W. Brodkorb, gen'l mdse.; 256 Church St.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; Miss Gill, millinery; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Original Sample Coat & Suit Co.; D. M. Newburger, waists, millinery; 22 W. 27th.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss H. Block, women's dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Andrew Dobbie; Miss Williams, corsets; Miss Elder, ladies' wear; Imperial.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; A. F. Pohlman, housefurnishing goods, toys; 23 E. 26th.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss C. Kalterman, dresses, costumes; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT — Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. J. Blaney, flannels; 200 5th Av.

DULUTH—Silberstein & Bondy; E. A. Silberstein, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

DULUTH—I. Freimuth; F. E. Fleischman, housefurn. goods; 1,170 B'way; St. Andrew.

EVANSVILLE—Kaiser Cloak House; A. K

Electric Auto-Lite Corp.

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London Paris

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Work Lower in the Absence of New Developments —Little Peace Talk.

In the light of the dullness in financial lines, the volume of dealings on the New York Stock Exchange in recent days has been surprisingly large. At the same time, traders find little to interest them in the gradual working out of the new terms upon which business is to be done while the war lasts, and there is no indication as yet of an early return to the market of the investing public. Yesterday's transactions were generally accompanied by declines, declines which were based on the theory that when the market will not go up it can be made to go down. The Street is not displaying as much interest as might have been expected in the Pope's communication suggesting the groundwork for peace discussions, and the other factors which have been interfering with trading operations remain nearly as much in the discussion stage as they were weeks ago.

When the public is not in the market, and dullness continues from one session to another, professional operators try to pick up profits through selling issues which are without visible support. Sales of small blocks of such issues as American Tobacco, Cuba Cane Sugar, Gulf States Steel, and other less active industrials sufficed to bring recessions running up to several points. Activity centred yesterday in the steel and marine issues, Central Leather, Great Northern Ore, and Tobacco Products. Of these, the last named scored a small advance, but the others closed under Wednesday's final prices. Marine stocks enjoyed an advance in the early part of the day, but closed off 1½ from the high for the common and 1⅜ for the preferred, with the net losses smaller. Steel common dropped back to 123⅜ at the close, off ⅞, while Crucible declined 1⅜ and Lackawanna 1½. It was not a market to invite either buying or selling orders from those who do not try to catch quick turns.

The thought that serious peace overtures might result from the efforts of Pope Benedict was finally dismissed when it was learned that Secretary Lansing had unofficially told visiting diplomats that he did not believe that this Government could enter into negotiations promising so little by way of reparation or assurance that the world's peace will not again be disturbed in a few years. It is felt in banking quarters that the German leaders now recognize the fact that every week must see their strength diminished and their arguments for peace on the pre-war status quo less telling. It is felt that the Allies have undergone too fearful a sacrifice to be turned aside now by offers of a peace that would leave Germany almost where she was in 1914. Wall Street is beginning to discount the ending of the war, but does not look for it until disintegration has made more progress within the German Empire.

The Liberty Bonds sold as high as 99.90 in the early part of yesterday's session, but worked down to 99.88 at the close. There was a fair degree of activity in this issue but little trading in the rest of the list. Call loans were mostly made at 3½ per cent., with some money loaning at 3½ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....3½ Renewals 3½
Low .....2½ Last 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.

Sixty days....4¾@4¾	
Ninety days...4½@4¾	
Four months...4½@4¾	
Five months... 5	
Six months... 5	

INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days....4¾@5	
Ninety days...5 @5¼	
Four months...5¼@5½	
Five months... 5½	
Six months... 5½	

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4¼
4 to 6 months.....4¼@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
France—				
Demand	5.78⅛	5.78⅛	5.78⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.77	5.77	5.77	+.00⅛
Belgium—				
Demand	20.80	20.75	20.80	..
Cables	20.90	20.85	20.90	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
Sterling, London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.78⅛	5.77
China—		
Hongkong	70.00	70.25
Peking	107.50	107.625
Shanghai	101.60	101.25
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.85
40.19 Holland	41.81¼	41.93⅜
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.41	7.40
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.125	51.25
Yokohama	51.125	51.125
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	20.80	20.90
20.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	.33.12½	33.25
Copenhagen	.30.12½	30.37½
Christiania	.30.37½	30.62½
19.295 Spain	22.50	22.05
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.875	26.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25	43.375
5.1826 Switzerland	4.44	4.42

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	4.69⅝	$4.71⅜	$4.69⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $593,252,437; balance, $60,057,501; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $868,816; Federal Reserve credit balance, $31,337,551.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44d, unchanged; in New York, 86¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollar, 67½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$7,599,043	$23,404,173
Ord. internal revenue	22,997,408	73,893,427
Income tax	2,213,097	11,891,978
Miscellaneous	4,735,981	12,314,960
Total receipts	$37,545,591	$121,304,540
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	87,394,662	211,937,744
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	41,867,967	668,646,697
Expenditures	124,943,253	383,242,284

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company of Jersey City has filed a certificate with the New Jersey Secretary of State increasing its capital stock from ten to twenty million dollars.

Lowell, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $200,000 dated Aug. 16 and payable Aug. 16, 1918, to S. N. Bond & Co., at 4.73 per cent discount.

The Atlas Powder Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock and an extra dividend of 3 per cent., payable Sept. 10, to stockholders of record Aug. 31.

The Cambria Steel Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., and an extra dividend of 1¼ per cent.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson has been elected a Director of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, vice Alfred E. Cortis, resigned.

Gold coin to the amount of $545,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Spain.

At a meeting of Directors of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, six months' interest, (3 per cent.,) on the adjustment 6 per cent. bonds, and one year's interest (6 per cent.,) on the income mortgage bonds, was declared payable Oct. 1. The number of Directors was increased from fifteen to seventeen, and the Executive Committee from seven to nine. J. W. Kendrick and Frederick N. Ecker were elected additfonal Directors, and Mr. Kendrick was elected a member of the Executive Committee. At the same meeting, James Speyer tendered his resignation, and in his place his partner, Jesse Hirschman, was elected a Director and member of the Executive Committee.

William B. Nash has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

A. Waller Morton has been made a partner in the firm of Babcock, Rushton & Co.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	494,222	864,196	1,095,465
Year to date	119,883,749	100,223,524	89,398,939

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13¼	15	100	Advance Rumely	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
5¾	5¾	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
29	29½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ¼
84⅞	86	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
93	94	400	Am. Agr. Chemical	90	93	90	92½	+2
91⅝	91⅞	5,400	Am. Beet Sugar	94⅛	94¼	91¼	91⅝	—3⅛
46	46¼	1,600	Am. Can	46⅛	46⅝	46	46	— ½
74¼	74⅝	700	Am. Car & F'dry	75	75	74⅛	74⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	14	1,200	Am. Hide & Leath	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
64½	64¾	400	Am. Hide & L. pf	64¼	64⅜	64¼	64⅜	—1⅜
59⅜	60	1,400	Am. International	60	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
28¼	28½	5,900	Am. Linseed	28⅜	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
63¾	64	400	Am. Linseed pf	64¼	64¼	63½	63½	— ¼
68⅜	69¼	2,600	Am. Locomotive	70	70	69	69½	—1⅝
102⅝	102⅞	200	Am. Malt. 1st pf	69	69	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅜
112⅞	113	5,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103¼	103½	102¼	102⅜	— ¼
98⅝	100	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	113	113	113	113	— ¼
69½	70	600	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	99	99	99	99	— ¼
121⅞	122½	2,200	Am. Steel F'dries	70½	70½	70	70	...
117	119	100	Am. Sugar Refin	122	122½	120½	122	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	3,500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	...
119	119¼	300	Am. Sumatra Tob	54	54	53	53¼	— ¼
203	207	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	119⅝	119⅝	119¼	119¼	— ⅜
52¼	52½	100	Am. Tobacco	205	205	205	205	—2½
97⅞	98¼	200	Am. Woolen	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅝	3,800	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
90¼	100	200	Anaconda Copper	77	77	76	76¼	— ⅝
95⅜	95½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
104⅜	105	1,000	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ¼
60⅝	60⅞	6,600	Atl. Gulf & W. I	106¼	106¼	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅞
69½	69⅝	2,100	Baldwin Loco	70½	71	69¼	69⅝	—1½
68⅛	69	200	Balt. & Ohio	69⅛	69¼	69	69¼	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅜	800	Balt. & Ohio pf	69	69	69	69	— ½
117	120	500	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
113¼	113½	46,100	Bethlehem Steel	118½	118½	117½	117½	— ¼
60¼	61½	100	B. St. class B t. cfs	115	115⅝	112⅝	113½	—2
36	39⅜	600	Bklyn Rap. Transit	61	61	61	61	+ ⅝
12½	13	100	Butte & Superior	37½	37½	36⅝	36⅝	—1⅜
19½	20	100	Butterick Co	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	...
49½	50½	300	Calif. Petroleum	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
160	161	100	Calif. Petrol. pf	50½	50½	50	50	— ¼
51	52¾	100	Canadian Pacific	160	160	160	160	— ½
91¼	91½	17,000	Central F'dry pf	52	52	52	52	—1
35½	35⅝	800	Central Leather Co	92⅜	92⅜	90½	91⅜	—1⅜
59⅜	60	2,300	Cerro de Pasco	35⅜	35¾	35⅜	35¾	— ⅛
60½	60⅝	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
18	..	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	67	67	66¼	66¼	— ¾
32½	32½	3,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅜
70¼	70¾	600	Chi., Rock island & P.	32½	33⅛	32¼	32½	— ¼
55	55¼	2,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. p. pf. t. c.	70½	71	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅝
19¼	19¼	500	Chile Copper	53½	53⅝	53	53¼	— ⅛
55⅝	56	1,500	Chino Copper	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
38⅝	41	200	Cleve., C., C. & St. L	56½	56½	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
48½	49	400	Colo. Fuel & Iron	40	40	40	40	—1⅜
43⅝	43⅞	9,000	Columbia Gas & El	49	49	48¼	48⅝	— ⅜
97⅜	101	100	Continental Can	43¼	44	42⅜	42⅞	— ⅛
50	52	100	Continental Insur	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	10,000	Corn Prod. Refin	51½	51½	51½	51½	..
103	103⅛	200	Crucible Steel	35⅜	35⅜	34½	34½	— ¾
35½	36¼	9,000	Crucible Steel pf	100½	100¼	100¼	100⅜	— ⅛
88	90	300	Cuba Cane Sugar	38½	38½	36	36	—2⅝
90	101	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	90	90	90	90	..
100½	111¾	400	Deere & Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
100½	111¾	35	Dela. & Hudson	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	—2½
8	9	600	Do., odd lot	109	109	109	109	..
28¾	29¼	5,900	Den. & Rio Grande	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
29½	30	100	Distillers Securities	29¾	30⅜	29	29	..
24½	24¾	1,500	Duluth S. S. & Atl	30	30	30	30	..
22	26	100	Erie	24⅝	25	24½	24½	— ¼
50	51⅛	300	Fed. Mining & Sm	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
30½	37½	1,000	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	31¼	32	31½	31½	— ¼
133½	135	200	Gaston, Will. & W	38	38¼	36½	36½	—1
111½	112	1,100	General Electric	153	153	153	153	— ¼
104½	105	200	Gen. Mot. t. cfs	115⅝	112	111	111½	— ⅞
105⅝	108	600	Goodrich pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
55⅞	56	25,200	Grt. Northern pf	109¾	106¾	106	106	— ½
40½	42½	200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	36⅛	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
110	113	300	Greene-Can. Copper	41	41	40½	40½	..
108	114	100	Gulf State Steel	113	113	112	112	..
101	103	200	Gulf. St. St. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	—2
55⅛	56	1,000	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	—1½
10	10½	2,100	Inspiration Copper	56	56	55½	55½	— ⅛
55⅛	56⅛	200	Int. Con. Corporated	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
55	58	300	Int. Con. pf	53½	53½	53½	56⅛	+1⅜
114	116	300	Int. Agr. pf	57½	57½	56	56	—1⅝
117½	119	29	Int. Harvester, N.J	114⅞	116	114⅞	116	..
75	79½	100	Int. Har., N. J. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	..
105	110	28	Int. Harv. Corp	79	79	79	79	+ ½
33	33¼	33,400	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	105	105	105	105	..
91¼	91½	13,600	Int. Mer. Marine	34	34⅜	32⅜	33	—¼
38	38¼	1,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	92⅞	93½	91¼	91⅜	—1⅞
103	107	100	Int. Nickel	39¼	39¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅞
34¼	35	100	Int. Nickel pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
43⅜	43¾	1,900	Int. Paper	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
89½	89½	3,700	Kennecott Copper	43⅜	43⅜	43⅛	43¼	— ⅛
15	17	100	Kelly-Springfield	91	91	89	89½	—1½
62½	63¼	100	Lake Erie & West'n	16	16	16	16	..
..	..	4,100	Lehigh Valley	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¼
1	1⅛	400	Liggett & Myers rts	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
108¼	110	100	Liggett & Myers pf	111	111	110	110	—2
124½	125	200	Louisville & Nash	125¼	125¼	125⅛	125⅛	+ ⅞
30	30¼	4,100	Maxwell Motors	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	200	Max. Mot. 1st pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
21	23	1,200	Max. Mot. 2d pf	22	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅞
95⅜	96⅛	5,300	Mex. Petroleum	97	97⅞	96	96	..
37⅝	38	500	Miami Copper	38	38	38	38	..
57½	57⅝	500	Midvale Steel	58	58	57½	57½	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	100	Minn. & St. L. new	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	5,500	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
32	33	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs	56½	56¾	56½	56½	— ⅛
41⅜	42	1,300	Nat. Conduit & C	35½	35¾	35	35	— ⅛
54½	55	600	Nat. Enam. & Stp	42¼	42¼	42	42	— ¼
22⅝	23	100	National Lead	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	400	Nev. Consol. Cop	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
31½	33⅜	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	32	32	32	32	— ⅜
100	100	100	N. Y. Air Brake	133	133	133	133	—3
4,300	4,300	4,300	New York Central	86¾	87	85½	86	—1
8,000	8,000	8,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	34¼	34¼	32⅝	33	—1¼
100	100	100	Norfolk & Western	121	121	121	121	..
100	100	100	Norfolk & West. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ½
900	900	900	Northern Pacific	103⅝	103⅝	103	103	— ¾
200	200	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	105	105	105	105	—1
9,000	9,000	9,000	Ohio Cities Gas	57	57½	54	55	—1½
700	700	700	Ohio Fuel Supply	51	52	51	52	..
2,100	2,100	2,100	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6	6	+ ¼
100	100	100	Pacific Mail	27¾	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
1,200	1,200	1,200	Penn. Railroad	52⅝	52½	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
300	300	300	Père Marquette	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
300	300	300	Pierce Arrow	39¼	39¼	39	39	+ ½
2,400	2,400	2,400	Pitts. Coal tr. ctfs	54½	55	53¾	54⅜	..
100	100	100	Pitts. Ft. Wa. pf.	90	90	90	90	+2½
2,700	2,700	2,700	Pitts. & West. Va	30⅝	31½	29½	29½	—1½
300	300	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	65¼	65½	65	65	—1¼
100	100	100	Pond Creek Coal t.c.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
3,200	3,200	3,200	Pullman Company	142	142	142	142	—2
430	430	430	R'way Steel Spring	51½	51½	51	51	— ½
1,500	1,500	1,500	Ray Consol. Copper	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅝
3,400	3,400	3,400	Reading	94½	94⅞	93¾	93¾	— ¼
7,700	7,700	7,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	89⅝	89⅞	88⅝	88⅞	— ⅛
200	200	200	Royal Dutch Sec	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
1,000	1,000	1,000	St. L. & San Fran	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
87	87	400	Savage Arms	88	88	85	85	—4½
100	100	100	Shattuck-Arizona	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅝
1,400	1,400	1,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	42	+ ⅝
1,500	1,500	1,500	Southern Pacific	95	95	94½	95	..
1,800	1,800	1,800	Southern Railway	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Southern Ry. pf	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
100	100	100	Stand. Milling pf	85	85	85	85	—8
1,300	1,300	1,300	Studebaker Co	53	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	— ⅛
400	400	400	Superior Steel	44½	44½	44	44	—1½
100	100	100	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
700	700	700	Texas Co	188	188½	187⅝	187¾	+ ⅛
22,300	22,300	22,300	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
200	200	200	Tobacco Products	76⅝	77	75⅝	76½	+ ¼
200	200	200	Transue & Wms	42	42	41½	41½	—1½
3,200	3,200	3,200	Union Pacific	137½	138½	136⅝	137	— ½
300	300	300	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
1,300	1,300	1,300	United Alloy Steel	43⅝	43⅝	42½	42½	— ⅛
7,700	7,700	7,700	United Cigar Stores	125	125	125⅞	125	+ ⅛
100	100	100	United Drug	74	74	74	74	—2
300	300	300	United Fruit	135	135	133½	133½	—2
3,100	3,100	3,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	163	163	162	162½	— ½
200	200	200	U. S. Rty. & Imp	12½	12½	12	12	—1½
2,500	2,500	2,500	U. S. Rubber	65	65	63¼	64¼	..
89,700	89,700	89,700	United States Steel	124⅝	124¼	123¼	123⅝	— ⅞
600	600	600	U. S. Steel pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ⅞
1,100	1,100	1,100	Utah Copper	105¾	105¾	104¼	104¼	—1
200	200	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
100	100	100	Wabash	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
400	400	400	Wabash pf. A	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
400	400	400	Wabash pf. B	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
600	600	600	Western Maryland	20	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
1,900	1,900	1,900	Western Pacific	16½	16¾	16	16	+ ⅛
100	100	100	West. Union Teleg	93½	93½	93½	93¼	— ⅛
1,200	1,200	1,200	Westinghouse E. & M	48¾	48⅞	48¾	48¾	..
500	500	500	Wheeling & L. E	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
1,200	1,200	1,200	Willys-Overland	31⅞	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Willys-Overland pf	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	— ¼
100	100	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	60½	60½	60½	60½	—1
								+1½

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Mileage	2,865	2,865	..
Gross	$36,738,682	$32,453,462	$4,280,220
Net	7,208,981	9,229,646	*1,985,665
Total income	7,690,370	9,459,334	*1,768,964
Deficit	1,134,634	514,881	1,649,515

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Public Utilities.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO. and the Pacific Light & Power Corp. for 12 months ended June 30:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
12 mo. gross	$8,243,071	$8,354,798	*$111,727
Net aft. taxes	5,105,555	5,007,574	97,981
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,846,070	2,659,051	187,019

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO. annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, shows the following results of the year's operations:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Net sales	$2,705,054	$1,881,532	$823,522
Cost of sales	1,767,667	1,197,308	570,359
Gen. expenses	258,754	233,005	20,749
Depre. reserve	189,625	100,000	89,625
Net profit	494,008	351,218	142,790
Other income	144,641	25,173	119,468
Profit for year	638,649	376,391	262,258

DAVIS-DALY COPPER CO. for the quarter ended June 30, 1917, net profits $75,732, compared with $75,763 for the first quarter of 1917.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 55 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£363,000
Circulation decreased	322,000
Bullion increased	241,670
Other securities decreased	5,972,000
Public deposits decreased	1,956,000
Other deposits decreased	3,465,000
Notes reserve, increased	599,000
Government securities decreased	17,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.58 per cent.; last week it was 17.69 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	2,049,000
Silver in hand decreased	341,000
Notes in circulation increased	24,201,000
Treasury deposits increased	40,500,000
Bills discounted decreased	4,431,000

Buda Company Stock Offered.

E. W. Clark & Co. are offering $1,000,000 of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Buda Company, manufacturers of railway supplies and internal combustion engines, at 96, to yield about 7.3 per cent. The money is to be used for expansion needed because of the growth in the company's business. The company's factory is at Harvey, Ill., and has lately been turning out engines for commercial trucks and farm tractors. Net earnings reported for the last five years have far exceeded the preferred stock requirements, and have shown steady increase.

Standard Oil

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STOP SUGAR TRADING AS HOOVER REQUESTS

New York Exchange Suspends Operations in Future Contracts to Avoid Inflation.

PRICES CLIMBED RAPIDLY

Decreased Production Abroad Stimulated Speculation and Government Advised Cash Sales.

Trading in contracts for the future delivery of sugar was suddenly suspended yesterday afternoon by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in compliance with the suggestion of Food Administrator Hoover, who, in a letter to officials of the Exchange, pointed out that under present conditions dealings in futures did not perform the normal function of stabilizing prices, but, on the contrary, had the effect of inflating prices. Mr. Hoover directed attention to decreased production of sugar in France and Italy and to the isolation of Great Britain from her usual Continental supplies.

In announcing that trading in sugar futures would be suspended, President Lawrence of the Exchange said that it was the purpose of the Exchange to cooperate in every way with Government officials, and he promptly appointed a committee to go to Washington to confer with Mr. Hoover.

Business was stopped at about 1:40 P. M., and prices then current will be used as the basis of settlement for outstanding contracts. The suspension of sugar trading came as a climax to a long period of advancing prices, in which raw sugars have climbed from about 2 9-32 cents per pound, cost and freight, at the outbreak of the war, to 6¾ cents last week, the highest price on record. The price of granulated sugar has jumped from about 4¼ cents a pound in 1914 to 9.15 cents at the present time quoted by one refiner, with others asking 8.40 cents.

"As you are aware," wrote Mr. Hoover, "the decreased production of sugar in France and Italy and the isolation of England from its usual Continental supplies has thrust those countries into the markets from which we also must draw our supplies. The consequence of an undersupply is to stimulate speculation and the function of dealings in futures in normal times toward stabilization of prices is largely lost and such dealings operate as the means to inflate prices.

"Under the circumstances it seems to me desirable to ask the Exchange if it will not assist the economic solution by suspending all dealings in sugar futures and by limiting itself to cash transactions and further establishing such self-regulation as will limit these dealings solely to actual producers and buyers of sugar for their own requirements."

Among brokers in the Street the closing of the sugar futures market was regarded with satisfaction, although it was admitted that it might result in higher prices, as with hedging facilities operators have frequently been able to undersell Cuban planters in the local market. Ever since the establishment of the business in sugar futures on the Coffee Exchange, many of the raw sugar brokers have shown antagonism to the futures market, but this opposition of some members of the trade was said to have nothing to do with the action taken, the suspension of trading being entirely a war measure.

It was asserted that present high prices were the legitimate result of a number of bullish factors in the sugar trade, one of the most prominent of which was the weekly shipment to England of a large quantity of Cuban raw sugar. It is estimated that there are some 250,000 tons of sugar now in Cuba awaiting shipment to Europe. Owing to the revolution early in the season, estimates of the Cuban crop were cut from 3,800,000 tons to about 3,000,000 tons. The stocks of raw sugars at Atlantic seaports on Aug. 8 were estimated at 176,791 tons, or approximately 120,000 tons less than last year, while consumption for the first half of the year 1917 increased 10 per cent. over last year, when, for the entire year, 3,658,600 tons were consumed.

Taking the figures published by Willett & Gray, the total stock in Cuba and the United States aggregates 653,553 tons, including the 250,000 tons in Cuba awaiting shipment to Europe. Estimating a balance of production of say 125,000 tons to approximate a total crop year of 3,000,000 tons, from which about 85,000 tons should be deducted for local consumption during the year, would leave 40,000 tons of Cubas yet in sight to be marketed, or a total of 443,553 tons available for refiners' meltings. To this can be added about 25,000 tons Porto Ricos and 50,000 tons of other sugars, a total of 518,553 tons remaining to be melted. With Atlantic port meltings, including New Orleans, averaging about 80,000 tons a week, would give only about six to seven weeks' supply.

The beet crop will be available by the end of October and will care for the West and Middle West, but the new Cuban crop will not be on the market much before the end of the year. It is estimated, however, that Java has a large supply available if there were ships to bring it forward.

Hoarding by housewives and abnormally large canning requirements have also contributed to the advance in sugar.

President Lawrence announced the appointment of a Quotation Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hopkins, Schierenberg, Mayer and Hess, which will assist members in liquidating their outstanding contracts. This committee will meet between 11 A. M. and noon, and between 1 P. M. and 2 P. M., daily except Saturdays. The following prices have been fixed for evening up outstanding contracts: August, 6.28c; September, 6.18c; October, 5.98c; November, 5.73c; December, 5.58c; January, 4.98c; February, 4.80c; March, 4.80c; April, 4.82c; May, 4.84c; June, 4.86c; and July, 4.88c.

It was said that it was not compulsory to settle up contracts now, but if settlement were made it must be in accordance with this schedule. No new contracts will be allowed.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.15	4.83
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.18	5.00
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.40	5.60
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	5.70	5.10
Ches. & Ohio.	1917-'27	4½	5.35	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.95	4.70
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.80	5.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.15	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.75	5.20
Cuba Railroad.	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.15
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.38	5.00
Grand Trunk.	1917-'24	4½	6.25	5.40
Illinois Central.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.05	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.70
Michigan Central.	1917-'30	5	5.08	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.30	5.20
Missouri Pacific.	1917-'22	5	6.15	5.15
Mobile & Ohio.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.55	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½@5	5.38	5.00
Norf. & Western.	1917-'24	4½	4.98	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.00	5.00
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.95	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.90	5.20
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	5.18	4.90
Southern Railway.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.38	5.00
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	6.00	5.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	32	34	Iron Cap	17½	19
B S Gas	8	10	Iron C pf	17½	19
Bingham	12⅝	12⅝	Iron Eloa	80	100
Begole	50	75	Jerome V	¼	¾
Bohemia	1½	1½	La Rose	45	55
Bost Ely	75	80	Majestic	40	43
Bost & M	73	74	Max Met	27	29
Butte & L	13	16	Mojave T	45	50
Butte & D	45	58	New Baltic	1¼	1¾
Bost Arlz	1⅜	2	Nev Boug	1¼	1¾
Calaveras	3	4½	N U Bing		50
Chief Con	2½	2⅝	Nixon	82	84
Crown Res	25	30	N Cornelia	18¾	18⅝
Con Ariz	2¼	2⅝	N Z & L	35	37
Cortez	15	20	Ohio Cop	1½	1¾
Champ C	6	7	Omeco		45
Cal Corb	1	2	Onondaga	30	45
E & E B	2¾	2¾	Pion Con	1¼	1¾
Earl Eagle	15	17	Rilla	2	4
Fortuna	5	6	Ray Hero	3⅜	4
Gold Lake	2	3	S W M		2
Gila C S	16½	16⅝	S W M pf		1⅜
Houghton	75	95	Truro	1¼	1½
Homa Oil	1⅛	1¼	U V Ext	2⅝	3⅞
Humboldt	80	85	Yukon G'd	2	2¼

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITY MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again unsettled owing to efforts to adjust conditions to the new Government control. Prices for September contracts in Chicago remained unchanged at $2.00; cash wheat in Minneapolis showed a further break of 30c to 35c, while in Kansas City prices for the cash article were unchanged to 3c higher. Agents will be located in the leading cities, and purchases will be made from any one who has wheat to offer, including brokers as well as producers. After the price is fixed by the committee appointed for that purpose, the law will be strictly enforced and no deviation will be allowed. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $2.32, and No. 2 hard Winter at $2.49 nominal, cost, insurance and freight, New York export.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
September	2.00	1.98	2.00	2.00	1.30¾	
Rye.—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.85 cash, insurance and freight, New York.						

CORN.

The action of wheat, together with the peace rumors and favorable crop accounts, have created more bearish sentiment in the corn market and as a result prices developed weakness during yesterday's session, closing 1⅝ to 1½c net lower. The trade was rather inclined to take a more bearish view of the new crop cash position, however, and this feeling was intensified by a report from St. Louis to the effect that new-crop corn was being offered there at $1.28 for October shipment. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow was quoted at $2.07 and No. 2 mixed at $2.06, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	1.15	1.13⅜	1.13⅜	1.15	70¾	
May	1.12⅜	1.10⅝	1.11	1.12⅜	74⅝	

OATS.

The oats market was weak and lower, closing with net losses of 2c to 2½c. The action of corn had a sympathetic influence, and the increased receipts at Western points has brought about more hedging pressure against the new crop. Exporters were again in the market for prompt delivery and sales were reported of about 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 70¼@70½c; No. 2 white, 70@70½c; No. 3 white, 75@76½c; No. 4 white, 73½@75c; fancy clipped white, 80c nominal; ordinary clipped white, 73@75c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
September	57¾	55	55	57¾	43¾	
December	57¼	55⅜	55⅝	57¾	40¾	
May	60¾	58¼	58¼	60⅞	49¼	

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but prices early were strong. Hogs showed further gains, and sentiment was apparently influenced by the persistent peace talk. The late decline in corn caused a partial reaction, but prices showed moderate gains. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000 head; estimated for Friday, 10,000 head; Kansas City received 6,000 head and Omaha, 4,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Lard—						
September	22.07	22.87	22.80	22.82	18.42	
October	23.10	23.00	23.02	22.97	18.45	
Ribs—						
September	23.05	23.82	23.85	20.85	14.20	
October	23.17	23.62	23.70	23.60	13.90	
Pork—						
September			43.20	43.20	26.65	
October	43.30	43.17	43.20	43.15	25.57	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous and feverish. The situation at large is believed to contain elements of strength which are occasionally manifested in sharp upturns in price. The strength in lard yesterday brought about a sharp early advance, but subsequently prices reacted, and the close was easy at net unchanged to 4 points higher. Sales for the day were 17,900 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			15.90	
August	15.75	15.75	15.50@15.80	15.80
September	15.65	15.55	15.50@15.60	15.55
October	15.63	15.48	15.48@15.50	15.48
November	15.31	15.20	15.20@15.24	15.16
December	15.18	15.13	15.16@15.20	15.16
January	15.16	15.14	15.16@15.17	15.17
February			15.16@15.22	15.16
March			15.24@15.28	15.28

COFFEE.

The suspension of trading in sugar futures by request of the food administrator seemed to have a sympathetic influence in the coffee market yesterday. Liquidation of near months had been in evidence before this action was taken, but the selling became a little more active later, with the close showing a net loss of 1 to 8 points. Sales were reported of 25,500 bags. A very moderate demand was reported for spot coffee in the local market, with prices unchanged at 9¼ for Rio 7s and 10¼ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August			7.60@7.62	7.68
September	7.70	7.64	7.64@7.66	7.72
October			7.71@7.73	7.79
November			7.78@7.80	7.85
December	7.95	7.86	7.86@7.87	7.91
January			7.94@7.95	7.98
February			8.03@8.04	8.03
March	8.17	8.15	8.11@8.13	8.13
April			8.16@8.18	8.18
May	8.26	8.24	8.22@8.23	8.23
June			8.27@8.29	8.29
July	8.37	8.37	8.33@8.35	8.35

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was quiet during the early trading, and prices moved within a narrow range with sentiment unsettled. After 1 o'clock business was suspended until further notice on request from Mr. Hoover, Food Administrator. Thursday's closing prices are those fixed by the Quotation Committee as a basis for settlement of outstanding contracts. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August			6.28	6.35
September	6.26	6.25	6.18	6.25
October	6.05	6.05	5.98	6.05
November	5.81	5.80	5.73	5.81
December	5.48	5.37	5.38	5.46
January	5.04	4.98	4.98	5.00
February			4.80	4.86
March			4.80	4.86
April			4.82	4.88
May			4.84	4.90
June			4.86	4.92
July			4.88	4.94

There was no change in refined sugar prices, although sentiment was unsettled, influenced by the action of the Board of Managers of the Sugar and Coffee Exchange. Prices ranged from 8.40@8.15c for fine granulated. The suspension of operations in sugar futures had a depressing effect in the local raw sugar market and prices were lower, although trading was light, with both buyers and sellers being inclined to hold off and await developments. There were sales of 8,000 bags of Cubas for August shipment to the Federal at 6⅛c cost and freight, equal to 7.80c for centrifugal and 6.81c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,879 packages. A moderate amount of trading was done, with prices ruling generally steady on creamery grades and a little firmer on the best qualities of renovated, which are relatively scarce. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 41¼@42¼c; extras, (92 score,) 41@41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39½@40¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37½@38c; thirds, 36½@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42¾@43½c; extras, (92 score,) 40@41½c; seconds, 38½@39½c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 40¼@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 35@37½c renovated, extras, 39c; firsts, 37½@38c; lower grades, 36@36½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@35½c; seconds, 34½c; lower grades, 32@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 33½@33½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,176 cases. High quality cars are still scarce. Mixed and irregular qualities move slowly at a wide range of prices. Rather more demand for storage stock, including some speculative interest. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 42@43c; extra firsts, 40@41c; firsts, 37@39c; seconds, 34@36c; thirds and poorer, 28@33c; dirties, No. 1, 31@32c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@ 30c; checks, good to choice dry, 28@30c; undergrades, 26@27c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37@37½c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34½@ 35½c; refrigerator, State whites, 40@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western whites, fine to fancy, 39@42c; ordinary to good, 42@43c; gathered whites, good to fine, 40@42c; poor to fair, 38@40c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 38@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 44@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@43c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, Aug. 11, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 21	$16,850,000.00	$41,726,000.00	$5,029,400.00
Net decrease	10,800,000.00	1,525,000.00	*500,000.00
Outstanding Aug. 11	$6,050,000.00	$40,201,000.00	$5,529,400.00
Cash balance	3,443,326.78		
Net obligation	$2,606,673.22		

*Represents increase.

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The above firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

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New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

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100	Childs Rest. Com.
10	Central R. R. of N. J.
10	F. W. Bliss Com.
100	Kentucky Block Cannel Coal
100	Penn Coal & Coke
100	R. J. Reynolds Com. & Pfd.
100	Taylor-Wharton Iron & S. Com.
50	Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
25	White Rock Water Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25	Canada Fdy. & Forg. Ltd.
25	Equitable Trust
100	Holly Sugar
100	Interbor. Rapid Trans. old
25	Jos. Dixon Crucible
5	Liberty Bank
10	Newlin-Haines Co.
25	Phelps Dodge
100	Texas & Pacific Coal
200	White Rock Water Pfd.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF
Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway Company
First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds
Due 1939

The Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway Company having been placed in the hands of a Receiver and interest on the above bonds due July 1st not having been paid, the undersigned upon request of the holders of a large number of said bonds have agreed to act as a Protective Committee.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the unpaid July coupons and all subsequent coupons attached with the Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary, No. 14 Wall Street, New York City, or with the Wisconsin Trust Company, agent of the Depositary in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Depositary will issue certificates of deposit for all bonds received under a Bondholders' Agreement, dated August 1st, 1917, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or the Wisconsin Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

F. W. SEYMOUR, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York City.
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Chairman, KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 120 Broadway, New York City.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel.
OLIVER C. FULLER, President, Wisconsin Trust Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 14 Wall St., New York City.
HENRY W. GEORGE, Assistant Treasurer, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City.
WISCONSIN TRUST COMPANY, Agent of Depositary, Milwaukee, Wis.
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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Continental Oil	25 Buckeye P. L.
25 Galena Sig. Com.	50 Crescent P. L.
100 Ohio Oil	50 Southern P. L.
50 Prairie P. L.	25 So. West Pa. P. L.
50 South Penn. Oil	50 S. O. of Cal.
100 Union Tank Line	25 S. O. of N. Y.

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URGE FEDERAL CONTROL OF PRICES FOR COAL

Representatives of Thirteen States Confer on Situation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Representatives of the Councils of Defense of thirteen Middle Western States at a conference held here today adopted resolutions urging immediate action by the Federal Government in fixing a reasonable price for coal and regulating the distribution of fuel by the railroads in order to relieve the crisis which threatens the country. A copy of the resolutions was telegraphed to President Wilson.

The conference adjourned to meet again in Chicago next Thursday, when the representatives of the different States will report on the cost of coal production at various mines. Indiana has been at work collecting this information for three months, while Illinois and other States have similar investigations in progress. The various States will co-operate in every possible way with President Wilson and the Federal Trade Commission in fixing the price of coal and arranging for its distribution.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted, read in part as follows:

"The production of coal must be stimulated, encouraged, and increased to the utmost capacity of the mines, so that the needs of the people and industries of this country and of our allies may be fully and promptly met. In bringing about this result there must be no interference with the earnings and wages of laborers.

"The price of coal is unreasonably excessive, and in many cases extortionate. Therefore, it is recommended that the Governors and the State Councils in the coal-producing States should immediately proceed, if they have not already done so, with the ascertainment of the approximate cost of producing, handling, and distributing coal to the ultimate consumers, and we recommend that this be done, so that a report can be made to an adjourned meeting of this conference to be held in Chicago on next Thursday, Aug. 23.

"These resolutions are adopted with the single end in view of protecting not merely the people of the coal-producing States but equally the consumers of coal of all other States, it being the design and intention of this conference to avoid all possible discrimination and to take steps for the common good of the entire nation."

FUNDS OUTGROW ANNUITIES.

Surrogate Orders Division of Surplus from Kohler Estate.

Mrs. Olga Florman, wife of Nils Florman, received yesterday from Surrogate Cohalan an award of $150,000, pending a decision on the report of the referee in the matter of distributing the $1,200,000 excess income, the surplus of the trust fund created under the will of her father, Charles M. Kohler, piano manufacturer. Her sisters, the Misses Vera and Rita Kohler, receive each a like amount.

The Kohler will created $25,000 trust fund annuities for the widow and each of the three daughters. To maintain these annuities the executors set aside a trust fund of $881,831 for Mrs. Kohler and $1,182,028 for the daughters. The value of the stocks of the trust increased to such an extent that an excess of more than $1,000,000 has accumulated. The executors applied to the Surrogate for information whether the surplus could be treated as residary estate.

Mrs. Florman made a division among the heirs of the surplus from the trust fund. She objected to the accounting by the executors and said that the trust funds were so large that the income was more than sufficient to met the annuities. Mrs. Florman, who is 23 years old, some time ago asked the Surrogate to increase her allowance of $25,000 a year because she could not live on that amount. Her apartment, she told the court, cost $5,000 a year, and besides her cottage at Sands Point cost $2,000 a month each month she maintained it, and that she owed $15,000 and $20,000 worth of furniture. She asked for a lump sum of $300,000, which she declared was due from the estate.

L. I. R. R. STICKS TO ITS RATE

Notifies Service Board Mileage Will Still Be 2 1-4 Cents in City.

The Long Island Railroad Company informed the Public Service Commission yesterday that it would not adhere to a mileage book rate of 2 cents a mile within the city limits. The company contends that an order of the commission of the Second District, having jurisdiction over the lines of the company outside the city, which permitted the company to increase its mileage book rates to 2¼ cents a mile, is binding over the whole system.

The commission for the First District recently notified the company that it should sell mileage books for use within the city at the two-cent rate, declining to approve the company's application for a 2¼ cent rate, pending the decision of the commission upon the general application of the company for increases in mileage and other passenger rates.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.11
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.09
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.08
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.04	Savage	.02
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.11
Con. Virginia	.15	Utah	.01
Exchequer	.01	Mexican dollars	.67½
Gale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Fraction	.03
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Cons	.53
Jim Butler	.49	Goldfield Merger	.06
McNamara	.15	Great Bend	.10
Midway	.13	Jumbo Extension	.27
Mispah	.11	Kewanas	.12
Monarch Pitts	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.10	Speculator	.09
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescua	.21	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Belmont	2.27½	Consolidated	.21
Tonopah Extension	6.12½	Morning Glory	.20
Tonopah Mining	.75	Nelson Manhattan	.04
West End	.68	White Caps	1.45
West Tonopah	.20	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.31
Booth	.07	Rochester	.35
Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.25
Florence	.15	United Eastern	.04

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¾	6	Granite	45	55
Dr. J'pot	4	5	Isabella	9¾	9¾
Elkton	4¼	4½	Jerry John.	4¾	5¼
El Paso	26	30	McKinney	16	17
Fanny R.	4	5¼	Portland	140	143
Gold Cycle	205	212	Vindicator	60	70
Gold Sov	4¾	5¼	U. Gold M.	20	21

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Forecasts for Friday and Saturday: N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light w. winds.

Ga.—Fair and somewhat warmer Fri. Sat. Partly cloudy; light w. winds.

Fla.—Scattered showers and thunder storms Fri. Sat. partly cloudy; light w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Tenn. and W. Va.—Fair in w., showers in e. Fri. Sat. partly cloudy.

Ken.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; somewhat cooler Fri.; light n. w. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri.; cooler in s. Sat. fair; light n. w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.; light n. w. to n. winds.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; scattered showers.

Okla.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; scattered showers Fri.

N. Tex.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.

W. Tex.—Showers Fri., except in s. e. Sat., cloudy.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	90½	93	4s, registered, 1925	103	106
2s, coupon, 1930	90½	93	4s, coupon, 1925	103	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	4s, coupon, 1938, reg	90	99
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '36, coupon	90	99
3s, registered, 1940	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	85
3s, coupon, 1940	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	85
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.			Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
3s	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100	4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4½s	July, 1967	101¼	101⅝	101¼	4s	May, 1910	99¼	—	99¼
4½s	June, 1965	101¼	102	101½	4s	Nov., 1913	99½	99¾	99½
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	3½s	Nov., 1954	84½	85	84½
4½s	Mar., 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	3½s	May, 1954	83½	85	83½
4½s	May, 1957	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅝	—	99⅝					
4½s	April, 1960	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s	1924-1962	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97¾	98	97¾	4½s	1916-1933	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s	Mar., 1964	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s	1924-1951	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s	Mar., 1962	97	97⅝	97⅛	4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s	Sept., 1960	97	97⅝	97⅛	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	—	4.50
4s	May, 1959	93⅜	94¼	93⅝	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	—	4.50
4s	Nov., 1957	93¾	94¼	93⅝	4½s	1940-1963	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s	May, 1957	93¾	94¼	93⅝	4½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s	Nov., 1956	92⅝	93½	93	4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s	Nov., 1955	92⅛	93¼	93	4½s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Aetna Expl	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝
800	‡ Do cfs. of d	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	‡Air Reduc	93	93	93
800	‡Car L. & P.	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1,200	Carwen Steel	11⅜	11	11
750	Char.In.of A.	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
770	‡Cities Serv., w. i.	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
2,200	Curtiss Aero.	49⅜	47½	48
200	Emer. Phon.	6¼	6	6
800	Ev.-Hea.,Inc.	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
100	Inter. Rub.	11	11	11
1,040	‡LakeTor.Bl.	7	6¼	6¾
100	‡Lima Loco.	57	57	57
10,000	‡Maxim Mu.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,800	Ang.-Am. Oil	20	19½	20
90	Ohio Oil	389	383	389
10	St. Oil, Cal.	204	204	204
18	St. Oil, N. J.	610	610	610

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

15,000	‡Allen Oil	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,500	‡Ark. Pet.	45	42	43
2,500	‡Barn. O.&G.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
45,000	‡Blue W. Co., a prospect.	50	43	44
350	‡Con.Mex.O., a prospect.	41	41	41
100	‡Cont. Ref.	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	‡Do pf	94	94	94
8,500	‡Cos. Oil	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
1,000	‡Cros. Pet., a prospect.	58	58	58
1,000	Cumb. P.&R.	1	1	1
4,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	11¼	11¼	11⅜
2,000	‡Elk.O.& G., a prospect.	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,000	‡Esmer. Oil	1¼	1	1¼
200	‡Federal Oil	5	4⅜	4⅜
1,100	‡H'son F'm	125	125	125
800	‡Int. Petrol	13¾	13	13¾
5,100	‡Kenova Oil, a prospect.	37⅛	31	31
1,875	Kevst. Cons.	5⅛	⅝	5
1,800	‡Kn.-W. Oil	5	5	5
200	‡Do pf	10½	10¼	10¼
1,200	‡Lost City O.	⅝	⅝	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	‡‡Ariz.-Corn., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,700	‡‡Atlanta	10⅛	10	10⅛
5,300	Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,850	‡‡Bos. & Mon.	70	74	75
2,500	Butte C.& Z., v. t. ctfs.	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
21,100	Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Butte & W.	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,500	‡‡Caledonia	73	70	71
5,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Canada Cop.	2⅝	2½	2½
3,500	‡ Do rights	10	7	7
1,000	‡Cashboy	7	7	7
2,400	‡Coco R. M.	1½	1⅜	1½
12,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	‡Con.-H'st'd.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,100	‡Denbigh M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
27,000	‡Emma Con.	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,800	‡Gold. Cons.	55	53	54
8,000	‡Greenm. M.	¾	¾	¾
1,573	Hecla Min.	9¼	9	9¼
3,700	‡Iron Blos.	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,700	‡‡Jim Butler	91	86	90
8,000	‡Jerome Ver., (a pros.)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
700	Jos.-Kenne., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	28	28	28
8,000	‡Jum.M.of N. M.,(a pros.)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
2,800	Lit. L. Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,200	‡Mag. Chief	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
875	‡‡M'matic C.	23	23	24
2,500	‡Magnate C.	1⅛	1	1⅛
7,500	‡Mohawk M.	15¾	14½	15
5,000	Mason Val.	7⅛	7	7⅛
500	‡McK.-Dar.	59	58	59

BONDS.

$26,000	‡Beth.St.5s, 2-yr. notes	98¾	98¼	98¾
50,000	Can.Gov.5s	97¼	97	97¼
20,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, w. i.	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
$20,000	‡G.Nor.3-yr. 5% notes	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	82	82	82

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Am.-Br. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf	30	40	30	40
Am. Drug	10	15	10	15
Am. Nit.of C.	17	30	17	30
Am. Stores	..	..	34	..
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. Pin & T.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Am. Wr.Paper	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
Atlantic Steel	140	160	140	160
Boyd Motors (a prospect)	3¾	4	3¾	4
Br.-Am. Tob., Ord.	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼
Do. Ord. B.	17½	18½	17½	18½
But. Judson	6	8	6	8
Carbon Steel	94	96	94	96
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Chalmers Mot.	10	12	10	12
Charcoal I.pf.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Chev. Motor	90	92	90	92
Con. Motors	5	10	5	10
Cramp Ship	50	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	78	82	78	82
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Elec. Gun	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Falls Motors	7	9	7	9
Free, T. n.	46	49	50	51
Grant M. Car	4¼	5¼	4¼	5¼
Hall Sig. pf.	12	20	12	20
Havana Tob.	2	3	2	3
Do pf	4	5	4	5
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34
Holly Sugar	62	64	62	64
Holly Sug. pf.	100	103	100	105
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	30	15	30
Int. T. & R. pf.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. T. Corp.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Do pf.	1	1½	1	1½
Kath. Bze. nf.	1¼	2½	1¾	2½
Key. T. & R. pf.	14	17	14	17
Key.T.& R.pf.	14	15	14	15
Kresge	97	102	97	102
Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf.	8	9	8	9
L. Val. Ry.	77	84	77	84
Lukens Steel	39	43	39	43
Do 1st pf.	98	103	98	103
Man. Transit.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Marco. of Am.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Marlin Arms.	122	123	119	122
Mitchell Mot.	40	60	40	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Tramp	6½	7½	6½	7½
N. Y. Ship	45¾	47	46	46
Peerless T. M.	13	16	13	16
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Pyrene Mfg.	10½	13	10½	11½
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Rep. Truck	55¾	60	55	59
Rep.Truck pf.	93	95	93	95
Scripps Booth	7	18	7	18
Smith (A. O.)	75	85	75	85
Do pf	91	92¼	91	92¼
S. & T. Tr.pf.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Stromberg Car.	15	17	15	17
St.L.R.M.& P.	33	35	33	34½
Todd S'yards.	80	83	80	83
Triangle Film	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Union Carb.	78	85	78	85
Vest L. Sch.	40	45	40	45
World Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wright-M.pf.	50	55	53	57
Zinc Concen.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil. N.B.	43	46	43	44
Am. Ventura	12	16	12	16
Boston Oil	19	21	19	21
Nat Oil & R.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Nat. Oil Sup.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
N. Y. & Tex.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Pan Am. Pet.	45	50	45	50
Penn. Gaso.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Penn Wyo.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
People's Oil	¾	1	¾	1
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13
Savoy Oil	5¼	10	8	10
Sinclair Gulf	26	27	26	27
Vac. O. & G.	¾	¼	¾	¼

MINING STOCKS.				
AcmeCop.Hills	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Al. Std. Cop.	25	35	25	35
Alas. Z. & C.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Aus. Amazon.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Bisbee Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Booth	7	8	7	8
Cerro G. Min.	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
Cons. Copper.	8	8½	8	8½
Magma Cop.	50	52	50	52

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	20	20¼	19½
Atlantic Refining	985	1000	980
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	107	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	610	630	595
Crescent Pipe Line	38	44	38
Cumberland P. L.	180	188	180
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	212
Galena Signal Oil	148	152	148
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	135	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	250	254	250
Indiana Pipe Line	99	102	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¾	13
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105
Ohio Oil	387	390	382
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	49	45
Prairie Oil & Gas	590	600	590
Prairie Pipe Line	282	285	283
Solar Refining	360	380	360
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	200
South Penn. Oil	320	335	325
S. W. Penn.	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	260	268	263
Stand. Oil of Ind.	775	785	775
Stand. Oil of Kan.	530	545	530
Stand. Oil of Ky.	380	390	380
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	515	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	608	612	608
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	288	290	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio	450	460	450
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	104	106	103
Vacuum Oil	387	390	388
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
Astna. pf.	34	36	34
American Brass	310	314	310
Atlas Powder	175	180	175
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	122	125	122
Bliss	475	625	475
Do pf.	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. Found'a F	165	173	167
Colt's Arms	98	108	98
Du Pont	262	265	260
Do old com	104	106	104
Do deb. pf.	99	101	99
Hercules Powder	247	260	247
Do pf.	115	118	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	155	160	155
Scovill Mfg.	625	660	635
Winchester Arms	800	1000	800
*Ex dividend.			

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
American Cigar	112	109	112
Do pf	95	99	98
Conley Foil	240	250	240
J. S. Young	160	150	160
Do pf.	105	110	105
MacAndrews & F.	215	210	215
Do pf	99	102	99
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	225	215
R. J. Reynolds	550	580	550
Do pf	111½	113	111¼

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.
125	Cities Service	279	273	273	275
240	Cities Service pf	85¼	85	85	85½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	18	20	Interstate Elec. pf.	90	93
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	71	75	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Gas & Electric	113	118	Northern Ohio Electric	30	32
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	47	48	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	75
Am. Light & Traction	290	292	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	107	109	Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.	58	61
Am. Power & Light	65	67	Northern States Power	90	92
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	92	Northern States P. pf.	90½	93
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern Texas Electric	54	57½
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	80	84	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	75	80
Am. W. W. & Elec.	7½	8¼	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	70	72	Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	55
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	21	23	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	90½	92
Am. W. W. & E. warr.	11	13	Pine Bluff P. & L. pf.	90	100
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	83	87	Pub. Serv. Inv. pf.	75	80
Carolina Power & Light	35	38	Republic Ry. & Light	34½	35½
Carolina P. & L. pf.	92	96	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	64½	66
Cities Service, new	29	30	Southern Cal. Edison	89	90
Colorado Power	23	27	South. Cal. Edison pf.	101	103
Colorado Power pf.	99	101	So. Calif. Gas	99	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Stand. Gas & Electric	10	11
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	73	75	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35	38
Conn. Power pf.	95	98	Tampa Electric	120	124
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	5½	6¼
Dayton Power & L. pf.	87	94	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	31
Duluth Edison	75	78	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Tri-City R. & L. pf.	91	96
Eastern Tex. Elec. pf.	80	85	Un. Gas & Pw. 1st pf.	70	75
Electric P. & P. pf.	99	100	United Gas Improve.	80	89½
Electric Properties	63	67	United Light & Rys.	40	42
El Paso Electric	101	104	United Light & Rys.pf.	70	71
El Paso Electric pf.	91	93	West. Pr. & Pr. pf.	12	15
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	90	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	60	70
Fed. Light & Traction	12	14	Western Power	14	15
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	47	52	Western Power pf.	100	107
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	210	West. Penn. P. pf.	100	108
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	Wisconsin Edison	45	48
Interstate Electric	38	45	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col.	5s	70½	72	Nat. Sec. prior lien	4s	89½	92
Appa. Power	5s, 1932	78	82	Nat. Secur. deb.		45	55
Central P. & L.	1st 6s	93	98	Nat. Secur. incomes		10	15
Central Ill. Light	5s	99	99½	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '61		94	96
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co.	1st 5s, 1956	98	101	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s		91	80
Col. G. & E.	1st 5s, '27	85	88	Nor. States P. 5s, 1920		97½	98
Col. G. & E. deb.	5s, '27	80	83	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941		91	93½
Commonwealth Power (Feb.)	1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr.	5s	85	88
Conn. River P.	5s, 1937	95	99	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1936		100½	102
Cum. Co. P. & L. ref.	1st 5s, 1942	94	98	Omaha & C. B.	5s	90	95
Cum. Gas & El.	1st 5s, 1942	100¼	101¼	Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.)	6s, '31	95	100
Defiance G. & E.	5s, '42	90	92	Portland Gen. Elec.	5s	99	101
Denver G. & E. gen.	5s	92	95	Puget Sd. Trac. notes		98	100
East. Ohio Gas	1st 5s	98	100	Standard Gas & Elec.	6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
East Tex. El. col.	6s	98	92½	Stand. G. of N. J.	5s, '48	94	97
El Paso Elec. col.	tr. 5s	94	97	So. Cal. Ed.	5s, 1939	93	95
Empire Gas & Fuel	6s	99	100	Twin States Gas & El.	5s, 1953	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr.	5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys.	1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Fed. Light & Tr.	6s	90	95	Un. Light & Rys.	deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Fed. Water Pow.	6s, '40	81	84	Un. Light & Rys.	deb. 6s, 1932	97	99½
Gt. West. Pow.	6s, '25	94	96	United Util. ev.	6s, '43	93	95½
Kan. Pub. Serv.	5s, '41	95	96	Utah Sec.	6s	90	91
Knox. Gas	1st 5s, '36	85	91	W. W. Light	1925	96	98
Mich. G. & E.	1st 5s, '41	90	95	Western Power	1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light	5s, 1946	97½	99	West. E. G. & E.	1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle West U.	6s, '25	95	99	West. P. P.	1st 5s, '46	93	95
Man. & S. R. & L.	5s	90½	100	Wis. Edison	6s, 1924	91	90
Miss. Riv. Power	1st 5s	70	90				
Miss. V. G. & E.	5s, '22	85			

329 NEW LAWYERS.

List of Those Passing Bar Examinations in Two Appellate Divisions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Franklin M. Danaher, Secretary of the New York State Board of Law Examiners, today gave out the names of those who had passed the recent bar examinations, held in June. A total of 514 persons took the examinations in New York City, Albany, and Rochester, and 329 of these passed. Those who passed from the First Appellate Division are:

L. D. Adkins,
Earl Appleman,
Sidney Abrams,
Morris Buchter,
Arthur V. Burchell,
C. Lawrence Bristol,
Lucille C. Bunzl,
Margaret E. Baldwin,
Alfred C. Bennett,
William H. Bellinger,
Samuel Blazer,
Lawrence Bersnor,
Hiram E. Carpenter,
T. Cunningham, Jr.,
John V. Carpenter,
S. Coleman Cohen,
Lawrence A. Crosby,
George R. Conybaere,
John E. Crowley,
Albert T. Clark,
Mary L. A. Drew,
Frederic S. Dunn,
James D. Duncan,
Beverly Diser,
Thomas L. Ennis,
Wm. J. Flanagan,
Frank C. Fisher,
Harry L. Fisher,
Soloman G. Goldstein,
Maxwell Gelberg,
Edward E. Gardiner,
Henry Gottgetreu, Jr.,
Jacob I. Goldstein,
Mortimer Gottschalk,
Shelton Hale,
Thomas T. Hoyne,
Henry S. Hendricks,
Harvey B. Hartsock,
Florence G. Haag,
Dorothy Kenyon,
David Kraus,
Sydney F. McCreery,
Luther E. Morrison,
James A. Murphy,
Howard Neely,
Victor Nichthauser,
Joseph W. O'Donnell,
Ivan Edmund Post,
Julian Rice,
Harry Rothowitz,
Milton H. Reuben,
Willis B. Rice,
Stephen W. Royce,
Felix M. Rosenstock,
Abraham Schwartz,
Leon Samuels,
Lester E. Schwartz,
J. Clovis Smith,
James C. Stephens,
Charles V. Scanlan,
Maurice E. Sterling,
Gerald. D. Saltzberg,
Charles C. Smith,
Miner W. Tuttle,
Jacob J. Tashof,
Durand H. Vandoren,
Innes Whitaker,
Walter J. Wolf,
Frank L. Weil,
Arthur Werner,
Charles A. White, Jr.,
Bengel H. Brumberg,
Abraham Berman,
Milton Brakstone,
Davis S. Barr,

Abe A. Burger,
Maurice Chess,
Milton S. Cohn,
Charles F. Carney,
Joel A. Coffey,
Zachary M. Delman,
Paul Dreyer,
John V. Downing,
Peter Gordon,
David J. Goldberg,
Edward J. Garity,
Benjamin Gordon,
Ed. J. Goldstein,
Ralph Honig,
Samuel H. Kaufman,
Samuel Kent,
Irving Kurz,
Wm. M. Kurtz,
Samuel Haltman,
Mario Lazo,
Harry Levine,
Benj. R. Leinhardt,
Solomon D. Levy,
James McGinniss,
Philip S. McNally,
Arthur Morris,
Bertha Mayes,
Henry Mayer,
Rebecca C. Meitzer,
Dudley K. Morris,
Robt W. Owens, Jr.,
W. H. Pangburn, Jr.,
Samuel Randell,
Louis Richman,
Paul Rude,
Max Reich,
Bernard H. Reich,
Maurice E. Rosche,
Louis A. Schoffel,
Yetta Y. Schencker,
Abraham Solomon,
Theodore H. Saal,
Henry N. Shaver,
Samuel Scheur,
Isaac Silberman,
Bernard Spencher,
Rose Weiss,
Irving G. Warshaw,
Irwin Trust,
Berliner,
Simon H. Cohen,
Franklin W. Dunham,
John A. Garakian,
T. P. McLoughlin, Jr.,
George C. Raines,
Leon C. Schultz,
William J. Wholean,
W. Fritz Behr,
Felix A. Dixon,
Thos. F. Franklin,
Wm. H. Hartley,
H. W. A. Hoffman,
Benedict Joffe,
Michael Laikin,
Samuel D. Murray,
Hulan Capshaw,
Joseph A. Cattano,
Stanley W. Jones,
Ira M. Lind,
Wm. F. McKenna,
Dudley A. Wilson,
George L. Cohen,
Philip Holtzman,
Max Rosenberg.

Those passing in the Second Division are:

G. A. Arkwright,
B. H. Bartholow,
G. M. Billings,
James J. Brandt,
Silas S. Clark,
I. P. Eisenberg,
S. Gelsman,
M. Gottesman,
R. R. Hendrickson,
Morris H. Clelan,
M. G. Kantrowitz,
Charles F. Leonard,
George D. Lord,
Lemuel Lavenburg,
Edith K. Lyle,
J. G. McLaughlin,
Hubert McAndrew,
James McLean,
John R. Morton,
Donald McLean,
John R. Morton,
Donald Mackenzie,
James L. Madden,
Delancy Nicoll, Jr.,
Julien W. Newman,
F. W. Newman,
Alfred W. Norek,
William M. Nevin,
Charles O'Donnell,
A. J. Ornsteen, Jr.,
James E. O'Reilly,
Richard Remsen,
Martin J. Remsen,
Gerard T. Remsen,
John M. Rudolf,
Laurence Stage,
R. Tockschaner,
J. T. Van Steenberg,
E. A. Vosseler,
Robert H. Welden,
Cornelius Bregoff,
Henry Cohen,
James J. Connolly,
Thomas F. Carey,
Herbert A. Canton,
Gustave Drews,
Gerald J. Dean,
Joseph Finkelstein,
Lester M. Emmett,
I. B. Feinberg,
Julius P. Fischer,

I. J. Ginsberg,
Louis Greenspan,
Edward Horstman,
Harold M. Hunton,
Nathan C. Helman,
Jules G. Haft,
Samuel Konvisser,
Elias R. Katz,
W. E. J. Kirk, Jr.,
Laura B. Lewis,
Joseph Leonardo,
Henry Margosles,
Irving Keller,
William V. Nolan,
Martin Neumann,
Walter H. Pickett,
Patrick J. Quinn,
W. E. Reinhardt,
G. E. Steinburgher,
Jacob Spiro,
Emily C. Schultze,
Myer H. Slack,
Joseph M. Sullivan,
A. V. Taylor,
Esther Volinsky,
Calvin H. Valenta,
Walter W. Weber,
M. F. L. Walsh,
Abraham I. Wolf,
H. H. Wickser,
John H. Wright,
H. A. Coulbourne,
Peter J. Keane,
John Henry Noll,
Gerstrice M. Ross,
William Gray,
Fred Leder,
James C. Trybom,
C. J. Chrysostokos,
C. E. Flero,
W. Russell Root,
Louis Amenberg,
Edward J. Vaeth,
Pauline Perstein,
Morris W. Paker,
Harry G. Goebel,
P. M. Mehfeld,
William Mehfeld,
Harry R. Pouch,
Louis Rothbard,
Milo J. White, Jr.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JAMES J. FERO, INC., Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—No. 34,800.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold, under the direction of Arthur F. Gotthold, Trustee, to the highest bidder, at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of August, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Stock of goods, wares and merchandise, furniture and fixtures, and the good will of the business situate at No. 703 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City; two Ford automobiles in storage; claims and book accounts; certain shares of corporate stock.

Sealed bids for the above described property, assets and effects, as an entirety or for any portion thereof, may be submitted to the Trustee at his office, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of August 27, 1917. All bids will be opened by the Trustee at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Aug. 27, 1917. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. the amount thereof.

In the event the said property offered for sale is not sold pursuant to sealed bids as aforesaid, it will be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 702 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Aug. 31st, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, to withhold from sale any part of said estate, to sell the whole or any part thereof as in his discretion may seem for the best interests of the estate, and to withdraw from sale any of said property unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, Aug. 16, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Attorneys for Trustee, Office and Post Office Address, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL TUCKER and ABRAHAM LYMAN, individually and as copartners doing business under the name of TUCKER & LYMAN, Alleged Bankrupts.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells on Friday, August 17th, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 687 Avenue C., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of retail stock of hardware, tools, fixtures, etc.

JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY,
Receiver.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Gulfy & Desertjeld. | Potter same.

At 11 A. M.:

Schwartz Boat Manhasset.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rabinczak Delaware & Hudson Co.
Brody Brody, Worrall W A Brady, Ltd, (2.)
Vale Wall,
Van Allen Walkoff.
Mathews Mathews.
Cohen Canavan Inv.
Durschlag Welling, (2.)
Just Just.
Re Levitt.
Broadway Tr Co Syndicate Mail Order.
Wiener Wiener.
Ruff Rosendorf.
Lasala Armour & Co.
Doran Buttenwieser, (2.)
Redman Rinneberg.
Milaw Milaw.
Forman Doerr.
Hewitt Gere.
Quintin Wilcox.
German Savs Bank Sinauer, (2.)
Mannion Costigan.
Re Smith.
Re Vest House Wreck
Re Duffy.
Richardson Weingarten.
Same Lumitz.
Socy Olel Torah Wilkens.
Kasviner Kasviner.
Re Edw Thompson Co Lash.
Western Pond Realty
Titus Cent Park, &c, RR.
Leonard Blumgarten.
Lippe Gallia Silk Mills.
Brown Hansen.
Parr Vil.—Donnelly, at 10:30 A. M.
Excise calendar:
Re Dexter, (100 Mott St.)
Re same, (196 Elizabeth St.)
Re sisson, (Walsh.)
Re same, (Jacoba.)

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—(Extraordinary Term)—Sawyer, J.—Adjourned to Sept. 11.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
William J. B. Mills,
Trenaella Wall,
George W. Netscher,
Annie Woods,
Albert A. Holly,
Maria Graefe,
Lester E. Reiley,
James J. Walsh,
Josepaino Rothschild.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Milstein Weiss.
Abrams Singer.
Bachmeler Com'l M P Co.
Ball Earley.
Hapeman Hooper.
Chernicowsky Greenberg.
Weisser Kinstler & Co
Frankl Worrall.
McKay Ewers Bros.
Karon N Y Cent RR.
Bender Becker.
Diamond Ebeling.
David St. Gallen's Am Emb Works.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.— Lawyers Title & Trust Co. Liberty St. Holding Corp.—Saul E. Rogers. Columbia Trust Co. Silverman — Joseph D. Kelly. Leschorn Kupel Gustavus A. Rogers. Shaw Pulitzer—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Rankin Jacobs—John H. Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Preferred Mortgage Co. Mario Kahn—Richard Baxter.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—New York Title & Mortgage Co. Samuel Cohen—Charles A. Hickey. Theresa Stern Moses Zimmerman—Charles A. Hickey.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Edward Ridley Charles Modry—Max Altman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Rolinick Rollnick, Am Savs Bk Morris Heights Realty Co.
Harlem Savs Bank Connelly.
Roth D'Auria Const.
Kaestner Schulze.
Agerp Rush.
Smith Erdenbrechter.
Van Iderstein Reynolds.
Monahan Casey.
City Real Estate Co Bagley.
Flynn Kenny, (2.)
Peters Peters.
Penfeld Haas.
Fisherty Union Ry.
Island Inv Corp Erickson.
Berkland Soufont.
Danischefsky Friedman.
Hanson CNY.
Helfrich Rogers.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Coville, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Coville, J. Pierce, Butler & Pier co Billen.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Kelly, J. At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Panagakos Profis.
Re Brown.
De Larme Maloney.
Vitale G. Schirmer.
Re Hughes.
Hanson Boenau.
Van Scoy N Y & L I Traction Co.
Hillin Peirson.
Re Prospect Place, (Vanderveer.)
Berger Spector.
Chelsea Realty Co Thompson.
Healy City of New Rochelle, (3.)
Rover Walker.
Sutter Sutter.
Boldin Enviro Rty Co
Re Stolowitz, (Tellesen.)
Gallnis Goldstein, (2.)
Re 81st St, (Grace.)
Re Non Urbent Av.
Eadie Monahan.
Re Crawford.
Kasdorf Kasdorf.
Bush Bush.
E'klyn Trust Co Queens Boulevard Holding Co.
Noe Brooks.
Casselberry Sterck.
Barker Barker.
Feldman Diaz Bldg.
Romano Romano.
Contested calendar:
Murray Berman.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

Assignments to Appellate Division.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Governor Whitman today assigned Justice Abel E. Blackmar of Brooklyn to the Appellate Division, Second Department, to assist in clearing a congested calendar. Supreme Court Justice Adelbert P. Rich of Cayuga County was designated to the same appellate bench for a five-year term to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William J. Carr of Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,886.—In Bankruptcy. —TEXAS COAST DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, a Corporation, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Texas Coast Development Company, a Corporation, are hereby given notice that on August 6th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, on August 30th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,602.—In bankruptcy. —CENTURY DYE & PRINT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Century Dye & Print Works, Inc., are hereby given notice that on July 18th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 30th, 1917, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,864.—In bankruptcy. —ISIDOR J. HERMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Isidor J. Herman are hereby given notice that on July 31st, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 30th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,877.—In bankruptcy. —JOHN PALMER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of John Palmer are hereby given notice that on August 3rd, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 30th, 1917, at 10:40 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

George Peabody Wetmore, former Senator from Rhode Island, who purchased on Wednesday the northeast corner of Pearl and Cedar Streets, added to his holdings in that locality by acquiring yesterday the two adjoining parcels at 1 Cedar Street and 191 Pearl Street, respectively. They were purchased from Harvey N. Weed, through the firm of Leonard J. Carpenter. The corner parcel, being 187 and 189 Pearl Street, was bought from Samuel P. Tull through Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd.

Senator Wetmore owned the parcels at 193 and 195 Pearl Street and 102 and 104 Maiden Lane, surrounding the Maiden Lane corner. He now controls the block front on Pearl Street, between Cedar Street and Maiden Lane, with the exception of the small corner at the latter thoroughfare. His properties front 99 feet on Pearl Street, 93.4 on Cedar Street, and 84.6 on Maiden Lane, an area of about 13,000 square feet. The sale of the two Weed holdings marks their first transfer from the family in over 100 years. The father of the present seller conducted a grocery store there seventy-five years ago.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Albert B. Ashforth in conjunction with H. C. Ward sold for Mrs. C. F. Cook the brownstone dwelling at 154 East Thirty-seventh Street. The buyer will occupy the property.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, resold the three-story dwelling at 38 West Ninetieth Street to Dr. Lewis Hintzman, taking in exchange the four-story dwelling at 112 West Seventy-eighth Street, on a lot 16.8 by 102.2. The sellers purchased the property Tuesday. Phillip Jeselson negotiated the exchange.

Deal on Monroe Street.

The Anthony Avenue Realty Company, recently organized, with Samuel Sussman, Morris Heller, and Harry Meyer as Directors, purchased from Peter J. White 171 Monroe Street, a six-story building, with store, on a lot 22.10 by 100, located near Montgomery Street.

Tenement Buyers.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for Ruhl Real Property Company, the five-story tenement 218 East 117th Street, near Third Avenue, to an investor for cash.

Recent Buyers.

Herbert C. Plass is the buyer of The Rockecliffe, the seven-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Broadway and 141st Street, and the adjoining house, 572 West 141st Street, sold Wednesday.

William F. Maloney is the buyer of the dwelling 53 Riverside Drive, sold last week by the Harrison B. Moore estate.

Bronx Sales.

A. D. Phelps & Damiane sold for Mrs. Elterich a plot on the south side, of 149th Street, 175 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 86.5, known as 334 and 336 East 149th Street. The property has been held in the family for the last thirty years. The purchaser contemplates the erection of a three-story business building for automobile purposes.

Queens Borough Sales.

G. Ebert sold to J. Vogel a plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the north side of Horton Street, 90 feet east of Campion Avenue, Jamaica.

J. Franklin sold to F. Gordy a plot, 33 by 125 feet, on the east side of Linden Avenue, 50 feet south of Park Avenue, Flushing.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company sold to P. M. Scott the single-family dwelling, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, on the south side of Briarwood Road, 100 feet west of Hillidale Avenue, Jamaica.

Rawdon W. Kellogg, as referee, sold to K. B. Boldin for 75 feet on the west side of Storm Avenue, 800 feet south of Lincoln Terrace, Arverne.

H. W. Kinn sold four lots to the Keiner-Williams Stamping Company, adjoining its present property at Richmond Hill.

Westchester County.

Edward C. Griffin and P. H. Collins sold for John Neilson his house and grounds on Magnolia Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., to Mrs. Emily Louise Johnston.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a house on Wickes Avenue in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, N. Y., for Crandle & Henderson of Yonkers to C. D. Rodgers of New York.

Big Mortgage Loans Placed.

William A. White & Sons have placed the following loans: $300,000 for the Lefcourt Realty Company on the twelve-story loft building at 42-46 West Thirty-eighth Street; $14,000 on the four-story building at 316 Washington Street, $83,000 on the ten-story building at 16 East Eighteenth Street, $200,000 on the twelve-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, $40,000 on 68 and 70 Wooster Street, $50,000 building and permanent loan to erect a three-story garage at 533-535 West Twenty-seventh Street and 534 and 536 West Twenty-eighth Street, $10,000 on 111 Bowery, $23,000 on 103 East Thirty-ninth Street, building loan of $262,500 to erect a sixteen-story bachelor hotel at 141 to 147 East Thirty-ninth Street, and $50,000 on the eight-story loft building, at 511 and 513 West Forty-second Street. The firm has placed over $5,000,000 since Jan. 1.

Commercial Leases.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building at 217 Front Street to Russell's Express, Inc., and have sublet the building for them on extended lease for a number of years with the owner, Adele Kneeland, to Bassman & Oislander, now at 147 Maiden Lane.

Schindler & Liebler have leased a store at 1,357 Third Avenue to the Novelty Art Works, Alexander Orszag, proprietor, and the parlor floor at 219 East Seventy-ninth Street to the Women's City Club, to be used as a maternity clinic.

Realty Board Protests Against Food Bill Provision.

The Real Estate Board of the City of New York has filed a protest with Governor Whitman against that section of the Food Control bill which provides that terminal markets and warehouses erected in the various municipalities shall be financed in part by the State through a direct tax, the effect of which would be to saddle on New York City a large expenditure for warehouses erected in other cities.

Realty Notes.

H. S. Black's Garage Company, Inc., is the lessee of the new garage building being erected at 237 to 247 East Sixty-third Street. The lease, which is for twenty-one years, was negotiated by S. Osgood Pell & Co.

The Seventy-seventh Street Realty Corporation has been formed to take over the stable property at 219 to 223 West Seventy-seventh Street, owned by the Jay estate, which filed plans recently for alterations to cost $70,000.

James Kyle & Sons have leased the three-story dwelling at 660 Lexington Avenue for Samuel L. M. Barlow.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pinehurst Av, s w corner 180th St, 50.1x112.10, five-story apartment house; United States Mortgage and Trust Co., as trustee, against H. J. Cochran et al.; Patterson, E. G. & D., attorneys; due, $68,658.57; taxes, &c., $2,500; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By Henry Brady.

120th St, 120 West, s s, 254 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; G. B. Bernheim, trustee, against N. I. Sloane et al.; Holm, W. & S., attorneys; due, $16,151.20; taxes, &c., $475.96; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Stanton St, 265, s s, 75 ft w of Columbia St, 25x100, and 97 Columbia St, abutting 25x75, 5-story factory; adjourned to Aug. 22.

By Samuel Goldaticker.

Grand St, 574, n w corner of Goerck St, 25x75, 4-story front and rear tenements and stores; Emil Frank against M. A. Downing et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $11,701.62; taxes, &c., $212.19, to Celia Hyman, $12,150.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

183d St, 741 East, n s, 71 ft w of Prospect Av, 24x75, 2-story frame house; L. L. Norman against Jacques Pollatschek et al.; Williamson & Bell, attorneys; due, $3,272.30; taxes, &c., $112.25, to Miss Smith Williamson for $4,000.

By James J. Donovan.

172d St, s s, 82.5 ft w of Townsend Av, 22x 13.4x18.6, gore; S. M. Barber against E. N. Roeser and another; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $169.38; taxes, &c., $75; to the plaintiff for $250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, 128, to a three-story store and dwelling; J. Brennen, 648 Madison Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 309 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

45th St, 8 East, to a four-story dwelling; G. D. Smith, 547 5th Av, owner; Walker & Gillette, 128 East 57th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Willis Av, 482, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 25x80; Tryforos Co., James Tryforos, 489 Willis Av, President, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 150 ft n of 133d St, 25x100; Margaret J. Thomson to Joseph Dietzel, 401 East 72d St, Aug. 15, mtg $10,000; attorney, George F. Ewald, 366 Lenox Av.....$100

BOWERY, 327, e s, 25.7 ft n of 2d St, 25.6x 78.5; Peter C. Bryce and another, executors, to Sophdor Realty Co., Inc., 56 West 112th St, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 141st St, 99.11x 120; Broaddedge Corporation to Herbert C. Plass, 320 Central Park West, Aug. 15, mtg $197,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 92 ft n of 187th St, 15.10x100; Frederica E. Remacly to Charles W. Galvin, Neponsit, L. I., Aug. 2, mtg $11,000; attorney, Price Bros., 271 Broadway.....$100

MONROE ST, 171, n s, 189.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.10x100; Peter J. White to Anthony Avenue Realty Co., Inc., 1,744 Anthony Av, Aug. 14, mtg $25,000; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 180th St, 15.11x125; Elmer E. Knowles Realty Co. to Harriet Adams, Richmond Hill, Queens, mtg $15,000, Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Lots B-20, Parcel 24, map of William B. Ogden; Elmer S. Prather to Irene A. Leveneim, 1,802 Park Av, Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 13; attorney, same.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 180th St, 15.11x125; Irene A. Leveneim to Concourse, 170th St ext, 1,120 Bryant Av, Aug. 15, mtg $10,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WOOSTER ST, 197, n w s, 24.6x100; 475 Broadway Co. to Louis Jacobs, 657 West 161st St, mtg $20,000, Aug. 15; attorney, K. C. Newman, 38 Park Row.....$100

7TH ST, 215-215½, n s, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 33.4x57.6; Pauline Kahlenberg to Sarah Kallenberg, 204 Grand St, Brooklyn, Aug. 14, mtg $23,750; attorney, H. Koppeman, 144 Rivington St.....$1

38TH ST, 307 East, n s, 257 ft w of Avenue D, 24.4x96; Edward P. Lindsay, referee, to Randolph Hurry, 59 West 46th St, Aug. 15; attorneys, Hurry & Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane, $20,000

50TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Theodore Brennecke to John Muller, 20 Kearney Av, Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 15, mtg $13,000; attorneys, Grossfield Bros., 116 Nassau St.....$100

54TH ST, 317-319 West, n s, 266.8 ft w 8th Av, 58.4x100.5; Edward J. H. Rogers to Daniel J. Rogers, 2,674 Valentine Av, ½ part, mtg $46,750, Aug. 15.....$1

54TH ST, 232 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Samuel Weil et al., executors, to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, Aug. 8, ½ part; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 7 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayer to same, Aug. 8, ½ part; same attorneys..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kahn to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, ½ part, Aug. 8; same attorneys.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Samuel Weil, 222 Lenox Av; Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 28th St, and Louis V. Weil, 52 East 75th St, executors of Jonas Weil, Aug. 8, ½ part; same attorneys.....$100

77TH ST, n s, 99 ft e of Madison Av, 34.6x 102.2; Henry L. Wardwell to Fannie M. Pollak, Rye, N. Y., Aug. 13, mtg $60,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

77TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8 x98.10; Louis Heitzmann to Service Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, June 28, mtg $17,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

88TH ST, 307 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.8; Mary A. Smith to Lucania Realty Corporation, 2,575 Broadway, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

88TH ST, 311 West, n s, 138 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.8; Mary A. Smith to Lucania Realty Corporation, 2,575 Broadway, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

90TH ST, 465 West, Central Park West, 20x 100.8; Service Realty Co. to Louis Heitzmann, 110 West 78th St, Aug. 15, mtg $14,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

90TH ST, s s, 465 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Anna L. Martin to Service Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, July 16, mtg $12,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

110TH ST, 155 East, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.4; John H. Rogan, referee, to Aaron De Cordova, 205 West 89th St, Aug. 16; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 120 Broadway.....$16,000

113TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 16.8x 100.11; Sophdor Realty Co. to Peter C. Bryce and another, exrs., 880 Madison Av, Aug. 15, mtg $108,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 16.8x100.11; Tillie Herman to Sophdor Realty Co., 56 West 112th St, Dec. 2, 1916, mtg $123,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, n s, 83.4 ft e of 8th Av, 27x50.5; Mary Wechler to Anna Reichard, 9 Kramer Court, Arverne, L. I., Aug. 10, mtg $14,000; attorney, B. Richard, 393 Broadway.....$1

119TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x80.6x 100.11; Lillie L. Fry to Island Mutual Development Co., Wading River, L. I., Aug. 15; attorneys, Roger Bros., 375 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1

120TH ST, s s, 300.6 ft e of 3d Av, 29.6x 99.11; Arthur L. Blau to Isaac Levine, 1,469 Hoe Av, Aug. 13, mtg $15,000.....$100

133D ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. to Rudolph E. Bohlen, 562 3d Av, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,450

136TH ST, 210 West, s s, 167.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17.6x99.11; Louis C. Wagner to Isabel Mackin, 112 West 63d St, Aug. 15, mtg $3,500; attorneys, Deyo & B., 115 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

AVENUE D, n w corner of 13th St, 108x105; Cornelia F. Kessler to Nicholas J. Tonner and another, 1,298 Olmstead Av, mtg $1,000, Aug. 16; attorneys, Hally, A. & C. E., 2,089 Westchester Av.....$100

BROOK AV, 548, e s, 25.6x100 Mathilda Remlan to Jay Tree Holding Co., 2,504 3d Av, mtg $11,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 200 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Clara Leibel to John W. Farrell, 2,263 Ryer Av, Aug. 15; attorney, John W. Farrell, 2,263 Ryer Av.....$100

CONCORD AV, w s, 98.1 ft s of 151st St, runs s 40x5.7x irr x 30 x n 46 x e 75.7; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Louise W. Stems and another, 737 East 150th St, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

DALY AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 178th St, 110.4; James T. Barry to Mathilda Remlein, 348 Brook Av, mtg $32,500, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DOCK ST, e s, 45.10 ft n from w end of Lot 25, map of part of Brown property, runs n w 141.8x s e 37.8x n e 144.7 to street x n w 37.6; Robert F. Neumann to John Whalen, 3,230 Layton Av, mtg $8,500, Aug. 10; attorney, George Costas, 391 East 149th St.$100

GARFIELD ST, w s, 305 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Rose Lipner to Max Lipner, 600 West 116th St, mtg $2,750, June 11; attorney, Leon Lewin, 220 West 80th St.....$100

GRACE or Western Av, Baychester Av, Varying or Westchester Av, Buehnell Av, being all title to any property lying in above block and not taken for opening Mace Av; Stephen M. Hoyt to H. A. Wells, 668 Riverside Drive, July 26; attorney, H. A. Wells, 668 Riverside Drive.....$5,000

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 45.4 ft s of 183th St, 25x94.6; John A. Fallella to North County Development Co., mtg $15,500, Aug. 15; attorney, Hy W. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St

REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU want to buy an old house, with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Three lots, 75x102, east side, Yorkville; suitable for garage or loft building. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

A first-class, splendidly built and well finished two-family house, with all improvements, in best location in Bronx, for sale by owner cheap; rare opportunity. Address Desirable, O 224 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FINE 3-STORY BASEMENT extension brownstone, box stoop, hard trim and floors, electric lights; Garfield Place, Park Slope, one block Prospect Park; must be sold; a bargain; $7,500 first mortgage, balance cash and terms. E. A. Howard, 69 7th Av. Telephone South 3874.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Bargains—1 and 2 Family Houses.
LESS THAN COST TO BUILD.
FROM $3,000 UPWARDS.
Booth, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COZY LITTLE HOME and 2 acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees, make ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to COZY HOME, Box 280 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms; send for circular. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

two homes in one
two family detached house in the country, 30 minutes out, close to express station, steam heat, gas and electricity, schools etc.; very fine location; a great bargain to close; phone Mr. Briggs, 8817 Cortlandt.

Seashore Home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near Bayside, school, stores, &c.; write for further particulars. "Shore Home," Box 283 Times Downtown.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 96 Wall St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's country place for rent from Oct. 1, furnished or otherwise; five master bedrooms, two baths; all modern improvements; short distance from trolley and railroad station; servants' cottage and garage. Address Box 351, Tenafly, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N.J.

Attractive country home, eight large rooms, bath; modern improvements; half acre; beautifully shaded; convenient everything; express train service; sacrifice price. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Exceptional Bargain, $5,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Bargain.—Vineland main road, 8-acre farm, 6-room bungalow, gas, cellar; henhouse; 170 fruit trees; $2,900; $500 cash. Apply Box 302, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court, held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1917. Present: Hon. Martin T. Manton, District Judge.—In the matter of KENNEDY, MITCHELL & CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt. It appearing from my satisfaction from the petition of Daniel W. Blumenthal, duly verified the 8th day of August, 1917, that a petition was filed in this court on the 12th day of June, 1917, praying that the above named Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court on the 12th day of June, 1917, and that an alias subpoena was thereafter duly issued by the Clerk of this Court, returnable the 27th day of June, 1917, to the Marshal of this District, and that thereafter alias subpoenaes were issued, the last of which was returnable on the 18th day of July, 1917, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same upon the alleged bankrupt, or any officer thereof, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District, so that personal service may be made upon it, or any of its officers, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, or its officers, but that they have not been found within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is,

ON MOTION of Morris B. & Daniel W. Blumenthal, attorneys for the petitioning creditors,

ORDERED that the above named alleged bankrupt plead or answer on or before the 27th day of August, 1917, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 12th day of June, 1917; and in case of its failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made against it according to the prayer of said petition, and it is

FURTHER ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 10th day of August, 1917, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt, Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., at its last known place of business, to wit, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication, and that a copy of this order be also mailed to Hewitt S. West, the Secretary Treasurer of the alleged bankrupt, at his last known address, care of The Antilles Express Co., No. 90 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MANTON, U. S. D. J.

REFEREES' SALE.

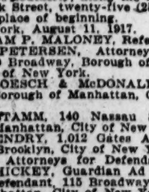
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York. — VICTORIA LAUBY, Plaintiff, against JUSTIN COMMENT et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of August, 1917, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL that certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Suffolk Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet and five (5) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Hester Street with the easterly side of Suffolk Street; running thence easterly, and parallel with Hester Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Suffolk Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, and parallel with Hester Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, along the easterly side of Suffolk Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, August 11, 1917.
WILLIAM P. MALONEY, Referee.
STEINER & PETERSEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 300 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
McDONALD, ROESCH & McDONALD, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York;
GEORGE STAMM, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York;
PENDRY & PENDRY, 1,012 Gates Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Attorneys for Defendants.
CHARLES A. MICKEY, Guardian Ad Litem for Infant Defendant, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 16 Suffolk Street.



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $4,000 and interest.

Dated, New York, August 8th, 1917.
WILLIAM P. MALONEY, Referee.

Lost Property Found.

Preparing for vacation sometimes causes small articles of value to go astray. An advertisement in the Lost Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES may be the means of recovery. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
Six unusually large rooms, bath and butler's pantry; combination kitchen, gas water heater, hot water heating system, open fireplace, combination gas and electric lights, hardwood double floors and trim; handsomely decorated throughout; shades, screens, awnings; over ½ acre slightly terraced plot; fine lawns and shrubbery; beautiful, restricted residence section, 3 minutes station; splendid train service, 45 minutes N. Y.; price $6,000, or, beautifully furnished, $7,500; terms arranged; photo on request. Owner, X, B., 212 Times Downtown.

NO MONEY DOWN,
NO INTEREST TO PAY.
This charming house can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a house easy as renting; house has 9 rooms and bath; located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J.; large open fireplace, built-in glass closets, window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded; plot 50x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.; size 50x125. Call or write for particulars.
H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate at Sunapee, New Hampshire. For particulars write Hugo Nelson, Sunapee, New Hampshire,

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two good lots, near Washington Bridge, for house; no dealers. F 130 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Lofts Wanted.—Wanted, lofts for office, stockroom and light manufacturing purposes; about 18,000 to 20,000 square feet, on one, two, or three floors in a modern building having two elevators, good light and power; give all particulars, including location and rate of insurance; rent not to exceed 40c per square foot; possession wanted about January. Address M. C. D., 282 Times Downtown.

A roadhouse or suitable dwelling where liquor privilege can be secured; radius 40 miles from Manhattan; full particulars from principals only. A. L. Simpson, 113 West 132d St.

WANTED.—In Montclair, Maplewood, or Oranges, seven or eight room house, with garage or space for one. Will pay cash or exchange smaller house. Address Y 221 Times Annex.

House wanted, 6 or 7 rooms, all improvements, near New York; will rent for year, with option to purchase; write particulars. A. B., 148 Columbus Av.

Wanted to lease, with option to purchase, on the North Shore of Long Island, a modern house, 8 or 9 rooms, with 2 baths. Address D. Kraus, 143 East 14th St.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Large second floor loft or hall, 4,500 square feet, 20-foot ceilings; no columns; fine light; east side of 7th Av., between 34th and 35th Sts. W. H. Hussey & Son, 150 West 35th St., or your own broker.

Furnished office to let, 21 Park Row; up-to-date equipment, light and airy; rent very moderate. Apply Zobel Color Works, 101 9th St., Brooklyn, South 4504.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5564 Rector.

At 404 4th Av, (ninth floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Lofts, 50x100 and 50x50, power; good for iron or wood worker; low rent. 449 West 49th St.

A desirable small office, furnished, $15; telephone. 1,133 Broadway, Room 528.

28th, 32 East.—Parlor floor for business or light manufacturing.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Magnificently furnished residence, $450 monthly. 327 West 75th St., or your broker.

Unfurnished.

On one of the prettiest residential blocks in New York, three-story private house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; front porches and lawn; rent $900 per annum. Inquire 24 West 130th St. or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 8 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

For rent, furnished house, Pelham Manor, Westchester County; modern, 9 rooms, 2 baths; beginning Oct. 1. Apply Real Estate, McClellan, Phone 91 Mount Vernon, and Fish & Marvin, 1067 Pelham.

Beautiful 9-room house, furnished, every improvement and convenience; fine residential section; pine trees; 10 minutes' walk station; Bradley Beach; very reasonable. S 190 Times.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

At Mountain Station, South Orange, ten-room house; improvements, $70 per month, or for sale. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted—Unfurnished house in New Rochelle, in Rochelle Park or vicinity; a modern 7-room house; steam heat; permanently from Oct. 1. Address X 394 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 35 EAST, (Hotel Senton.)—Attention! Apartment, luxuriously furnished for bachelor, cost $4,000, to furnish; living room 20x30; $75 a month; references.

28TH, 28 EAST.—Two furnished rooms and bath, with maid service, $50 monthly until October 1; available unfurnished after October 1 at $40. Phone Murray Hill 784 for inspection.

30TH, ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

GENTLEMAN giving up suite in small apartment in 34th St. district on account of leaving city, is anxious to assist in locating reliable tenant to take the suite; this is an ideal home for a gentleman alone and can hardly be equalled in New York for convenience and comfort. For further particulars, telephone R. W. Muckley, 2783 Franklin.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH ST., 229 WEST.—6 months; daintily furnished 4 rooms, outside; elevator. $60.

46TH, 341 WEST, (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed; elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished, non-housekeeping suites, two rooms with bath; one or two persons, $17.50 to $21; three rooms and bath, $25 to $35 per week; all large, cool, outside rooms; hotel service.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

69TH, 240-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Bunt, on premises. Open evenings.

69TH, 66 WEST.—Handsome two, four cool, spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellent location.

95TH, 206 WEST. — Artistically furnished seven beautiful, sunny rooms, elevator; cars convenient. Garrett.

118TH, 210 WEST, HOTEL CECIL.—Very desirable 1, 2, 3 room apartments, with without private bath; full hotel service.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110th ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4-room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 615. Fifth Av. Bus stops at door.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates $70 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $3 weekly, (optional); references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LIST YOUR furnished apartments now; clients waiting for two rooms and bath to 10 rooms and bath; $75 to $800 month. Acme Leasing Co., 505 5th Av., (709 Murray Hill.)

Wanted, within 10 blocks Times Square, small apartment; bedroom and parlor, containing piano. Address Room 1027 Knickerbocker Hotel, by letter, quick.

FURNISHED APARTMENT by business woman, two rooms, bath and kitchen, $40 to $50 monthly. Telephone Bryant 920 between 11 and 4.

WANTED.—By three adults, five rooms and bath, near Washington Sq. preferred; $60 per month. Y 213 Times Annex.

Apartments wanted for Fall and Winter, furnished and unfurnished. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Col.

Apartments wanted, furnished, unfurnished. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

LIST YOUR APARTMENTS. Katherine Martin, 245 West 76th St., Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

307TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly up; with bath, $9 weekly up; meals reasonable, optional; women only.

318T, 114 EAST.—All attractively, newly furnished; private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another, $4.50; electricity, telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Convenient, clean, comfortable large or small room, bath; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

HANDSOME ROOMS; gentlemen; references; private residence near Washington Square. Stuyvesant 1788.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large and small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 222, (also 70 Park Av.)—Single rooms, gentlemen, $4.50, $5.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms for gentlemen; with or without bath; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also small room; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished room; electricity, telephone.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-kept rooms; running water; $3 to $7; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, gentleman; electric light; running water; Summer rates.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; hot water and steam supplied by hotel; cleanliness and service assured.

57TH, 322 WEST.—ROOM, LAVATORY; ADJOINING BATH; GENTLEMAN. THOMPSON.

58TH, 332 WEST.—Unusual large and small, cool rooms; very quiet house; telephone.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large front room; bay window; running water, electricity; adjoining bath; quiet, exclusive house.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, private or adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 60 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; near subway and Central Park.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Cool, well furnished outside rooms; breakfast served; men; exclusive; references.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Front, large alcove; rear, adjoining bath; second floor.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, Southern cooking; meals optional; ideal location.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms, clean beds, kitchenette; electricity.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; references.

74TH, 124 WEST.—Room for gentleman; electricity; bath; high-class; references. Owner.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other room; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; first class house.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable hall room for gentleman; select residence; bath; phone; $4.50.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette, transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; single room; telephone; $4-$10. Schuyler 2302.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Double, single rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; all conveniences; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50-$10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, connecting shower bath; small room; exclusive home.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large and small handsome cool rooms, private baths; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful front, facing park; electricity. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; newly furnished, decorated; private bath; references.

82D, 52 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Large, small rooms; private bath, electricity; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Private residence; newly decorated; large, small rooms, baths; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; clean, quiet, refined; terms moderate.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Exceptionally adapted rooms; very latest improvements; private dwelling; splendid location.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths, electricity; breakfast optional.

85TH, 138 WEST.—One large room, well furnished; individual bath; excellent location.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, $4; gentleman only.

86TH, (533 West End Av.)—Attractive small room; electricity; references; Subway, "L."

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; single or en suite; elevator. Kennedy.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large, also small room; gentlemen; private family; reference.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; shower baths; references. Apt. 41.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Light, comfortable, cool rooms; shower, telephone, elevator; reasonable. Rolfe.

113TH, 508 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immaculately clean; elevator, electricity, shower. Coffey.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Superior outside room; exclusive corner apartment; private family. Johnston.

113TH, 523 WEST, (501 Apt.)—Beautiful room; southern exposure; kitchen. Tomlinson.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Single, suite; refined business women; family two. Apt. 83.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, private house, refined Jewish family; improvements; reasonable.

126TH ST., 33 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity, telephone, running water; conveniences; moderate rates.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, $7; small front, $5; convenient location. Turner.

152D, 511 WEST.—Beautiful large room, adjoining bath; private house; private family; suitable to 1 or 2 young men of refinement.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; southern exposure; river view; subway.

Gentlemen can have beautiful large room, overlooking Hudson River, with balcony and private bathroom; elegant; strictly private residence, occupied by owner; near 103d St. subway.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL, LARGE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; RUNNING WATER IN ROOM; BREAKFAST SERVED IF DESIRED. 621 W. 113, NEAR RIVERSIDE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

WEST END AV, 758, (97th.)—Private artistic home, elevator, airy, medium, double, running water, $5.50 to $9; references, Apt. 62.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentlemen; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Desirable rooms, large or small; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 855, (102d.)—Unusual, large front room; conveniences; Summer rate. Wright.

WEST END AV., 896.—Front and bedroom, four windows; $11. Phone 5893 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining bathe.

WEST END AV., 901, (74th.)—Double, single; bath; facing Park; $10, $8, $5.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

85TH ST., 377 WEST.—Beautiful floor; other rooms; electricity; housekeeping; private house.

88TH, 125 WEST.—One, two furnished, unfurnished rooms; private; American basement house.

Westchester County.

PRIVATE FAMILY will rent to one or two gentlemen, one of two unfurnished rooms with bath; select Westchester Co. community; also garage. Y 208 Times Annex.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted by couple Sept. 1, large furnished room with bath or dressing room, electric light, continuous hot water; convenient to "L" or subway, between 72d and 96th Sts., west side. Y 207 Times Annex.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN desires room with refined family where he can have home comforts; state terms. G 183 Times.

BUSINESS MAN requires large single room, with refined family; no other roomers. Write Jos. Gorey, 354 West 50th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large and small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; reference.

69TH, 1,345 Lexington Av.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine. Gross.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Opportunity secure desirable rooms; phone, steam; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; private bath; all improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations and board; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; private entrance, steam, electricity; rooms, private bath; Southern cooking; unit particular people.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single room; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9067.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; also table guests; $5-$6 per week.

73D, 502 WEST.—Large front rooms; private bath; excellent table; overlooking Hudson.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room with bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, small rooms; convenient transportations, Park, Museum Natural History; private; homelike; meals optional.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity; parlors; excellent home cooking optional; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; excellent location; subway.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 14-16 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, large and small rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, newly decorated; conveniences; excellent table; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable light, airy rooms; all conveniences; excellent board. Schuyler 8441.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive suite, bath; American home; excellent table; other rooms.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished connecting rooms, with bath. Private house.

107TH, 322 WEST, (between Riverside and Broadway.)—Modern private residence; beautifully furnished rooms or suite; board optional; moderate rates.

113TH, 400 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; also single; excellent table. Henry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th St.)—Miss Ida Marks is now booking rooms with bath, single or en suite, newly furnished; palatial mansion; gorgeous; foyer, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Large splendid room, bath, shower, $12; two, $20. Payne.

WEST END AV., 854, (86th St.)—Rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

LAKE FRONT HOTEL, Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island; few rooms left for August; two suites for families. Phone 9-M Ronkonkoma.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady, oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF SELECT USED AUTOMOBILES NOW GOING ON AT NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. EVERY CAR GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF WHAT WE HAVE ON HAND AT PRESENT; OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR; brand new; big discount.
1917 CHALMERS SEDAN.
1916 KISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
MERCER late 1916 touring.
1916 DANIELS 8.
1916 PACKARD 3, "Twin Six," 7-pass. tour.
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 OLDSMOBILE Baby "4."
1916 HUPMOBILE.
PIERCE-ARROW, 6-38; Electric lights and starter.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Evenings. Phone Circle 4061.

A LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 6-38; like new; been used two seasons private; electric self-starter, lights. 150 West 55th St.

A SPECIAL USED CAR SALE
THIS WEEK.
1916 Overlands, five and seven passenger.
1916 Willys Knight touring and coupe.
1917 Overlands; several models.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St.

A WILLYS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; cannot tell from new; electric equipment; cost $1,800. Condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

BABY FIAT Roadster, latest importation.
FIAT "115" Town Car, latest importation.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
WHITE 1916 SPECIAL COUPE.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1916 "38" ROADSTER.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS.—Packard Twin Six, also 3-38 Packard Touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUYS WORTH NOTING.
1917 LEXINGTON, GUARANTEED...$1,150
1917 DAVIS, 3-PASSENGER, NEW... 850
1916 OVERLAND ROADSTER..... 325
1916 DAVIS, painted, slip covers..... 600
1916 CHALMERS 6-30..... 550
1915 PAIGE-FAIRFIELD..... 600
1915 REO, TOURING..... 450
1915 CHALMERS, 6-CYLINDER..... 425
1912 PEERLESS, 7-PASSENGER..... 225
1912 OLDSMOBILE SPEEDSTER..... 200
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
815 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
PACKARD TWIN 6 SPECIAL TOURING.
FIAT "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 Sunagian.
SIMPLEX "75" 4-PASS.
MERCER 1918 Raceabout; electric equip.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1915, 7 passengers, touring; fine appearance; guaranteed perfect mechanical condition; $1,050. 1,249 Fulton St.

CADILLAC runabout, 1914; perfect condition; $750; seen between 10 A. M. and 12 noon. G. M. Scott, 8 West 40th St.

CADILLAC (1917) LANDAULET.
PACKARD (1915) TOURING 4-48 H. P.
F. TURNER, PHONE 5475 BROAD.

CHALMERS, 1916, smart roadster; perfect condition; reasonable. 271 Palisade Av., Jersey City.

CHEVROLET-ROYAL MAIL, in exceptionally good mechanical condition; price $350. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our repair shop and are in the condition represented. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

FORD runabout, 1917; driven 400 miles; $75; extra equipment; bargain. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX, equal to new; run only 4,600 miles; price $900.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916; perfect condition; best bargain in city at $900.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 Seventh. Morn. 9367.

HUDSON Super-Six 1916 touring, $900; Stearns-Knight 1916 small touring, $650. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av.; Morn. 9367.

HUDSON limousine, just painted, $1,250. Telephone Riverside 8453.

LOZIER touring car, thoroughly overhauled; any reasonable offer.

STEVENS-DURYEA touring car; just spent $800 in overhauling; any reasonable offer. Tough's Storage Warehouse, 510 E. 73d St. Lenox 7194, Tel.

MAXWELL 1917 Touring, good mechanical condition, good shoes.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

Mechanically perfect; bargains; very attractive prices.

'16 Hudson Cabriolet. '16 Buick Touring.
'16 Scripps 'Chummy.' '17 Chandler 'Cloverleaf.'
'16 Hupmobile Road. '16 Stutz Road.

HARRY A. BRENNER,
1,700 Broadway, 54th St., fourth floor.

MERCER, Speedster, 1912, a typical racing car, recently overhauled and painted; mechanically guaranteed; extras include two shoes, (mounted;) searchlight, chains, tools, and seat on running-board; demonstration by appointment. Mrs. Solomon. Phone 5905 Morningside. Apt. 27.

MERCER "SPORTING" SPEEDSTER. Yellow, black stripes; new tires; every possible equipment; guaranteed perfect; must sell; $975. Rippeth, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

MERCER 1917 TOURING.
MILEAGE 3,500.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
605 Fifth Av. Plaza 4837.

MERCER 1917 runabout; also Mercer raceabout; touring car. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCEDES 45-horse power touring car; as good as new; six new tires. M. Palm, Hotel Ansonia. Columbus 3320.

MERCER 1914 raceabout; excellent condition; $1,200. Johnson, 210 West 51st St.

PACKARD twin-six, with special Rolls Royce four-passenger body; six wire wheels. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 touring car; guaranteed like new; price $2,500. Teleph

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady as stenographer, experienced; one having knowledge of switchboard operating preferred. Apply at 307 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in office details and good at figures. Ilalgren Overgaiter Co., 55 West 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wanted, experienced girl, who is rapid and accurate operator; salary to start, $16. Apply Room 807, 1,781 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious, good chance to learn legal work, might consider beginner; start, $7 to $9. Suite 405, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position; $7 to start. Car Owners Purchasing Club, Inc., Times Building.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; must be capable operator; state experience, references, and salary. Box G 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good, for permanent position; salary according to ability. Wing & Son, Wing Building, 9th Av. and 13th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer and typewriter; references. Write O 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; salary $80 month; state age and experience. O 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and substitute telephone operator, by large manufacturing concern in New York. G 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with REAL ESTATE experience. George Neiman, 437 5th Av.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTOR.
Salary $900 to $1,080.

21 to 45 years of age, who are familiar with methods of making rescues from drowning and resuscitation; ability to teach beginners and advanced swimmers all strokes of swimming, floating, and diving. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until Aug. 31 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Practical, 6; duties, 2; experience, 2. For further particulars, see City Record, published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, SEVERAL EXPERIENCED, ARE REQUIRED BY A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE; FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS' CENTRAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. BOX G 121 TIMES.

TYPIST.—With some knowledge of stenography, experienced preferred; apply to advertising manager. A. A. Vantine & Co., Inc., 8th Av. and 20th St.

TYPIST, rapid; permanent position; start, $10; advancement. Apply 253 36th St., Brooklyn. General Papergoods Co. Magill.

TYPIST, with knowledge of dictating machine; $15 a week. 165 Liberty St.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR for permanent position in pleasant Northern New York village with Holstein pedigree and publishing house; candidate should have at least a high school education and be a careful, accurate, rapid typist; room for two operators; shorthand not essential; wages at the start, $5 above cost of board and room; railway transportation provided. E. M. Hastings (Inc.), Lacona, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER.—Responsible lady, able to use typewriter, for office position; salary $14. Apply between 10-12, Saturday, Room 1807, Liberty Tower, 55 Liberty St.

YOUNG LADY for Christian firm; American; well educated, a good penman, and accurate at figures who can operate typewriter; experience in stenography desirable but not essential. Address O 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for general office work, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; must be neat, refined, and competent; permanent. M 194 Times.

YOUNG LADIES wanted to teach and sell Willcox & Gibbs sewing machines; salary. Apply personally at 218 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

CAN USE FIFTY HIGH-GRADE STENOGRAPHERS AT ONCE; SALARIES, $12 TO $22 PER WEEK; WE ALSO NEED ANY NUMBER OF BOOK KEEPERS, TYPISTS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, CLERKS, AND ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS AT ALL SALARIES.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 Broadway.
Bookkeepers, (several,) knowledge of stenography, $15-$22; stenographers for following lines: law, export, mercantile, $10-$20; typists, must be accurate, $10-$12; file clerks, knowledge of stenography, $10-$15; clerical, good at figures, $10-$11.

STENOGRAPHERS, 3 openings; $15, $17, $20 weekly; other positions. Beers Agency, Flatiron Building, or Havana, Cuba.

BOOKKEEPERS, $18; stenographers, $18; immediate, good vacancies. Certified Placement Agency, 1,265 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists; free registration. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required. Register now for Sept.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR AND MACHINIST.

Capable of running and keeping in perfect order large electrical machines; three other machines and stencil cutting machines in department; Manhattan Borough; salary start $15-$20; opportunity for advancement; give particulars about experience; this is a good position for reliable person. Address W. N., care P. O. Box 30, Station D, N. Y. City.

ADVERTISING.—Wanted, an experienced advertising writer; one who can prepare Bank, Trust Company, and bond copy; must be conservative, but human interest writer; age about 35 years; good future for right man willing to start on moderate salary; correspondence will be treated in confidence. Address O 209 Times Downtown.

A LARGE, growing paper manufacturing corporation, out of town, can offer excellent opportunities for interesting and effective work to two young college graduates with tact, initiative, ability, and common sense; non-graduates with two or more years of manufacturing experience will be considered; we want men who can develop, who have the vision to see and grasp an opportunity; to such men a fair living salary is offered to start; the future is what you make it; give complete information; we will not engage men until we find the right ones. Y 218 Times Annex.

AUDITOR for night auditing work in a modern hotel near New York; must have had hotel experience; exceptional opportunity; permanent position; state age, experience, salary expected; write immediately for interview in New York Saturday. Address Night Auditor, Box 15 New Haven, Conn.

ASSISTANT STOCK CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 17, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN FILLING ORDERS, FOR BEADS AND FANCY GOODS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. M 185 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIAN, REPAIRMEN.—Good opportunity for men experienced on electric starters. P. J. Durham Co., 246 West 49th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have thorough knowledge of keeping books for factor and commission business, and commercial banking; state age, experience, salary; excellent opportunity for right man. R K 79 Times.

BATTERY SUPERINTENDENT WANTED FOR LARGE BATTERY COMPANY; MUST BE HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE AND BE ABLE TO GET PRODUCTION. Y 214 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, experienced, by machinery concern, capable taking full charge of books. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER. — Stenographer, typewriter; state experience and salary expected. M 180 Times.

BOYS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunities for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic; address in own handwriting, stating age and nationality, education, experience, if any, &c. G 854 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Wanted, in very large wholesale dry goods firm, several boys; no experience necessary; excellent chance to learn the business. O 204 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in the office of a diamond importing firm; public school graduate, not over 16 years of age; must come highly recommended. O 238 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Excellent opportunity offered boy, 16-17 years; large establishment; good chance to advance himself. Sterling, 276 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office work with architect; wonderful opportunity for advancement. Apply Goodhue, 2 West 47th St.

BOY wanted in a wholesale woolen house; bright and active. G 186 Times.

BOY.—Real estate office. Apply Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

CARPENTERS, (200,) starting new camp; apply immediately ready for work. Aviation Field, Mineola, L. I.

CHECKER, experienced, for notions. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

CHEF.—American plan, in large New England Apartment Hotel; he must know economy and be accustomed to working on close percentage; no waster considered; preference given to man who has been chef in a Manor Hotel; October 1 or sooner. Y 204 Times Annex.

CLERKS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.—A LARGE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DESIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL CLERKS AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, EXPERIENCE. N 871 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS. — Prominent bond house desires clerks experienced in figuring and handling of listed and unlisted securities. Address, giving details of experience, references, and salary expected, A. B., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

CLERKS.—Production and time, machine shop experience preferred; salary $16 to start; good opportunity for advancement. Write Box 128, 1,921 3d Av.

CLERKS with bookkeeping experience, fine chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. H. J. S., P. O. Box 290, New York.

CLERK wanted in the office of a diamond importing firm; about 16 years of age; must come highly recommended. O 239 Times Downtown.

CLERK, about one year's experience, for foundry. John Johnson Co., 47th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

CORSET DESIGNER, who knows how to make a garment right; state experience and salary expected. Address, 1,194 Fair Av., Columbus, Ohio.

CREDIT and collection man who is competent to manage an office force; one acquainted with the retail furnishing goods trade preferred; give educational qualifications, and experience, also list of references. X 302 Times Annex.

DENTIST.—Good neat operator, experienced; steady position all year. M 190 Times.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.

Man capable of assuming full responsibility of drawing room, designing tools, fixtures and gauges; one having shop and executive experience preferred. Apply by mail giving full details to

J. E. PHELAN & CO.,
886 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical or electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN.—Familiar with structural steel and mill building construction. Apply Fuller Engineering Co., Allentown, Penn.

ENGINEER.—NIGHT WORK, WITH N. Y. CITY LICENSE; SOBER AND RELIABLE, 6 NIGHTS WEEK; MUST DO FIRING; $22; LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT, NEAR CITY. T. H., 248 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENGINEER for an institution, single man with license required; pay $20 a week, board and room. Address S. Lord, Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

for a young man, about 18 years of age, to learn the insurance brokerage business; some knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; state salary desired. Address O 214 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Man experienced in forwarding shipments and preparing Consular documents, &c., having knowledge of Spanish and able to use typewriter at fair speed; one with initiative and able to assume responsibility; good chance; write fully, stating salary desired. O 243 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wanted to take charge of Ford truck assembling plant, capable of handling men and turning out good work; man with experience preferred. Call at 1,650 Broadway. See Mr. Crabtree.

FOREMAN or assistant for food products factory, with shipping knowledge preferred; references and salary expected. R. R., 276 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

New York,

WANT 10 BUSHELMEN.

Apply at once, Superintendent's Office, 32d St.-Broadway, fifth floor.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS

for high-grade work on mechanical or electrical apparatus; men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunity for advancement. Apply 10 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

JANITOR for apartment house, twenty tenants; salary $40 and 4 large rooms; must be competent to run steam-heating plant. "K. S.," 114 Times.

LAD, well developed, of good address, not under 16, wanted by bank; must be neat penman; experience not necessary; bond required. Address P. O. Box 46, City.

LIQUOR MAN.
GREENHUT COMPANY
REQUIRE
AN EXPERIENCED LIQUOR MAN
FOR
STOCK ROOM WORK.
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

MACHINIST.—A1 lathe hand or toolmaker, without foreign dialect, for nice place out of town; no labor trouble. N 367 Times Downtown.

MAN for mailing department, advertising business; salary, about $19; short hours; careful, active, honest; young or middle-aged; chance for advancement. Telephone Spring 293, Welckert.

MAN WANTED.
Experienced advertising solicitor to canvass A1 proposition; salary basis. Apply Room 909, Candler Building, Friday, before 5 P. M.

MANAGER and buyer, experienced, for ladies' wear specialty shop located in large city in Western New York; must not be subject to draft. X 370 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for machinery and structural layouts, chemical works; state experience, references, and salry in first letter. Y 206 Times Annex.

METAL BENCH HANDS, machinists, woodworkers, and assemblers for aeroplane work wanted. Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation, Ithaca, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, bright, about 20 years, as office assistant; must be quick and accurate at figures and know how to operate typewriter; state age, experience, and salary. H. H., 272 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in an import and export office; good pay and prospects. M 171 Times.

PACKER, stock room clerk; steady position, chance advancement, competent, reliable man, with large rubber company; references required. G 150 Times.

PAPER SALESMAN.—An experienced man 30 to 35 years of age, on bonds, book, and writings for an established mill selling direct to converters, printers, and publishers; salary; state particulars fully in confidence; letters returned if requested. M 170 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Will Alfred Whiting, formerly of Chicago, Ill., or any person knowing his whereabouts communicate with Edith G. Cheever, 4,600 Woodlawn Av., Chicago, Ill.

A. H.—Going West; charges unjust; you took false impression; unchanged. Hope.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PAPER SALESMAN Wanted—Experienced on box boards and specialties; man, 30 to 35 years of age; salary; state experience fully; capable man only; letters in strict confidence. M 174 Times.

PIANISTS.—First-class; must play by ear; must be able to improvise readily. Auto Piano Company, 51st St. and 12th Av.

PORTER, &c.—Man of good habits, steady, reliable, for position of office porter, sweeping and general cleaning of office; hours 4 A. M. to 1 P. M.; resident of Chelsea neighborhood; give full information regarding past record, religion, age and salary expected. G. R., 276 Times Downtown.

RESIDENT SALESMEN.
Large children's wash dress manufacturer open to receive applications for 1918 Spring line; strictly commission basis; state territory. X 898 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

If you can show that you have successfully sold any line.

Why not connect yourself now with a house that does big business in a big way?

Our phenomenal success and growth in the last few years have created a constantly increasing demand for men.

We have a definite scale of advancement. If you are as good as the next man you will climb as quickly.

Our new arrangements will pay any conscientious worker big returns immediately.

Free transportation and drawing account.

August profit sharing contest now on.

Come in and look over one of the most efficient salese organizations in the world and talk it over with us.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA,
120 West 32nd Street, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED.

We have an unusual opportunity for a few successful salesmen, who apply quickly, to become a part of a great selling organization, where advancement, due to unusual conditions, will be quick and sure; we require Americans more than 25 years of age, of good education and appearance, and with a selling experience of four or five years; men desiring permanent places only; expenses and drawing account against commissions. See Mr. Wolfe, 120 West 32d St., (6th flour.)

SALESMAN WANTED.

Owing to enlistments and the draft we have lost the services of a large number of salesmen, sales managers, and executives—whose places must be quickly filled. We are one of the few big corporations whose business is much above the normal on account of the war. If you are a real salesman with executive ability, and possessing at least a high school education, and not making enough money, write us for appointment. Box S 822 Times.

SALESMAN—Ambitious, high-grade, who is a strong closer, to call upon interested men who have been thoroughly prepared for interview; only men who can show an absolutely clean record and unquestioned references need apply; this is an excellent opportunity to build a permanent income with a responsible scientific organization of national scope selling a service to business men; scientific or medical education an advantageous; commission basis. M 172 Times.

SALESMAN.—Medical line; high-grade salesman wanted for New York City and neighborhood to sell first-class, established specialty to medical profession; splendid opportunity for a live, energetic man with experience in that line; we would prefer a man with previous acquaintance among the local profession; salary and commission. Y 215 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—We want a few live wires who can work at high pressure 6 hours a day in organization where incomes range from $3,000 to $10,000 per year; previous experience unnecessary; commission basis; advance seekers, smart Alecks, and have-beens, save your time. Apply Suite 901, 50 East 42d St.

SALESMEN

for millinery house of popular priced hats for Eastern and Middle West territories; for man with right "push" an excellent opportunity is offered; commission basis. Opening, 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Young men accustomed to meeting high-class retail trade by large household electric specialty corporation; commission weekly basis; salary when ability is proven. See McNamee, 346 Audubon Av., (182d St.) N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced paint salesman to canvass Philadelphia and Pennsylvania trade; no other need apply; state experience, age, whether employed or single, references, salary or commission expected. X 883 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for a complete line of tungsten nitrogen and miniature lamps to the consumer; large commission. Apply before 9 A. M., 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., and 5 and 6, Jules, 209 West 48th St.

SALESMAN on commission to carry ALYTA; must be well acquainted with art needlework and upholstery buyers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and South. Apply, stating references, age, and experience, G 157 Times.

SALESMEN.—EXPERIENCED AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN FOR POPULAR-PRICED MOTOR TRUCK; COMMISSION BASIS; ONLY CAPABLE MEN NEED APPLY. M 162 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Man thoroughly conversant with cutting oils, general line, oil and leathers, for the industries; drawing account and commission; give reference. G 348 Times.

SALESMAN.—A young man with experience as house salesman and to take charge of sample room; apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required. G 154 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell advertising service on road; we pay $45 on every $180 order; only men who can finance themselves for at least a month need apply. S 194 Times.

SALESMEN for stationery business; experienced only apply; good salary to right man. Royal Ribbon & Carbon Co., 26 Barclay St.

SALESMAN.—Automobile retail salesman wanted; commission basis; advance to man with record. Call 1,809 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK and porter wanted by large steel house; only one familiar with tool steel business need apply; state particulars. N 380 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS on photographs in quantities; commercial, theatrical, &c.; male or female; liberal commission basis. N 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter.—Must be able to take rapid shorthand and dictaphone dictation; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted at once, three competent stenographers; good salary and carfare refunded if satisfactory. Call on A. J. Hudson, Camp Upton, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer; must be competent; state age, experience and salary. Address Box 39, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER and CLERK.—Experienced and reliable, in export office; salary, $75 monthly and good prospects. O 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, intelligent, knowledge of typewriting and stenography, for retail piece goods store. 305 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; about three years' experience. John Johnson Co., 47th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man thoroughly good at figures. Apply 9 A. M., Room 2011, 215 4th Av.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTORS.
Salary, $900 to $1,080.

21 to 45 years of age, who are familiar with methods of making rescues from drowning and resuscitation; ability to teach beginners and advanced swimmers all strokes of swimming, floating, and diving. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until Aug. 31 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Practical, 6; duties, 2; experience, 2. For further particulars, see City Record, published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

TEACHER.—Wanted, a teacher of accounting, commercial geography, business law and economics in an endowed boarding and day school for boys; position will pay well, in proportion to experience of applicant; exceptional opportunity for constructive and practical work in connection with the accounts of school farm, power plant, laundry, dining hall, &c.; send photograph and full particulars of training and experience with first letter. W. H. Batchelder, The Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY DESIRES THE SERVICES OF YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN FOR BRANCH OFFICE POSITIONS; THOSE WITH SELLING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. CALL MORNINGS BETWEEN 9 AND 11 AT 16 DEY ST., MEZZANINE FLOOR.

TOOL DESIGNER.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures, &c., in our designing office, 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Company, Inc.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments.—Lieut. J. J. Fitzpatrick, 278, to office of Traffic Div., 20 days, b A. M., Aug. 19; Patrol, J. A. Carney, 150, to E. R. M. Squad, to duty in corridors of Headquarters Building, Brooklyn, 7 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17.

Leave of Absence Without Pay.—Patrol. H. M. Mons, 167, 2 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17.

Sick Leave Granted.—Patrol. Edward Geraghty, 165, 90 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

Applications for Full Pay While on Sick Report Approved.—Patrol. Lazarus Benjamin, 1, noon, Aug. 7, during disability; Daniel Breen, 7,10, A. M., Aug. 8, to 7 P. M., Aug. 8; J. H. Palmer, 14, 3:30 P. M., Aug. 7, during disability; J. R. Walsh, 26, 12:15 A. M., Aug. 6, during disability; Morris Greenberg, 42, 12:10 A. M., Aug. 6, during disability; F. A. Flagler, 35, 8:05 P. M., Aug. 5, during disability; Neil Gibbons, 40, 11:20 A. M., Aug. 9, during disability; Edward Stauffer, 61, 5:40 P. M., July 16, to 12 P. M., Aug. 8; J. Jones, 376, 12:50 A. M., Aug. 6, during disability; C. C. Steinert, 283, 4 P. M., July 8, to noon, July 25; F. O. Winter, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, 5:20 P. M., Aug. 6, during disability; F. R. Petry, Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, 12:05 P. M., July 30, to 12 P. M., Aug. 9; J. J. Edler, B. B. H. Squad, 8:15 P. M., July 15, to 12 P. M., July 25; C. F. Smythe, B. B. H. Squad, 1:00 P. M., July 13, to noon, July 25.

Special Patrolman's Leave of Absence Without Pay.—A. F. McVey, 173, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 19.

Fire Department.

Transfer, to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 17: Fire., 1st grade, S. Siama, H. & L. Co. 6, to H. & L. Co. 115.

Fire., 1st grade, J. J. Miden, Eng. 13, having been found guilty of being absent without leave for five days, is dismissed from the department, to take effect at 8 A. M. Aug. 17.

The following member of the department, having been tried before the Fire Commissioner for violation of rules and regulations, this decision is rendered: Fire., 1st grade, J. Hannon, H. & L. 14. Charge: Absence without leave; guilty and sentence suspended.

Special leaves of absence granted: Eng. of Steamer G. A. Ebert, Eng. 268, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 18; Eng. of steamer W. Klonast, Eng. 91, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; Fire., 1st grade, J. Bofinger, Eng. 2, (detailed to Eng. 72,) 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 18; Fire., 1st grade, P. E. Wenck, H. & L. 44, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; Fire., 1st grade, J. W. Nye, Eng. 82, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; Fire., 1st grade, T. W. O'Neill, Eng. 67, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 18.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following have passed non-competitive tests:

Department of Health.—Nurse, at $900 per annum; Ella Gerber, Marian Browne, Rose Felder, Helen Leary.

Department of Finance.—Temporary bookkeeper, at $4 per day: Louis Failig, Horace Child, John Baney.

Fire Department.—Junior draftsman: James O'Connor.

Department of Correction.—Instructor of industry, (machine:) Leo Meola.

Examinations have been ordered for telephone operator and director of Children's Home Bureau, Charities Department.

Application for foreman will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 24.

Applications for plan examiner, Grade B, will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 28.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 21 an examination for investigator in accounting and efficiency management, for many only. One or more vacancies in Bureau of Efficiency, Washington, D. C., at $2,000 to $3,000 a year, will be filled from this examination. It will be the duty of the appointee to investigate the work of the various Government bureaus and offices, to devise and demonstrate improvements in their organization and procedure, and to assist when required, in introducing such improvements. Persons qualified primarily in accounting or primarily in office management may be chosen from the register of eligibles resulting from this examination, as the needs of the bureau may require from time to time. Persons specially qualified for particular branches of accounting or office management, such as those in auditing, cost accounting, auditing, or the like, may also be chosen from this register. Competitors will not be required to report for written examination at any place, but will be rated on training and experience. Applicants must show that they have had at least two years' responsible practical experience in accounting as head bookkeeper supervising two or more bookkeepers, as examiner of accounts, or as public accountant; or at least two years' experience as office manager. Applicants whose only experience is as routine bookkeeper, statistical clerk, office work, or in similar position, will not be admitted to this examination. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—By large manufacturing furhouse, who thoroughly understands the assorting of dressed furs for manufacturing purposes; state previous experience; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address Furs, 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Accountant wants bright young man, about 25, having had practical experience in manufacturing cost work and bookkeeping; give age and salary expected, and state experience definitely. G 363 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in old established firm as assistant in import department, South American products; excellent chance for advancement; must be familiar with Custom House piers, warehouses, &c. O 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, familiar with printing office work, type measurement, and paper; good opportunity for a young man willing to learn; state experience and salary expected. G 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN for permanent positions with the Standard Gas Light Company, Commercial Department; no mechanical work; high school graduates preferred; start at $15 per week. Apply after 8 A. M., 84-86 West 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19-20 years old, intelligent and energetic, capable of taking charge of several boys in office of big downtown concern; good pay. Address G 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.—In large export house, several young men as junior shipping clerks; good chance for advancement; must be good at figures. O 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as porter, with knowledge of fancy grocery and shipping. K. F., 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in large manufacturing concern, with clerical experience; good opportunity for right sort. M 130 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Good penman and figurer, with some experience; give full particulars. G 361 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
HIGH-CLASS American young men, exempt from draft, for the following permanent openings:
6 STENOGRAPHERS, (South American openings, both Spanish and English dictation,) $175 month.
1 STENOGRAPHER, (South American opening, Spanish unnecessary,) $150 month and lodging.
8 STENOGRAPHERS, (local,) $20 upward.
SEVERAL STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15.
BILLING CLERKS AND TYPISTS, $12-$15.
1 LEDGER CLERK, $20.
1 COST CLERK, (knowledge Auto parts,) $18-$20.
1 CASHIER, $17.
2 CLERKS, (Construction Company, familiar with checking materials,) $75-$80 month.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, $10-$12-$14.
BANK MESSENGERS, $8-$10.
OFFICE BOYS, $7.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty Street.

TIMEKEEPER (15) AT $30 PER WEEK; 20 ASSISTANTS AT $25 PER WEEK; THESE POSITIONS TO LAST ABOUT FOUR MONTHS; LODGING FREE AT GOVERNMENT CAMP.

CALL 9 TO 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN. C. P. HASSON.
We can place IMMEDIATELY experienced accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, and a few clean-cut high school graduates.

CALL 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

CASHIER, $35; assistant employment manager, $30; bookkeeper, $25; salesman, (specialty,) salary; flattering stenographic; other openings. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ACCOUNTANTS, $3,000-$4,000; bookkeepers, $20-$23; correspondent, $20; typists, $16; clerks, $10. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; register now for September.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes now forming; bowling alley, visitors' pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

1st Lts. E. A. Ruka and A. L. Ruth, to Washington Army Medical School for instruction.

1st Lt. S. E. Rauch, to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Capt. R. Middlebrook and 1st Lt. H. S. Dreher, to Ft. Riley for instruction.

1st Lt. T. J. Kirwin, to New York for instruction in roentgenology at Cornell Medical College.

Capt. E. H. Johnson, to Kansas City for instruction in roentgenology.

Capt. E. R. Hodge will report to the Surgeon General of the army for duty.

1st Lt. E. H. Diehl, to Western Dept. for duty.

1st Lt. A. H. Budde, to Central Dept.

Capt. W. G. Alexander, to Chicago for instruction in roentgenology.

1st Lt. H. C. Kariher, to Chicago for instruction in roentgenology.

1st Lt. R. M. Tyson, to Philadelphia for instruction in roentgenology.

1st Lt. J. K. Johnston, from Army Med. School to Ft. Adams, R. I., for duty.

1st Lt. J. R. Walker, to Ft. Riley for instruction.

Capt. W. G. Wood, to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

The following to Ft. Benjamin Harrison for instruction:

CAPTAINS.

T. E. Cherry and A. F. McBride.

1st Lt. W. F. Winholt.

Capt. P. J. Carroll, to Ft. Benj. Harrison for instruction.

1st Lt. W. A. Stanley, to Southeastern Dept. for duty.

1st Lt. C. C. Young, to Cornell Med. College, N. Y., for instruction in roentgenology.

Orders of July 31 relating to 1st Lt. G. A. Brown revoked: He will report to Maj. W. F. Manges, Phila., for instruction in roentgenology.

1st Lt. R. L. Hill, from Ft. Benj. Harrison to Sparta, Wis., to make examlantions in his specialty.

1st Lt. S. N. Greene, from Allentown, Penn., to Ft. Slocum for duty.

1st Lt. A. F. Dowd, to New York for instruction in his specialty at the Manhattan State Hospital.

1st Lt. P. E. McChesney, to Manhattan State Hospital, New York, for training in his specialty.

Orders of Aug. 6 relating to Capt. E. A. Merritt, revoked. He will proceed to Kansas City for instruction in roentgenology.

Orders of Aug. 4 relating to 1st Lt. J. T. McClymonds, revoked.

Orders of July 30 relating to Capt. C. E. Tennant, revoked.

Orders of July 18 relating to 1st Lt. D. M. Vogt, revoked.

Orders of July 16 relating to 1st Lt. N. E. Titus, revoked. He will proceed to New York for duty at Army Gen. Hospital No. 1.

Orders of July 30 relating to Capt. I. S. Workman, revoked.

1st Lt. A. C. Margulies, to Cornell Med. College, N. Y., for instruction in roentgenology.

1st Lt. E. H. Goodman, from Ft. Delaware, to Ft. Benj. Harrison for instruction.

Capt. G. F. Hogan, from army med. school, this city, to Ft. Oglethorpe for instruction.

The following to Ft. Des Moines for duty and by letter to Central Dept.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

F. E. Boston,	A. L. Curtis,
J. A. Owen,	J. H. Ward.

1st Lt. A. V. Stephenson, from Camp Walter R. Taliaferro, San Diego, Ca., to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

1st Lt. J. A. Mapes, to Western Dept. for duty.

Orders of July 14 relating to 1st Lt. W. L. Babcock, revoked. He is relieved from Ft. Benj. Harrison and will proceed to Wash. for duty in office of the Surg. Gen.

1st Lt. W. R. Scroggs, from Ft. McDowell, Cal., to his home, stand relieved from active duty.

Orders of July 26 relating to 1st Lt. H. S. Arnold revoked.

1st Lt. C. W. Hyde, will report to 1st Lt. W. F. Patten, this city, assistant in examination of applicants for aviation section, Sig. Corps.

1st Lt. M. B. Simpson, to army medical school, this city, for instruction.

1st Lt. C. Zink, to Ft. Benj. Harrison for instruction.

1st Lt. W. H. Holmes to Ann Arbor, Mich., State Psychopathic Hospital, for study in his specialty.

The following to Ft. Oglethorpe for instruction:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

E. J. Braun,	H. J. Davis.
O. E. Utzinger,	

The following will report to Com. Officer, 10th Inf., New York N.G., to examine the troops in the Federal service on duty in vicinity of Albany, N. Y., for tuberculosis:

Major C. E. Davis.
Captain A. MacFarlane.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

E. L. Draper,	L. W. Gorham,
C. B. Hawn,	J. P. O'Brien.

1st Lt. A. S. Pendleton will report to Chief Mustering Officer, North Carolina N.G., to make examinations in his specialty of the National Guard of that State.

Orders of May 15 relating to 1st Lt. G. W. Rogers, revoked.

Orders of July 26 relating to 1st Lt. F. N. Hoffmeier, revoked. He will proceed to Baltimore for instruction in roentgenology.

1st Lt. G. E. W. Hardy, Jr., to Annapolis Junction, Md., and by letter to Eastern Dept.

Orders of Aug. 1 relating to 1st Lt. C. Frothingham, Jr., revoked.

Capt. E. Corning, to Takoma Park, D. C., for duty at Walter Reed Hosp.

1st Lt. Y. J. Mulkey, to Southern Dept. for duty.

1st Lts. J. H. Lander and L. Nicholson, to Southern Dept. for duty.

Capt. W. L. Quinn, to Ft. Benj. Harrison for instruction.

1st Lt. G. L. Samuels, to Ft. Des Moines, Ia., for duty.

1st Lt. B. Thomas, to Western Dept.

1st Lt. B. Van Duse, to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for duty, and by letter to Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. C. D. Hart, honorably discharged.

The following from Ft. Benj. Harrison to Ft. Rhan Allen, Vt., for instructors, and by letter to Northeastern Dept.:

CAPTAINS.

A. S. Moore,	A. B. Smith.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

C. E. Cook, Jr.,	G. W. Miller.
A. H. Parsons,	

The following from Southern Dept. to camps indicated for duty with the base hosp. to be organized at those camps.

Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

S. D. Bevill,	R. E. Calhoun,
R. M. Fancher,	J. W. Henry,
H. D. Nifong.	R. M. Prather.

Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.

CAPTAINS.

T. C. Brooks,	J. S. Jones.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

PREDICT DEFEAT OF STATE FOOD BILL

No Control Legislation Whatever at Special Session, Some of Whitman's Opponents Say.

GOVERNOR'S FRIENDS BUSY

Appeal to Powerful Party Influences to Aid His Fight—Legislature Adjourns to Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—With legislative activities for the present week ended, some influential Republican lawmakers today expressed the opinion that the extraordinary session would adjourn sine die without enacting any food control legislation whatsoever.

This prediction came from men who were active in the preparation of the War Committee's Food Control bill, which was pronounced by Governor Whitman as framed in the interest of cold storage corporations and middlemen rather than of the consumer, but which later was amended to the satisfaction of the Governor. With the prediction they ventured the opinion that when the Legislature resumed work next week Governor Whitman would find it expedient to abandon his present fight for food control by the State. They expressed the view that even with George W. Perkins eliminatod the proposed legislation would fail.

Governor Whitman made no new comment today on the attitude of the lawmakers toward the compromise food control plan, nor has he given any inkling of his intentions. His last word on the subject was uttered yesterday, when he expressed the opinion that the compromise bill would pass at the extra session. Friends of Governor Whitman say that the Governor believes that if the lawmakers balk at his present food control program they will be confronted with the necessity of enacting far more drastic food legislation at the regular session of the Legislature next year.

The Governor is said to be aware by this time that some of the Republican lawmakers who professed themselves most eager to effect a compromise that would avert disaster to food control, in reality were only too anxious that the compromise bill should fail. The Governor is said to feel bitter enough over the treatment he has received at the hands of influential lawmakers in his own party to want to get even, and it is predicted that the next regular session of the Legislature will be marked by anything but peace and harmony on the Republican side.

Senate and Assembly held brief sessions today. Speaker Sweet tried to transact business in the Assembly, where some amendments to the compromise Food Control bill, proposed at yesterday's caucus, were to have been introduced. But there was an entire lack of interest on the part of the few members present. Finally both branches by concurrent resolution took a recess until Wednesday of next week at 3 o'clock.

Speaker Sweet sent his colleagues home with an admonition that they take up food control with the people in their districts and try to convince their rural constituents that the compromise food control plan would work no harm to the farmer. There is no expectation in legislative circles at the Capitol that the instructions of the Speaker will be very zealously carried out or that the rural mind will be changed. The middlemen and cold storage interests have conducted a campaign against food control among the farmers for many months, and the attitude of the rural lawmakers at the caucuses yesterday has convinced the legislative leaders that their propaganda has been most effective.

While Governor Whitman's future food control campaign plans are shrouded in mystery, well-informed persons at the Capitol believe that efforts are under way now with a view to having potential party influences assert themselves to save the Governor from defeat, the first he would have suffered since he assumed his present office.

Appeals, it is known, have been made to County Chairmen and Republican leaders up-State, whose powers reach further than county lines, to come to the support of the Governor in his present fight in the interest of party harmony. To these leaders it has been pointed out that defeat for Governor Whitman at the present time, when he is leading a fight for the consumer, and at the hands of men in his own party, would prove so much grist for the Democratic mill and inevitably come back to plague the Republicans in their gubernatorial campaign next year.

STOP DISTILLING SEPT. 8.

Food Administration Issues Ruling Under New Control Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Food Administration announced today that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must stop at 11 o'clock on the night of Saturday, Sept. 8. Any effort to construe the law to permit the use after that time, of wheat, corn, rye, and other materials which had been hoarded, it was made plain, would be met with firm action.

It has been reported that some distillers have bought up tremendous supplies, especially in the corn market, in the hope that they would be permitted to convert the hoarded supplies into distilled spirits after the date set. The Food Administration has received a large number of inquiries along that line and as a result Mr. Hoover decided to put an end to any doubt that may have existed.

The ruling has nothing to do with spirits in bond, which will be considered later by the White House and the Food Administration. As a result of the stand taken, it is understood that a very great supply of corn and other foods which might have been turned into spirits will be diverted to other purposes, because it will be physically impossible for distillers to use all of the stocks in hand in the manufacture of spirits by Sept. 8.

Here is the Food Administration's announcement:

"All processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, according to a ruling issued by the United States Food Administration today, must cease at 11 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 8. This limitation is placed by Section 15 of the food control law, which reads:

> That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes.

"The act was approved Aug. 10. The thirty day period named will expire at midnight Sept. 9. As this date falls on Sunday, and as the Internal Revenue laws prevent the operation of distilleries after 11 o'clock at night on Saturday until the following Monday at 1 A. M., it was ruled by the Food Administsration that the provisions of Section 15 will become effective at 11 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 8.

"The law contemplates that all steps in the process of distillation shall cease at the point of time indicated in the ruling, it was stated by the Food Administration. So far as the utilization of foods, fruits, and food materials or feeds for the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes is concerned, the act should be construed as to inhibit the initiation of any step, unless the entire process may be fully completed prior to 11 P. M., of Sept. 8, 1917."

STATE FOOD COMMISSIONERS.

President Approves Appointment of 28 to Assist Hoover.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Appointment of twenty-eight men as Federal Food Commissioners in as many States was approved today by President Wilson. Commissioners for the other States will be selected by the Food Administration within a few days.

The State Commissioners will administer the Food Control bill in so far as it applies to State matters and will coordinate State food activities with those of the Food Administration. All of the men will serve without pay. The list follows:

Alabama—Richard M. Hobbie, Montgomery.
Arizona—Timothy A. Riordan, Flagstaff.
Arkansas—Hamp Williams, Hot Springs.
California—Ralph P. Merritt, San Francisco.
Connecticut—Robert Scoville, Hartford.
Georgia—Dr. Andrew M. Soule, Athens.
Illinois—Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago.
Indiana—Dr. Harry E. Barnhard, Indianapolis.
Iowa—J. F. Deems, Burlington.
Kentucky—Fred M. Sackett, Louisville.
Louisiana—John M. Parker, New Orleans.
Maryland—Edwin G. Baetzer, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Henry B. Endicott, Boston.
Montana—Professor Alfred Atkinson, Bozeman.
Nebraska—Guardon W. Wattles, Omaha.
Nevada—Henry M. Hoyt, Reno.
New Hampshire—Huntley N. Spaulding, Concord.
New Mexico—Ralph C. Ely, Santa Fe.
North Carolina—Henry A. Page, Aberdeen.
Oklahoma—Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, Norman.
Oregon—W. B. Ayer, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Howard Heinz, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Alfred M. Coats, Providence.
Utah—W. W. Armstrong, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—James Hartness, Springfield.
Washington—Charles Hebberd, Spokane.
Wisconsin—Magnus Swenson, Madison.
Wyoming—Theodore C. Diers, Sheridan.

This statement was given to the press today:

"The United States Food Administration desires to announce that in no instance is any individual, manufacturer, or store authorized to exclusively manufacture or distribute the service uniform of the Food Administration. On the other hand, every manufacturer is encouraged to make the uniform, and it is desirable that every retailer arrange for its distribution to members of the Food Administration or those signing Food Administration pledges. Details will be willingly supplied upon application to the United States Food Administration, Washington."

DOVER, Del., Aug. 16.—The Delaware State Department today issued a charter to the Food Administration Grain Corporation, Washington, D. C., capitalization $50,000,000, to encourage production and conserve the supply, control, and distribution of food products. The incorporators included Herbert C. Hoover, Edgar B. Rickard, and Curtis H. Lindley. The State tax paid with the filing of the charter was $2,600. The United States Government owns all the stock.

Members of Root Mission Disperse.

The members of the special commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, yesterday dispersed to their homes. Mr. Root went back to Clinton, N. Y., Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott and most of the other military and naval officers returned to Washington, and most of the other members dispersed. They had been staying at the Plaza during their formal reception here.

ASKS NATION TO EAT PERISHABLE FOODS

Hoover's Aid Says Staples May Then Be Liberated to Supply Our Allies.

PLAN TO REDUCE WASTE

G. Harold Powell Recommends More Liberal Use of Fruits, Vegetables and Fish.

G. Harold Powell of Food Administrator Hoover's staff, speaking yesterday at the second day's convention of the International Apple Shippers' Association, held at the Hotel Astor, emphasized that by enlarging the consumption in the United States of perishable foods the war food problems of this country's allies would be more easily solved. Mr. Powell, who is general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Association, but now on Mr. Hoover's staff, told in detail what this country must do in the way of furnishing the Allies with adequate supplies of foodstuffs, if the war was to be won.

Mr. Powell was introduced to the 1,000 members of the association by E. W. J. Hearty, President.

"The food supplies of our allies have been greatly reduced because the farmers are fighting at the front," Mr. Powell said. "Before the war the food production of the Allies was not equal to their consumption. They secured their surplus requirements from America, Russia, Rumania, South America, India, Australia, and other countries. Now they can no longer obtain their food from most of the outside countries. There is a shortage in man power, in transportation, and there are other difficulties which they cannot surmount. Our allies, therefore, ask America to supply them with the necessaries of life that they may live and fight the battle —our battle as well as their own—for liberty and for democracy.

"America will, of course, supply the Allies with food, but it can be done only by the co-operative, patriotic effort of every individual and every industry by producing abundantly, by handling food products wisely, by reducing the economic wastes in distribution, by simplifying the distributing machinery, by selling at reasonable prices without excessive distribution profits, and by practicing economy and efficient management in the use and handling of food supplies."

Mr. Powell said that the United States must increase its normal exports of wheat from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 bushels if the Allies were to be properly fed. This, he said, could be done by reducing the use of wheat here one pound per person per week and by the substitution of other foods. He pointed out that the food animals of the Allies had decreased 35,000,000 head since the start of hostilities, while the needs of the armies in the field increased the consumption abroad. "If we will save one ounce of meat per person per day the Allies can have what they need," the speaker said.

Mr. Powell said that in the readjustment of the world's food supply perishable foods were suddenly thrown into national prominence and afforded a great opportunity for development. He insisted that the increased use of perishable foods and substitution for other foods would liberate an exportable surplus of the more concentrated foods for our allies. Therefore, the food administration will encourage a greater consumption of perishable products, such as fruits, vegetables, fish, poultry, and eggs, as a means of sending the Allies more of the foods they must have to maintain their people at home and their armies in the field.

In conclusion, Mr. Powell said the broad powers of regulation and control conferred upon the food administration would have to be used only against a few recalcitrant individuals who are a discredit and detriment to the industries in which they are engaged."

Last night the members and their wives attended the annual dinner of the association in the grand ballroom of the Astor. President Hearty presided as toastmaster, the speakers including Major Charles W. Gordon and Job E. Hedges. The convention will end today

REBUKES COAL OPERATORS.

Pomerene Answers Their Protest to His Proposal to Regulate Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Senator Pomerene of Ohio wrote a letter of rebuke today to a group of coal operators of Kentucky who had sent him a telegram protesting against his amendment in the Food Administration bill, by which authority was given the President to fix prices for coal and coke and to take over coal mines if war exigency demanded. In their telegram the operators declared that the Pomerene amendment was "unfair, unjust, discriminatory, and ruinous to the coal industry."

"Congress has not questioned the price of steel, copper, lumber, and other commodities that have to be used in the mining of coal," read the telegram of the operators. "It has boosted the price of flour to $15 a barrel. The steel industry, power interest, railroads, all have been given special privileges, and are now demanding the control of coal. We demand equal justice from Congress and that no preference be shown to these great industries. All these commodities have advanced 300 per cent. Why do you not attempt handling all these matters?"

In his reply Senator Pomerene wrote: "Your telegram, reduced to its final analysis, means this: The iron and steel men are burglarizing the people on the other side of the street, and, therefore, you demand the privilege of doing the same thing on your side of the street. I commend you to the recent utterance by the President on the subject of patriotism and profit. If you had been half as much interested in the general legislation here at Washington as you were in charging your neighbors exorbitant rates for the coal you were producing, you would have discovered that there was a movement on foot to take similar action with respect to iron and steel, and I have a bill on this subject pending, which I hope to have passed.

"I am not concerned as to whether my course meets with your approval or not, and while I do not know twenty-five people in the city of Louisville, I am convinced that every man, woman, and child in that city indorses my position, save and except yourselves and those like you who think they have a right to prey upon the public and charge them according to their necessities rather than what is a fair and reasonable price. I happen to know that the coal operators who believe in living and letting live indorse this legislation, even though you do not."

OFFICER FOUND SHOT DEAD.

Major Billingslea Victim of Accident, Military Committee Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—Major Charles C. Billingslea, United States Medical Examiner at Camp Meade, Md., was found shot to death at noon today in his room at headquarters. His service revolver was found lying near the body. A committee of five officers, headed by Colonel Klein of the Tenth New York Infantry, decided the shooting was accidental. Major Billingslea only recently was breveted Lieutenant Colonel.

Members of the Tenth New York Infantry, now stationed at the camp under command of Colonel Klein, had noted that within the last week the Major had seemed at times preoccupied. He received a number of letters this morning and repaired to his quarters.

Major Billingslea had been at the cantonment site since a day or two after the departure of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Unit for France. He had been stationed in the Philippines, and had been ordered to accompany the Baltimore base to its training camp abroad. He reached the port of departure about twelve hours behind time, and was then dispatched to Camp Meade in the capacity of expert on sanitation, and medical examiner. Major Billingslea comes from a prominent Maryland family, widely spread over Carroll County.

HORSES KNEW THE UNIFORM

Animals, Panic-Stricken in Fire, Followed Policeman to Safety.

The rescue of sixty-five panic-stricken horses from the livery stable of Jacob Witkin, 65 and 67 Rutgers Place, which was swept by fire last night, was attributed by Policeman August Seidenbaden to the fact that his uniform was recognized and trusted by two former police horses in the stable.

When Seidenbaden had reached the stable the fire had worked downward from the top floor to the ground floor, and John Wilson, a watchman, was trying vainly to get the horses out. Seidenbaden recognized two former police horses and walked up to them. He said he knew that they recognized his uniform, and when he led one of them willingly from the stable the other followed, and behind them the other horses. Seidenbaden said that a year ago there was a fire in the same stable, and that he saved the horses then with the aid of a former police horse which recognized his uniform.

SENTENCE DRUG WOMAN.

Relative of Murderer Shillitani Sent to Penitentiary.

Mrs. Axelina Shillitani, 50 years old, of 241 Mulberry Street, convicted of selling heroin, was sentenced to the penitentiary yesterday by Justices Freschi, Herman, and McInerney in Special Sessions for an indeterminate period, which ranges from six months to three years. The woman is a relative of Orestes Shillitani, known as the "Paper Box Kid," who was sent to the deathhouse at Sing Sing after two murders, and there murdered a keeper a short time before his execution.

John Zeck, who had been a drug addict and was cured in the sanitarium conducted by the State, Warwick Hall, and assisted the police afterward in getting evidence against drug sellers, furnished the testimony that convicted the woman. Zeck said she had supplied him with narcotics for three years.

Suffrage Bill in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 16.—Bills providing for woman suffrage and the establishment in the island of the Torrens system of land titles were among the measures introduced at the first sitting of the Senate. The Legislature now in session in Porto Rico is the first to be wholly elected by the people of the island.

Bolivian President Installed.

LA PAZ, Aug. 16.—José Gutierrez, ex-Minister of War, was inaugurated President of Bolivia yesterday.

4 HURT IN SUBWAY BLAST.

Workman Hurled from Excavation When Drill Hits Dynamite.

When a drill bored into a stick of dynamite the resulting explosion injured four men and did considerable damage in the new connecting cut of the Interborough-Steinway tubes at Forty-first Street and Park Avenue yesterday morning. The injured men were Thomas Mazzic of 379 Oakland Avenue, Brooklyn, internal injuries and left leg almost severed; Patrick Peace of 763 Third Avenue, head and body cut, Patrick Naughton, 636 Third Avenue, contusions and lacerations, and Thomas Brown, 109 Fourth Avenue, cuts about the body.

After a blast the four men climbed into the cut to clear away the rock. Mazzic began boring into one of the drill holes. The hole contained a stick of dynamite which had failed to explode. When it did explode it threw the four men out of the excavation. Mazzic and Peace were taken to the Flower Hospital.

Brown, who was the foreman, was arrested on a charge of negligence. Arraigned later in Yorkville Court, he was discharged by Magistrate Corrigan.

WILL ASSIST PRISONERS.

Committee at Berne to Look After American War Captives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Arrangements are being completed for the establishment in Berne, Switzerland, of the American Prisoners' Central Committee, which will have charge of the work of ameliorating the condition of prisoners of war who are citizens of the United States or have been taken from vessels flying the American flag. It is estimated that there are now about 100 Americans held as prisoners of war in Germany, most of them members of the crews of armed merchant vessels. The central committee is being organized on a scale that will enable it to care for an unlimited number.

This committee will co-operate with the American Legation in Berne, and the American Red Cross. It will see that clothing, delicacies and toilet articles are forwarded to the American prisoners.

SHOT IN DISPUTE OVER WAR.

Staten Island German Accused of Wounding a Russian.

As a result of an argument on the war with a German neighbor, Louis Szniteski, a Russian Pole of 262 Jersey Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., is in the Staten Island Hospital suffering from a double-barreled charge of bird shot which shattered the lower part of his spine. The doctors do not expect him to live.

According to neighbors, Szniteski was in the dooryard of Charles Wagner at 10 Tenth Street arguing with him about the war. Then the Russian turned away. Wagner got a double-barreled shotgun, and, it is alleged, fired both barrels into the retreating Szniteski. The injured man was taken to the Staten Island Hospital and Wagner was arrested.

HELD IN RACE RIOT CASE.

East St. Louis Grand Jury Indicts 105, Including Several Policemen.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Aug. 16.—Police officers and a prominent politician were among the men arrested today on charges varying from rioting to murder in connection with the race riots here in July, in which more than 100 white persons and negroes were killed. Of 105 persons indicted by the Grand Jury 39 have been taken into custody, 30 of whom are white men. The indictments were returned against 82 white men and 23 negroes.

Five policemen on duty at the time of the strike were arrested. Thomas Benton, for many years a leader in county politics, also was arrested on a charge of assault to kill. He is the owner of two saloons and has been a candidate for Sheriff.

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Walk-Over Shoe Store, 241 W. 125th St.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 14 Bowery.
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Friedman's Famous Footwear, 2188 Third Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 2935 Third Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 643 Eighth Ave.
D. Loventhal, 2100 Third Ave.
D. Loventhal, 3082 Second Ave.
Fulton Shoe Shop Co., 93 Fulton St.
L. M. Blumstein, Inc., 230 W. 125th St.
I. Welsberger, Inc., 48 Catharine St.
J. Braff, 256 Rivington St.
L. Vogel Sons, 61 Avenue A.
L. Finkelstein Shoe Store, 530 Tenth Ave.
Stern's Custom Shoe Place, 1184 Third Ave.
Crown Shoe Store, 58 First Ave.
S. D. Burnett, 1896 Third Ave.
Y. Aufiert, 2234 Second Ave.
Dave's Sample Shoe Shop, 14 Avenue B.
Dave Knopp, 837 Ninth Ave.
Rosenbach Co., 11 W. 34th St.
Charles B. Gluck, 87 Avenue C.
Hackett's, cor. 158th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York.
Morris Goldberg, 47 Catharine St.
Drake's Shoe Store, Eighth Ave., at 51st St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, Broadway, at 34th St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, St. Nicholas Ave., at 181st St.
Hervey's, 417 W. 125th St.
M. Klein, 1909 Third Ave.
The Roth Shoe, 140 Lenox Ave.
The Schleifstein Shoe, 550 E. 180th St.
Charles Sam, 457 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx.
The Lion Shoe House, Tremont Ave., cor. Prospect, Bronx.
A. Silber & Son, Inc., 538 E. 138th St. Bronx.
Lewando's, 71 Westchester Sq., Bronx.
The Oval Shoe, 943 So. Boulevard, Bronx.
Union Shoe Store, 3023 Third Ave., Bronx.
A. Finkelstein, 3547 Third Ave., Bronx.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 106 125th St.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 975 Eighth Ave.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 119 W. 125th St.
S. & A. Shoe Co., Inc., 1159 Broadway.

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Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1325 Broadway.
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Markell's Shoe Shop, 5414 New Utrecht Ave.
Mayer's Department Store, 1711 Broadway.
Economy Shoe Co., 149 Myrtle Ave.
Nelson Shoe Co., 1357 Fulton St.
B. F. Kane & Bro., 49 and 51 Columbia St.
Fred S. Mailach, 941 Knickerbocker Ave.
Harry Lippman, 349 Grand St.
Whitehouse Shoe Store, 960 Fifth Ave.
Gabe Levy's Shoe Stores, 1429 Nostrand Ave.
Gabe Levy's Shoe Stores, 750 Rockaway Ave.
Greenhutt's Wearwell Shoe, 1155 Myrtle Ave.
Guarantee Shoe Store, 262 Columbia St.
Rosenbach Co., 519 Fulton St., cor. Duffield.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 1337 Broadway.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 399 Knickerbocker Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 5329 Fifth Ave.
A. Sonnenschein, 2682 Atlantic Ave.
Graham & Co., 211 Montague St.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
QUEENS.

The Bax Shoe, 3216 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Henke's Shoe Store, 2817 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Benj. Chodes, 415 13th St., College Point, L. I.
Kichnst & Brenner's, 215 13th St., College Point, L. I.
Chas. Spitzer 647 Steinway Ave., Long Island City, L. I.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW YORK.

N. Del Re, City Island, New York.
J. Walinsky, 435 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Eagle Shoe Store, 225 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
John Villani, 491½ West 3d St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 9 North St., Yonkers, N. Y.
National Quick Shoe Repairing, L. Feinberg, 153 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers.
Cooper's Shoe Store, 2 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Cantor, 44 Fallsavk Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
C. M. Ruse, 109 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
The Fair Store, 95 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
White's, White Plains, N. Y.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW JERSEY.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 191 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 795 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
M. Weisfeld's Department Store, 112 Elizabeth Ave., Newark.
M. Roth, 69 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.
Fred Schlesinger, 309 Bank St., Newark.
Schlosser's Shoe Shop, 498-500 Orange St., Newark.
Jas. Parisi, 111 Seventh Ave., Newark.
Stoutenburgh & Co., Newark.
Joseph May & Co., 560 Orange St., cor. 12th, Newark.
A. A. Eisele & Sons, 653 Broad St., Newark.
Hahne & Co., 809 Broad St., Newark.
S. Grossman, 343 Central Ave., Jersey City.
Nelligan's Boot Shop, 596 Newark Ave.
Regent Shoe Co., 421 Jackson Ave. and 436 Central Ave., Jersey City.
George A. Stanford, 653 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
M. Freeman, 353 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW JERSEY.

Star Shoe Shop, 353 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
B. Hyman, 480 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
E. Sachs & Sons, 453 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
Philippe Manzolo, 927 Broadway and 44th St., Bayonne.
J. B. Gartley & Sons, 213 Broadway, Bayonne.
B. Lewitzky, 402 First St., Hoboken.
Fox Shoe Store, 258 First St., Hoboken.
Packard Shoe Store, J. Goldsmith, Prop., 258 First St., Hoboken.
Jefferson Shoe Shop, 464 First St., Hoboken.
Guarantee Shoe Co., 222 Harrison Ave., Harrison.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 13 West Palisade Ave., Englewood.
Max Jordan Regal Store, 568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair.
I. Fisher, 186 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. MANHATTAN.

Bostea Shoe Repairing Co., 2402 Eighth Ave.
Boston Shoe Co., 905 Sixth Ave.
Nunzio Barbaria, 2052 Eighth Ave.
Rocco Bartilucci, 500 West 145th St.
P. Capotosto, 47 Church St.
Simon Christina, 163 East 72d St.
Central Shoe Repairing Co., 1585 Third Ave.
Curcion & Masfra, 984 Sixth Ave.
Mr. Cuzione, 146 West 126th St.
Central Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 1098 Second Ave.
Central Shoe Repairing Co., 2317 Eighth Ave.
Chappetta, Orthopaedic Boot Maker, 394 West 145th St.
De Grove, Inc. formerly Reid Co., 190 William St.
Fagin Shoe Repairing Co., 1979 Amsterdam Ave.
Fulton Shoe Shop, 62 Fulton St.
Frank Forzione, 4011 Broadway.
G. Forno, 1785 Amsterdam Ave.
Joseph Piscella, 27 Lafayette St., cor. Pearl St.
Falica Cottone Co., 1313 St. Nicholas Ave.
Frank & Co., 2574 Eighth Ave.
Frank's Shoe Repairing, 182 Sixth Ave.
Grand Shoe Repair, 321 Ninth Ave.
Thomas & Co., 2421 Broadway.
Harlem Shoe Repairing Co., 53 West 125th St.
Hy Grade Shoe Repairing Co., 1696 Third Ave.
Louis Lago, 2014 Amsterdam Ave.
John Losinski, 1277 Third Ave.
A. Manfredi, 176 Greenwich St.
Joe Marsano's, 167 Madison Ave.
S. Mardiros, 65 Lenox Ave.
M. Marx, 907 Third Ave.
Naples Co., 672-674 Columbus Ave.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 98 Fulton St.
New Central Shoe Repairing Co., 793 Third Ave.
New Central Shoe Repairing Co., 846 Third Ave.
Chas. N. Ott, 82 Nassau St.
Victorio Pietropaoli, 556 West 181st St.
Patay & Co., 3385 Broadway.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 60 Third Ave.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 632 Third Ave.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 782 Columbus Ave.
E. Ritto, 395 Bleecker St.
Robertson & Sons, 7 West 14th St.
Robertson & Sons, 33 Beaver St.
Robertson & Sons, 118 William St.
Robertson & Sons, 109 Nassau St.
Robertson & Sons, 42 Maiden Lane.
M. Sayranian, 2264 Amsterdam Ave.
S. Sylvester, 58 East 125th St.
J. Seraydarian, 201 Audubon Ave.
S. & S. Shoe Repairing Co., 233 Fulton St.
G. Stamatone, 195 Columbus Ave.
Chas. Tarzian, 2128 Amsterdam Ave.
The Tompkins Square Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning Co., 143 Avenue B.
James Zadigian, 1383 St. Nicholas Ave.
James Zadigian, 109 Eighth Ave.
Jacob Tipilitsky, 382 Third Ave.
The Famous Shoe Repairing Co., 909 Sixth Ave.
U. S. Shoe Repairing Co., 148 Third Ave.
U. S. Shoe Manufacturing and Repairing Co., 159 Mulberry St.
The United Shoe Repairing Co., Serabian Bros., Props., 1521 Amsterdam Ave.
United Shoe Repairing, 471 Lenox Ave.
Boot and Shoe Maker, 348 East 114th St.
G. Bibbo, 250 West 107th St.
Sherman, Practical Hatter, 56 West 29?th St.
G. Molinelli, 5 Hudson St.
G. Ottomanelli, 173 Sherman Ave.
The Tremont Shoe Repairing Co., 3792 Broadway.
Benedetti Bros., Broadway, near 131st St.
Peter Sebald, 3240 Broadway, cor. 135th St.
C. Savoy, 1089 St. Nicholas Ave.
Franco Bros., 3?? Broadway.
T. Marabello, 3866 Broadway.
Milone Co., 3593 Broadway.
N. Fiorenza, 4854 Broadway.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 1593 St. Nicholas Ave.
Ernest Catalano, 3868 Broadway.
Pasqualino Bros., 156 Hamilton Place.
University Electric Shoe and Hat Renovating Co., 1633 Amsterdam Ave.
A. Manfre, 395 Madison Ave.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BRONX.

James Bros., 703 Tremont Ave.
Eustachio Frascati, 506 East 174th St.
The Bronx Modern Shoe Repairing Shop, 2209 Third Ave.
Mike Smith, 490 East 174th St.
Bruno Bros., 3035 Third Ave.
Star Shoe Repairing Factory, 480 East 151st St.
Rapid Shoe Repair Shop, 426 Willis Ave., corner 145th St.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BRONX.

Original Shoe Repair Shop, 225 Willis Ave.
Willis Shoe Repairing Co., 147 Willis Ave.
E. Squasso, 1060 Westchester Ave.
The Simpson Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 1012 Simpson St.
The Home Shoe Repairing Co., 959 Home St.
Manhattan Shoe Repairing Co., 1043 Westchester Ave.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BROOKLYN.

Nelson's Shoe Repairing Co., 73 First St.
Metropolitan Shoe Repairing Co., 188 Flatbush Ave.
Metropolitan Shoe Repairing Co., 1284 Fulton St.
Tip Top Electric Shoe Repairing Store, 1304 Coney Island Ave.
The Foster Electrical Shoe Repairing Co., 1071 Coney Island Ave.
Midwood Shoe Repairing Shop, 1417 Avenue J.
L. Viteritti, 1946 Coney Island Ave., near Avenue P.
Kings Highway Hand and Electric Shoe Repairer, 1503 Kings Highway.
United System Shoe Repairing Co., 1329 Flatbush Ave.
Myrtle Electric Shoe Repairing Store, 507 Myrtle Ave.
The Empire Shoe Repairing Co., 505 Franklin Ave.
Manhattan Shoe Repairing Co., 1254 Fulton St.
The National Shoe Repairing Co., 75 Hoyt St.
The United Shoe Repairing Co., 329 Fulton St.
The Flatbush Shoe Repairing Shop, 842 Flatbush Ave.
De Cola Bros., 83 Smith St.
Champion Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 1379 Myrtle Ave.
J. Pastore, 1683 Flatbush Ave.
Charles Amodeo, 733 Nostrand Ave.
The Shoe Hospital, 730 Manhattan Ave.
J. Molinaro, 799 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Russo, 853 Flatbush Ave.
The Beverly Shoe Repairing Co., 1653 Flatbush Ave.
The Taub Shoe Repairing System, 402 Manhattan Ave.
Bay Ridge Goodyear Shoe Repairing, 7406 Third Ave.
Atlantic Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 5107 Seventh Ave.
Andrew Russo & Brother, 883 57th St.
G. Tristano, 123 Tompkins Ave.
New Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 95 Flatbush Ave., opposite Casino.
Lincoln Shoe Repairing Co., 138 Fifth Ave.
Shoe Electric Repairing Establishment, 427 Stuyvesant Ave.
Automatic Shoe Repairing, 348 Fifth Ave.
The Plaza Electric Shoe Repairing, 349 Roebling St.
The 20th Century Shoe Repairing Co., 231 Fifth Ave.
Unique Shoe Repairing Co., 1542 Broadway.
Antonio Barrea, 691 and 749 Washington Ave.
The Court Shoe Repairing Co., 131 Court St., near State St.
J. Schneider, 869 Fulton St.
Sam Siebenburg, 1021¾ Fulton St.
L. Altomari, 759 Flatbush Ave.
New Electric Shoe Repairing Shop, 1485 Fulton St.
The Eagle Shoe Repairing Co., 904 Union St.
The International Shoe Repairing Co., 28 Fifth Ave.
The International Shoe Repairing Co., 885 Fulton St.
G. Maggio, Electric Shoe Repairing, 7 McDougal St.
Goodyear Shoe Repairing Co., 5311 Fifth Ave.
Mike Turano, 218 Linwood St.
The Union Shoe Factory, 356 Myrtle Ave.
Modern Shoe Repairing Co., 984 Broadway.
Arcara Brothers, 2229 Fulton St.
J. Naples, 812 Nostrand Ave.
St. Marks Shoe Repairing, 664 Nostrand Ave.
Nostrand Ave. Shoe Repairing Shop, 753 Nostrand Ave.
Modern Elec. Shoe Repair, 220 Central Ave.
Michael Piazza, 7306 Third Ave., near 73rd St.
Hamburg Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 534 Hamburg Ave.
T. W. Clasiak Bros. & Co., 491 Fifth Ave.
J. Crifasi, 6824 Third Ave.
Midwood Shoe Repairing Shop, 1417 Avenue J.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. QUEENS.

The Flatbush Shoe Repairing Shop, 913 Boulevard, Arverne, L. I.
Economic Shoe Repair Co., 2796 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Boston Boot Shop, 843 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Jake Sacco, 8306 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Modern Shoe Repairing Shop, 17 N. Washington St., Jamaica, L. I.
Angelo Pidicini, Prop. American Shoe Repair